ANNUAL REPORT

1 AUGUST 2023 – 31 JULY 2024

eustream
SLOVAK GAS TSO

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The Annual Report is published for the reporting period from 1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Dear Business Partners,

eustream, a.s., submits its annual financial statements and annual report for the financial year from 1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024.

In the past 12-month period, we transmitted a total of 17.54 billion cubic meters of natural gas for our customers (188.03 TWh in energy units). As regards technical and commercial aspects, transmission was carried out at all interconnection points in accordance with our customers' requirements throughout the reporting period, which reconfirmed EUSTREAM's long-term reliability in international natural gas transmission.

EUSTREAM continues to be negatively affected by the war in Ukraine, which has affected the entire European gas market. A direct consequence for EUSTREAM of the reduction of Russian natural gas imports to Europe is a substantial drop in the volume of natural gas transmitted through Slovakia, which in the reporting period was greatly reduced from pre-crisis levels.

EUSTREAM continues to face the risk of a complete suspension of natural gas transmission through Ukraine after 1 January 2025, which would lead to a further decrease in transmission volumes below the current significantly-reduced levels.

As regards economic results, despite the complicated situation, the previous year was marked by stabilisation. The Company posted a profit and was able to create a cushion for meeting future obligations. These results were largely achieved due to continued transmission through Ukraine, which, however, is significantly threatened after the end of the 2024 calendar year.

The reduced flow from Ukraine was only partly offset by market demand for transmission at other points, such as in the direction from Hungary and to the Czech Republic. With the decrease in international transmission, the importance of gas transmission for the domestic market is increasing for EUSTREAM. In this context, the investment decisions of EUSTREAM regarding the development of two-way interconnections with neighbouring countries, which primarily address supply security, have proven to be extremely sound. These include the strategic Hungarian-Slovak interconnection, and the recently completed Poland-Slovakia Gas Interconnector. These investments have greatly improved opportunities for regional natural gas suppliers to effectively diversify their portfolios. In addition, we continued international cooperation to further strengthen the energy security of our region, including new options for gas transmission in the direction from Southeast Europe.

We continued with our sustained efforts to create conditions for the development of a hydrogen economy by focusing on adapting one of the main transmission lines for the transmission of clean hydrogen. A key decision was including our plan for the large-scale transmission of clean hydrogen in the list of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI). This opens up opportunities to obtain public subsidies, and increases the feasibility of the project. The successful implementation of this project would represent one of the largest domestic investments in decarbonisation and would significantly increase Slovakia's role in essential hydrogen infrastructure.

Our activities in the development of the system confirm that even under changed circumstances, we are ready to fulfil a strategic role in energy security. During its more than 50 years of existence, EUSTREAM has confirmed it has the ability to implement large and ambitious projects, which we see as a great advantage in the light of the challenges and risks we are currently facing. I would like to sincerely thank everyone who supports us in these challenges: our business partners, investors and excellent employees, who are continually moving our company forward.

Tomáš Mareček
Chairman of the Board of Directors

"As regards economic results, despite the complicated situation, the previous year was marked by stabilisation.

COMPANY PROFILE

EUSTREAM – GAS CROSSROADS OF CENTRAL EUROPE

EUSTREAM operates a natural gas transmission system in the Slovak Republic, whose main mission is safe, reliable and environmentally-friendly transmission of natural gas for European markets. This mission, which we have successfully fulfilled since 1972, is associated with responsibility for energy supplies for a significant part of the European market. Reliability and safety are therefore the primary principles of the Company's operations.

EUSTREAM's transmission system represents an important east-west, as well as north-south energy connection. A robust system of parallel pipelines is connected to the primary transmission routes in Ukraine, Hungary, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland.

Our services are used by major European energy companies. Access to the system and transmission of natural gas is provided to all partners in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner in accordance with European and Slovak gas legislation.

The business of EUSTREAM is inextricably linked to environmental protection and sustainability. EUSTREAM is continually investing in the streamlining of operations and state-of-the-art technology to protect the environment. Natural gas, a greener alternative to solid fuels, contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.

The current gas infrastructure has an irreplaceable role as regards transformation to a low-carbon economy. As a socially-responsible company, we are now preparing for future tasks relating to the transmission of low-carbon and renewable gases. EUSTREAM is part of the European Hydrogen Backbone initiative, which plans to lay the foundations for future hydrogen transmission in the EU.

As at 31 July 2024, 100% shares of eustream, a.s. were owned by SPP Infrastructure, a. s., with its registered office at Mlynské nivy 44/a, 825 11 Bratislava.

EUSTREAM owns 15% of shares in Central European Gas Hub AG, with its registered office at Floridsdorfer Hauptstrasse 1, 1210 Vienna, Austria, and a 100% share in Eastring B.V., with its registered office in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

As at 31 July 2024, EUSTREAM had no other ownership interests in other companies or organisational units abroad.

EUSTREAM'S TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

The transmission system consists of four to five parallel pipes of 1 200 and 1 400 mm in diameter, with a maximum operating pressure of 7.35 MPa. The capacity necessary for continuous gas flow is provided by four compressor stations with an output of 422 MW.

Access to transmission system capacities is based on the Entry-Exit principle. The following entry/exit points to/from the transmission system are available for use to our customers:

- Veľké Kapušany (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in Ukraine);
- Budince (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in Ukraine);
- Baumgarten (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in Austria);
- Lanžhot (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in the Czech Republic);
- Veľké Zlievce (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in Hungary);
- Výrava (entry/exit point to/from the gas transmission system in Poland); and
- Domestic point (entry/exit point from/to the distribution systems and storage facilities in Slovakia).

EUSTREAM facilitates the exchange of gas ownership at a virtual trading point operated by the company between system users with reserved transmission capacity and between gas traders.

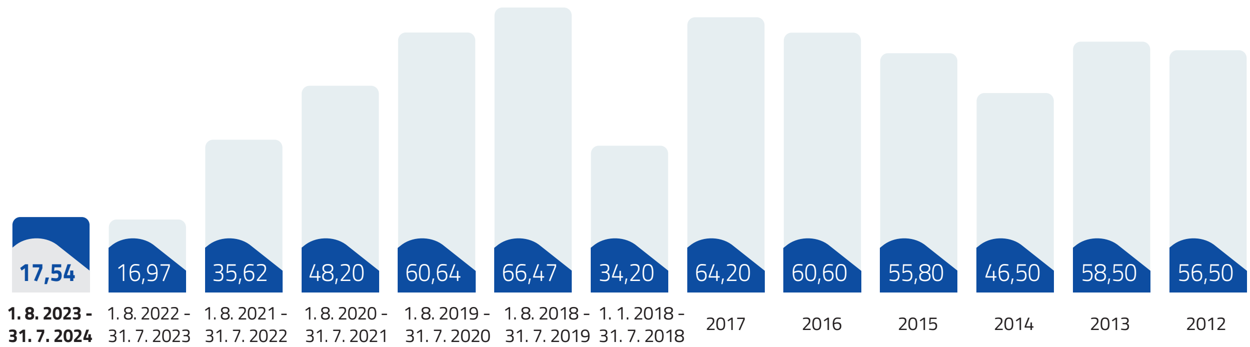
NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION

EUSTREAM recorded 3 986 new confirmed reservations for transmission capacity and 205 active contracts to access the transmission system and for natural gas transmission from 1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024.

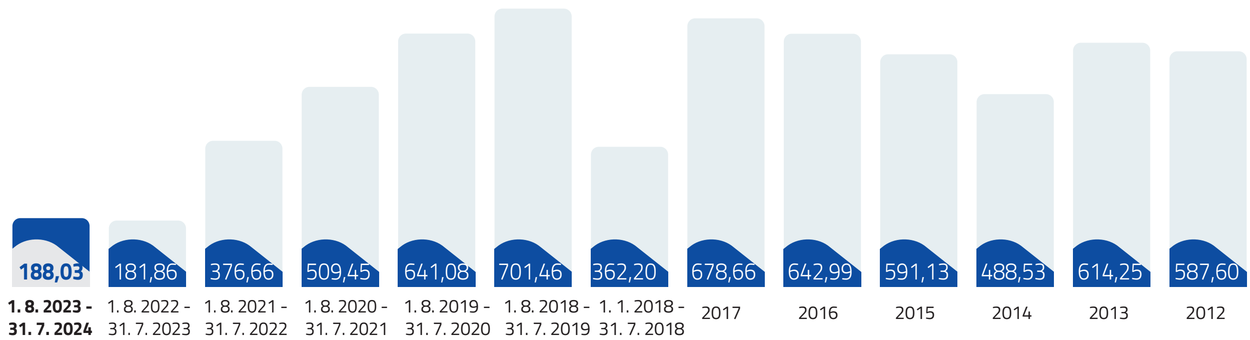
EUSTREAM's transmission system transmitted a total of 17.54 billion m^3 of natural gas in the reference period, an amount corresponding to 188.03 terawatt hours.

Of this total, 9.77 billion m^3 of natural gas were transmitted to Austria, 1.26 billion m^3 to Ukraine, 2.24 billion m^3 to the Czech Republic, and 0.12 billion m^3 to Poland. The remainder was transmitted to natural gas customers in Slovakia.

Natural gas transmission (in bn m³)



Natural gas transmission (in TWh)



17,54

billion m³ of natural gas transmitted from 1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

EUSTREAM's core task is reliable, safe and environmentally friendly natural gas transmission for European markets. EUSTRFAM continues to fulfil this mission based on the principles of energy security, solidarity and sustainability. These are the underlying principles of our plans, which are determined by security and diversification of supplies and the transition to low-carbon energy.

As a European transmission system operator, we publish our detailed plans in a regularly updated ten-year network development plan (TYNDP). Since the 2009 gas crisis, our plans have focused on two-way interconnection projects with all neighbouring countries. A major part of these efforts was completed in 2022 by the opening of the new gas interconnector between Poland and Slovakia. Thanks to this project and other targeted investments over the more than a decade, the Slovak system has a two-way connection to the primary transmission routes in all neighbouring countries.

Today, this advanced and well-connected transmission system is an important guarantor of regional energy security. We plan to further develop the existing system according to market requirements. In this respect, we are closely analysing the possibilities of expanding the transmission capacities of the new North-South connection (Hungarian-Slovak / Polish-Slovak interconnection). In addition to the development of transmission capacities, EUSTREAM is focusing on future decarbonisation challenges, ie transmission of low-carbon and renewable gases.

Increase of transmission capacity at the Veľké Zlievce/Balassagyarmat interconnection point

Based on the evaluation of market demand in 2023, EUSTREAM and the Hungarian transmission system operator, FGSZ, found a technical solution to increase the offered capacity at the Veľké Zlievce/Balassagyarmat IP by 50%, ie by 25 441 MWh/d/year (1 060 063 kWh/h/year) in the direction from Hungary to Slovakia. The increased transmission capacity was achieved by optimising the parameters at the interconnection point and is offered for the gas years 2024/2025 – 2038/2039.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Increase of fixed transmission capacity at the Veľké Zlievce interconnection point (HU–SK)

Due to the expected changes in natural gas flows, EUSTREAM is looking for other ways to increase the transmission capacity of the Veľké Zlievce interconnection point in cooperation with the Hungarian operator FGSZ. The solution will depend on the development of market demand for this capacity.

Increase of fixed transmission capacity at the Výrava Interconnection Point

The Poland-Slovakia Gas Interconnector project was completed in 2022. The pipeline currently provides Poland and Slovakia with sufficient transmission capacities, with possibilities to further increase transmission capacity. EUSTREAM seeks and will respond to new business opportunities regarding increased transmission capacities that could arise with the construction of new LNG terminals planned in Poland. If there is market demand for increased transmission capacities, it will be necessary to modify the transmission system in Poland, increase the capacities of the border Výrava gas receiving station and modify the Compressor Station in Veľké Kapušany. This makes it possible to increase transmission capacity up to 10.9 billion m^3/year in the direction of Slovakia and up to 12.8 billion m^3/year in the direction of Poland.

Eastring Gas Pipeline

In the engineering phase, the current TYNDP included the Eastring gas pipeline project – the planned gas pipeline connection for Central and Southeast Europe The project will provide a direct two-way connection between the EU's developed gas markets and the Turkish-Bulgarian border, a region that is becoming an important gas hub with access to many important natural gas sources.

Due to changes in the natural gas market in recent years, we have recorded an increased demand for transmission in the direction from Southeast Europe. Eastring offers a solution for ensuring interconnection of Turkey with Central Europe, allowing access to LNG terminals in Turkey and Greece, and expanding gas transmission from Azerbaijan or new deposits in the Black Sea.

KASPIK (Solidarity Ring – STRING) Import Corridor

The goal of the project is to establish an import route for natural gas supplies from Azerbaijan in an expected volume of up to 5 billion m^3/year with minimal modification of the transmission system. The project would connect the existing key infrastructure in Slovakia connected to western gas hubs, with gas infrastructure in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and gas sources in the Caspian region. In 2024, there was no binding demand for this route. In the future, however, this solution would effectively strengthen the diversification of natural gas transmission routes and sources in Central and South-Eastern Europe, which are highly dependent on Russian gas supplies and sensitive to a possible suspension of supply.
A Memorandum of Understanding on a Strategic Energy Partnership was signed between the European Commission and Azerbaijan on 18 July 2022 to increase natural gas imports from Azerbaijan to Europe. The project is supported by an intergovernmental memorandum of 25 April 2023 signed by the representatives of the governments of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Azerbaijan.

ENERGY TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS

H2 Infrastructure – Transmission Repurpose (H2I-TR)

In line with EU State Aid rules, on 15 February 2024 the European Commission approved the third list of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) in the field of hydrogen technologies, with the aim of supporting hydrogen infrastructure. EUSTREAM's H2I-TR project (IPCEI code SK04) became part of this package of projects under the common name IPCEI "Hy2Infra" together with 32 other projects from 7 EU Member States. The objective of the H2I-TR project is to modify one of the four main lines of the EUSTREAM gas transmission system pipelines connecting Ukraine in the east with the Austrian and Czech transmission systems in the west, which will enable cost-effective transmission of large volumes of clean hydrogen from/to Ukraine, from North Africa and from the Balkans as potential main hubs for the production and/or storage of green hydrogen towards consumer hubs in Germany, Slovakia and other parts of Europe. In line with the EU's Hydrogen Strategy, significant hydrogen production is also expected outside the EU, for example, in Ukraine and North Africa. The aim of the project is to identify in detail the parts of the gas pipeline system and make the required technical adjustments so that EUSTREAM's transmission system is ready for the transmission of renewable and low-carbon gases (hydrogen). The goal of the project is to enable high-capacity transmission of clean hydrogen from 2030, subject to demand and development of the hydrogen economy. Final transmission volumes will be defined based on market demand and the technical capabilities of individual downstream network operators. The upgraded parallel pipeline corridor of EUSTREAM's transmission system will enable parallel transmission of natural gas and clean hydrogen once there is sufficient hydrogen production capacity in operation matched with sufficient demand for this medium. In addition, the H2I-TR project will provide the basis for potential further development of hydrogen infrastructure in Slovakia, Hungary and possibly Poland. The new hydrogen infrastructure, including the EUSTREAM project, will transmit hydrogen to target markets. This is a vital project for the development of the hydrogen economy in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, it is the largest IPCEI of its kind in Central and Eastern Europe, underlining the strategic importance of the Slovak transmission system.

Production of Green Hydrogen for Own Consumption

EUSTREAM is analysing the possibilities of its own production of green hydrogen from renewable resources. EUSTREAM will use its own hydrogen as a compressor fuel to decarbonise its operations. We have prepared the first pilot project for the production of green hydrogen at the Veľké Kapušany compressor station with potential for expansion.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

EUSTREAM holds a permit for the transmission of gas in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic. Given that gas transmission is a regulated activity, EUSTREAM's activities as a transmission system operator are subject to regulation and monitoring by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (the Regulatory Office) and the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (the Ministry of Economy) in accordance with the relevant legislation. EUSTREAM strives to consistently perform its obligations and comply with the conditions laid down in the respective legislation, and other documents issued on its basis (eg decisions of the Regulatory Office).

ENERGY LEGISLATION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The main legal regulations governing and regulating the energy business in the Slovak Republic are Act No. 250/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on Regulation in Network Industries, as amended, and Act No. 251/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on Energy and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended, and other generally binding legal regulations issued on their basis (eg Decrees of the Regulatory Office).

IMPLEMENTATION OF EU NETWORK REGULATIONS

EUSTREAM complies with its obligations under the relevant EU network regulations on gas transmission. These regulations include Commission Regulation (EU) No 312/2014 of 26 March 2014 establishing a network code on gas balancing of transmission networks, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/703 of 30 April 2015 establishing a network code on interoperability and data exchange rules, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas.

In relation to EU decarbonisation goals, in particular the pursuit of climate targets and the related energy transformation of the EU economy, EUSTREAM actively participates in a number of organisations and work groups for the development of legislative norms and standards and their subsequent implementation, monitors relevant legislation and complies with legal obligations. In the reference period, the EU adopted a new gas energy package. The package includes regulations stipulating common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, and governs the status of such gas types in the EU's decarbonised energy system. Part of the adopted measures must be transposed into Slovak legislation within the statutory transposition period.

INDEPENDENT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATOR

Following the adoption of the EU's Third Energy Package and its subsequent transposition into Slovak legislation, EUSTREAM's certification was one of the most important milestones. Based on the Regulatory Office's decision to award certification, EUSTREAM was certified in 2013 by the Ministry of Economy of the SR as an independent transmission system operator meeting the conditions laid down in the respective legislation. EUSTREAM continues to be obliged to comply with all conditions that formed the basis of the certification decision.
The Regulatory Office oversees EUSTREAM by continuously monitoring EUSTREAM's compliance with the conditions and obligations of an independent transmission system operator.

DETERMINATION OF TARIFFS FOR ACCESS TO THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND GAS TRANSMISSION

The Regulatory Office approves tariffs for access to the transmission system and gas transmission and the conditions for their application in compliance with the respective legislation. The price decision for the first year of the regulatory period applies to the entire regulatory period, unless the Regulatory Office approves a change to the price decision. The price decisions for the relevant regulatory periods are published on the websites of the Regulatory Office and EUSTREAM to meet disclosure requirements under the respective legislation.

COMPLIANCE PROGRAMME FULFILMENT

Pursuant to Article 58 (11) (a) of Act No. 251/2012 Coll, of 31 July 2012 on Energy and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended, a person obliged to ensure compliance of the transmission system operator (the "Compliance Programme Manager") must monitor the fulfilment of the compliance programme.

In the reference period (1 August 2023 – 31 July 2024), EUSTREAM adhered to the compliance programme that stipulated especially the following:

- Measures to ensure non-discriminatory conduct and independence of the transmission system operator; and
- Specific obligations of employees and members of management and supervisory bodies of the transmission system operator focused on fulfilling the goals of the compliance programme.

The transmission system operator submitted the draft compliance programme to the Regulatory Office for approval, which approved the programme on 18 June 2013 and the programme entered into force on the same day. EUSTREAM took all steps to ensure adherence to the compliance programme and the monitoring of its fulfilment. The fulfilment of the programme was overseen by the Regulatory Office under Article 9 (1) (b) (6) in conjunction with Article 26 (11) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on Regulation in Network Industries, as amended.

The transmission system operator provided the Compliance Programme Manager with the cooperation needed to exercise its rights and obligations and ensured that all persons via which the transmission system operator performs its activities provided the same level of cooperation. The Compliance Programme Manager has the right to participate in meetings of the Board of Directors, which is the statutory body of the transmission system operator, meetings of the Supervisory Commission, General Meetings of the transmission system operator and meetings of other bodies of the transmission system operator pursuant to the Commercial Code, and the right to access records and documents on the activities of the transmission system operator and the right to be provided with all information needed to fulfil its obligations as Compliance Officer, and access to the transmission system operator's registered office and premises without prior notice.

During the reference period, the Compliance Programme Manager:

- Identified no serious violation of the compliance programme by the transmission system operator;
- Identified no actions by any person who is a part of the same vertically-integrated gas business as the transmission system operator, or who directly or indirectly exercises control over any person who is a part of the same vertically-integrated gas business as the transmission system operator at the General Meeting, or by a member of the Supervisory Commission at a meeting of the Supervisory Commission of the transmission system operator, which would prevent the transmission system operator from making an investment in the next three years under the ten-year system development plan.

Milan Sedláček
Compliance Programme Manager

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

Tomáš Mareček

Chairman of the Board of Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tomáš Mareček	Chairman of the Board of Directors
vacant	Vice-chair of the Board of Directors
Miroslav Bodnár	Member of the Board of Directors
Michal Kľučár	Member of the Board of Directors
Ondrej Studenec	Member of the Board of Directors

Situation as at 31 July 2024. On 24 May 2024, the position of Member of the Board of Directors terminated for Rastislav Jamrich, Vice-chairman thereof.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Svetlana Gavorová	Chair of the Supervisory Board
Martin Gebauer	Vice-chairman of the Supervisory Board
Andrej Lasz	Member of the Supervisory Board
Andrej Lendvay	Member of the Supervisory Board
Mikuláš Maník	Member of the Supervisory Board
Norbert Faith	Member of the Supervisory Board

Situation as at 31 July 2024. With effect from 20 December 2023, Svetlana Gavorová, Andrej Lasz and Norbert Faith were elected new Members of the Supervisory Board, replacing Petra Prepelicová, Roman Hudík and Katarína Goldbergerová.

MANAGEMENT

Rastislav Ňukovič	CEO
Miroslav Bodnár	Director of Strategy
Peter Pčola	Director of Business and Regulation
Miloš Farštiak	Director of Economics and Finance
Mirek Topolánek	Director of Foreign Development and Relations with Public Institutions
Petr Krafka	Director of Corporate Affairští
Tomáš Matula	Director of Asset Management
Ján Horník	Director of Dispatching
Ivan Orth	Director of Compressor Equipment
Anton Zelenaj	Director of Pipeline System Maintenance and Repairs

Situation as at 31 July 2024. There were no changes to Company management in the relevant period.

Rastislav Ňukovič
CEO

SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Daniel Křetínský	Chairman of the Supervisory Commission
Ružena Lovasová	Vice-chair of the Supervisory Commission
Hana Krejčí	Member of the Supervisory Commission
Roman Karlubík	Member of the Supervisory Commission
Jan Stříteský	Member of the Supervisory Commission

Situation as at 31 July 2024. There were no changes to the structure of the Supervisory Commission in the relevant period.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

EUSTREAM adheres to the Corporate Governance Code in Slovakia, which is issued by the Slovak Association of Corporate Governance (SACG). The Code is available on the SACG website: https:/sacg.sk/kodexy/.

GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting is the supreme body of the Company, via which the shareholders participate in the Company's management.
Each shareholder of the Company has the following rights on the basis of which they exercise their influence on the Company:

- the right to participate in the Company's management and to a share of the Company's profit and liquidation balance. Shareholders exercise the right to participate in the management of the Company by voting at the General Meeting. At the General Meeting, shareholders have the right to request information, and explanations relating to Company business, or the business of entities controlled by the Company, and to submit proposals for discussion and be elected to Company bodies;
- the right to vote at the General Meeting – the number of votes of a shareholder is determined by the ratio of the nominal value of their shares to the amount of share capital;
- Shareholders are entitled to a share of the Company's profit (dividend);
- Shareholders have, to the extent permitted by applicable law (including Act No. 251/2012 Coll., The Energy Act), the right to inspect the minutes from meetings of the Supervisory Board and the obligation to keep any information so obtained confidential.

The powers of the General Meeting include in particular:

- Election and removal of members of the Supervisory Board;
- Election and removal of members of the Supervisory Commission;
- Amendment to the Articles of Association, Statute of the Supervisory Board, Statute of the Supervisory Commission, or Statute of the Board of Directors;
- Change in the share capital or the creation, distribution or issue of any shares or any other securities by the Company, or any options or rights to subscribe or convert any instruments into such shares or securities of the Company, and any decrease of the share capital;
- Merger, division, change of legal form, liquidation or other significant change to the corporate structure;
- Decision on the distribution of dividends – the General Meeting may only decide on a proposal of the Board of Directors for the payment of dividends which was approved by the Supervisory Commission;
- Decisions to increase or decrease the share capital;
- Approval of the financial statements, decisions on the distribution of profit, including the determination of the amount of dividends and any royalties and on the method of settlement of losses. The General Meeting may only decide on a proposal of the Board of Directors of the Company for the distribution of profit or settlement of losses which was approved by the Supervisory Commission;
- Decisions to change the rights attached to any type of shares;
- Decisions to convert registered shares into bearer shares and vice versa;
- Decisions to limit or exclude a shareholder's pre-emptive right to subscribe new issued shares of the Company in accordance with and on the basis of conditions stipulated by law;
- Decisions approving any handling (including the establishment of any lien) of the shares;
- Approval of an agreement on the transfer of the Company's business and an agreement on the transfer of a part of the Company's business;
- Decisions approving any handling of substantial assets of the gas transmission system;
- Any substantial change to the nature of the Company's core business;
- Appointment of an auditor – the General Meeting may only decide on a proposal for the appointment of an auditor which has been submitted to the General Meeting by the Board of Directors;

- Decision on other matters if the Articles of Association or generally binding legal regulations confer such powers to the General Meeting.

The General Meeting consists of all shareholders present at the General Meeting. As a rule, at least one member of the Board of Directors, at least one member of the Supervisory Board, at least one member of the Supervisory Commission and/or other invited guests participate in the General Meeting. The Compliance Officer has the right to participate in the General Meeting, but does not have the right to vote.

If the Company has a sole shareholder, they shall exercise the powers of the General Meeting in the form of written decisions. The decisions of the sole shareholder must be delivered in writing to the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Commission and the Compliance Officer. The sole shareholder is entitled to request that the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Commission and the Compliance Officer participate in its decision-making, and the Compliance Officer has the right to participate in the decision-making of the sole shareholder. The sole shareholder may convene the General Meeting at any time.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the Company's statutory body. The Board of Directors is authorised to act in the name of the Company in all matters.

The Board of Directors decides independently on matters concerning the day-to-day activities of the transmission system operator, the management of the transmission system and the preparation of the ten-year system development plan, and this power may not be delegated to another Company body.

A member of the Board of Directors shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Slovak Commercial Code, Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy and the compliance programme, which apply to the members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors manages the Company's activities and decides on all Company matters, unless they pertain to other Company bodies in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the applicable legislation or the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors has five members. The members of the Board of Directors are elected and removed by the Supervisory Commission for a term of four years. The Supervisory Commission also determines which member of the Board of Directors will be the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors in particular:

- Manages the business activities of the Company and all of its operational and organisational aspects;
- Exercises employer rights;
- Convenes the General Meeting;
- Implements resolutions of the General Meeting and resolutions of the Supervisory Commission in matters in which the Supervisory Board has exclusive power to decide;
- Ensures prescribed bookkeeping;
- Submits proposals, information and materials to the General Meeting, the Supervisory Board and the Supervisory Commission for approval or comments in cases specified in the Articles of Association;
- Prepares the Company's annual budget and business plan;
- Prepares the ten-year system development plan;
- Prepares and approves the compliance programme according to the requirements of Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board is the Company's supreme control body. The Supervisory Board supervises the actions of the Board of Directors and the Company's business activities. The Supervisory Board has six members. Two-thirds of the members of the Supervisory Board are elected and removed by the General Meeting. The term of a Supervisory Board member is three years. One-third of the members of the Supervisory Board are elected by the Company's employees for a term of five years. Members of the Supervisory Board shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Slovak Commercial Code, Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy and the compliance programme, especially in relation to the confidentiality obligation.
The Supervisory Board reviews the Company's procedures and is authorised to inspect the accounting documents, files and records relating to the Company's activities and to inquire about the Company's situation at any time. The Supervisory Board also checks and, to the extent permitted law (especially by Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy), submits to the General Meeting and, to the extent necessary, to the Supervisory Commission, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its control activities concerning:

- Performance of tasks assigned by the General Meeting to the Board of Directors and compliance with the resolutions of the Supervisory Commission;
- Compliance with the Articles of Association and the relevant legal regulations in the Company's activities;
- Economic and financial activities of the Company, accounting, records, accounts, the balance of the Company's assets, liabilities and receivables.

The Supervisory Board is required to review the financial statements and the proposal for the profit distribution or settlement of loss and to inform the General Meeting and the Supervisory Commission of the outcome of such a review.
The Supervisory Board has the powers stipulated by law and the Articles of Association. The Supervisory Board reviews and, to the extent permitted by legal regulations (in particular the Energy Act), may submit to the General Meeting reports on:

- Proposals of the Board of Directors to dissolve the Company and to appoint a liquidator;
- Reports of the Board of Directors on restricted transactions with related parties or transactions other than on an arm's length basis;
- Proposal for profit distribution;
- Any proposal for any handling of the Company's business, or part thereof.

Based on a proposal of the Board of Directors and before concluding the relevant transaction, the Supervisory Board approves, to the extent and under the conditions set out in the Articles of Association, restricted related-party transactions, transactions related to separate activities other than on an arm's length basis, and a reduction of the Company's headcount by more than 10% over a period of twelve months.
The Supervisory Board reviews and may submit reports to the Supervisory Commission on proposals of the Board of Directors on the Company's individual annual budget and business plan.

SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission is a special body of the Company with powers laid down by Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy.
The powers of the Supervisory Commission include exclusively the following:

- Approval of proposals of the Board of Directors for a profit distribution before submission of such a proposal for the approval to the General Meeting;
- Election and removal of the Compliance Officer;
- Election and removal of members of the Board of Directors, appointment of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors;
- Approval of proposals of the Board of Directors regarding the maximum level of indebtedness;
- Approval of draft financial plans prepared by the Board of Directors;
- Approval of proposals of the Board of Directors regarding decisions to initiate an investment under the ten-year development plan.

The Supervisory Commission has five members.
The members of the Supervisory Commission are elected and removed by the General Meeting. Their term of office is four years. Members of the Supervisory Commission shall comply with all applicable mandatory provisions of the Slovak Commercial Code, Act No. 251/2012 Coll, on Energy, and the compliance programme, especially in relation to the confidentiality obligation.

MANAGEMENT METHODS

The Company is managed using mainly direct management methods, methods combining direct and expert (indirect) management and project management methods.
Direct management usually involves setting goals, tasks and standards and operational guidance of activities of the managed organisational unit or employee. Expert (indirect) management uses internal control mechanisms, establishes room for independent management and self-organisation of the managed organisational unit or employee and the application of progressive economic incentives consistent with effective risk management.
Project management involves temporary allocation of specific organisational units or employees and their temporary subordination to the project leader in a defined extent in order to achieve the project objective.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND RISK MANAGEMENT

By performing internal control at all levels of the organisational structure, we are able to preventively detect potential risks facing the Company. The internal control system includes all forms of continuous control measures, procedures and mechanisms in individual units.
The internal control system was implemented by adopting internal management acts, which regulate the performance of internal control and internal audits by our employees.
The controls are carried out by employees who are directly involved in the processes, senior employees of individual units responsible for the controlled processes and for the results of the control, and employees delegated by them or internal auditors.
The results of controls are regularly submitted to the relevant Company bodies. By taking timely preventive measures, we are able to define key processes effectively. As part of risk management, the Company monitors, evaluates and manages in particular the regulatory, market, financial, operating, environmental, personnel, and media risks, as well as their influence on the financial statements.

As part of risk management, EUSTREAM also refers to the ESG risk rating published by EP Infrastructure, a.s. (see https://www.epinfrastructure.cz/en/esg-ratings/).

EU TAXONOMY REGULATION

Regarding the EU Taxonomy, EUSTREAM refers to the annual report published by EP Infrastructure, a.s., containing the relevant information disclosed for the entire EPIF group (see https://www.epinfrastructure.cz/en/investors/results-centre/).

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION

EUSTREAM has fully implemented an internal system for investigating notifications and submissions via an internal ethics line and has a zero tolerance policy towards corruption and other anti-social activities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The activities of the audit committee are performed by the Company's Supervisory Board in accordance with the Statutory Audit Act. The Supervisory Board, as part of the undertaking of the activities of the audit committee:

- Monitors the preparation of the financial statements and compliance with special regulations, and submits recommendations and proposals to ensure the integrity of the above;
- Monitors the efficiency of internal control, internal audit and risk management systems of the Company if they have an impact on the preparation of the financial statements;
- Monitors the progress and results of the statutory audit of financial statements, taking into consideration the Audit Oversight Authority's findings and conclusions;
- Reviews and monitors the independence of the statutory auditor or the audit firm under a special regulation, in particular the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services for the Company under a special regulation and services provided by the statutory auditor or the audit firm under a special regulation;
- Recommends the appointment of a statutory auditor or audit firm to the Board of Directors to undertake the statutory audit of the Company and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the removal of a statutory auditor or audit firm;
- Sets a deadline for a statutory auditor or audit firm to submit a declaration of independence;
- Informs the Board of Directors on the result of the statutory audit and explains how the statutory audit of the financial statements contributed to the integrity of the financial statements and what the role of the Supervisory Board in this process was.

SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Company is EUR 282 928 727.09 (two hundred and eighty-two million, nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and twenty-seven euro and nine cents).
The Company's share capital is divided into:

- 10 (ten) registered paper shares with a face value of EUR 3 319.39 per share (three thousand, three hundred and nineteen euro and thirty-nine cents)
  Face value per share: EUR 3 319.39
  Number of shares: 10
  Type: ordinary share
  Form: paper
  Class: registered
  Percentage in share capital: 0.01%
  Accepted for trading: 0 shares

- 1 (one) registered paper share with a face value of EUR 82 895 533.19 per share (eighty-two million, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-three euro and nineteen cents)
  Face value per share: EUR 82 895 533.19
  Number of shares: 1
  Type: ordinary share
  Form: paper
  Class: registered
  Percentage in share capital: 29.30%
  Accepted for trading: 0 shares

- 1 (one) registered paper share with a face value of EUR 200 000 000 (two hundred million euro).
  Face value per share: EUR 200 000 000
  Number of shares: 1
  Type: ordinary share
  Form: paper
  Class: registered
  Percentage in share capital: 70.69%
  Accepted for trading: 0 shares

The Company's shares are issued as registered paper securities and are not publicly traded.

The Company's bonds are freely transferable. In accordance with the Articles of Association, a transfer of Company's shares is subject to the approval of the General Meeting, which may only reject a transfer of the Company's shares if such a transfer of shares would be in violation of the Articles of Association or the shareholder agreement. The specific conditions for the transferability of the Company's shares are stipulated in the shareholder agreement regarding SPP Infrastructure, a. s., concluded on 29 May 2014 between, inter alia, the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s., and Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s., which was published in the Central Register of Contracts.

SPP Infrastructure, a.s., the 100% shareholder of eustream, a.s., has a qualified shareholding (10% or more) in the Company's share capital. The shareholders of SPP Infrastructure, a. s., are (i) Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s., (51%), owned by the Slovak Republic (Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic) and (ii) Slovak Gas Holding, B.V. (49%), which is part of the EP Infrastructure, a.s. Group, which belongs to the Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s. Group. Details of the shareholder structure are available in the Company's verification document in the Register of Public Sector Partners.

No shares in the share capital structure confer special control rights to their owners. There are no special control rights attached to bond ownership.

The Company is not aware of any restrictions on voting rights, except for the rules and restrictions, if any, in the above shareholder agreement regarding SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

The Company is not aware of any agreements between holders of securities which could lead to restricted transferability of securities and restricted voting rights, except for rules and restrictions, if any, in the above shareholder agreement regarding SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

Members of the Board of Directors, the Company's statutory body, are elected and removed by the Supervisory Commission. The term of office is four years. The prior consent of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries is required for the appointment or election and removal of members of the Board of Directors, which is the statutory body of the transmission system operator.

An amendment to the Articles of Association is approved by the General Meeting and requires a two- thirds majority of all shareholders. The full text of proposed amendments to the Articles of Association must be available at the Company's registered office thirty days before the General Meeting. It is the Board of Directors' responsibility to ensure that any shareholder who requests a copy of a draft amendment to the Articles of Association receives such a copy. A notary must be present at the General Meeting which is to adopt amendments to the Articles of Association, who will prepare a notarial deed on the General Meeting's decision.

The Board of Directors is not authorised to decide on the issue of shares or the repurchase of shares.

The Company did not conclude any significant agreements which will enter into force, be amended or expire due to a change in its control as a result of a takeover bid.

The Company has not concluded any agreements with the members of its bodies or employees, based on which compensation would be paid to them if their office or employment were terminated by resignation from office, termination by the employee, their recall, dismissal by the employer for convenience, or if their employment were terminated due to a takeover bid.

In the financial year ended 31 July 2024, the Company did not acquire its treasury shares, interim certificates, ownership interests; or shares, interim certificates or ownership interests of the parent company.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Our experienced employees are the key pillar of the reliability of our operations. EUSTREAM creates above-standard and motivating conditions and a safe working environment for all its employees. Strict adherence to all applicable standards in occupational health and safety is essential and allows further improvement of work processes.

As at 31 July 2024, EUSTREAM had 598 employees. The priorities of human resources management were to provide staff for ongoing transmission system development projects and employee training and development programmes:

- Succession programme for internal company employees. Its objective is to support and stabilise promising employees, expand the competencies of managers and focus on specialised positions;
- Graduate programme for university graduates with no experience, or with up to two years of experience after graduation from university;
- Internship programme for students in the 4th and 5th year of university studies and for graduates with no experience to attend a professional internship at EUSTREAM. Interns work successively in different organisational units of the Company under the supervision of a mentor.

EUSTREAM has a remuneration system with clear, fair and motivating rules. Employee remuneration is closely linked to the evaluation of work performance. In the reference period, relationships between the employer and the employees were governed by a collective agreement concluded for a three-year period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022, followed by a new collective agreement from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025.

In the previous financial year, the employer continued to use all available forms of aid in the event its employees found themselves in situations with a detrimental impact on their personal or family life.

EUSTREAM's primary goal in internal communication with employees is to provide employees and Slovak Gas Trade Union (POZ) representatives with information on important changes in a transparent, accurate, and timely manner.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

EUSTREAM ensures occupational health and safety in accordance with the relevant legislative and internal regulations, to minimise the safety risks for employees and protect their health at work.

As part of the employee health prevention programme, several health care programmes take place during the year, including occupational rehabilitation. EUSTREAM applies an active health and safety policy with regard to employees, suppliers and all business partners involved in the organisation's activities. In cooperation with the occupational health service, the conditions and impacts of the working environment on the safety and health of employees are monitored at individual workplaces. Employees regularly undergo preventive medical examinations. One occupational injury was recorded in the previous reporting period.

At the level of state administration bodies, the Regional Public Health Authorities conducted inspections at EUSTREAM focused on compliance with the measures issued by the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic in the event of a threat to public health and did not identify any deficiencies.

EUSTREAM has established an OSH and environmental management system. Compliance with legislation and related standards has been confirmed by internal audits, an external supervisory audit performed in Q2 2024 and inspections of state administration bodies.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EUSTREAM's business is inextricably linked to environmental protection and sustainability. EUSTREAM is continually investing in the streamlining of operations and state-of-the-art technology to protect the environment. Natural gas, a greener alternative to solid fuels, is already making a significant contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air quality. The developed gas infrastructure has an irreplaceable role in the future transformation to a low-carbon economy.

EUSTREAM's operation of the transmission system involves particular attention to:

- Reduction of emissions and environmental pollutants;
- Reduction of the level of noise emitted by compressor stations;
- Compliance with the waste management hierarchy to reduce the amount of generated waste;
- Optimisation of water management.

Our gas turbines comply with requirements stipulated by best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants.

EUSTREAM makes every effort to actively prevent the release of methane emissions, in particular by detailed monitoring, timely corrective maintenance and thorough pumping of natural gas during pipeline maintenance. EUSTREAM is a member of the global Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP).

For more information on sustainability, EUSTREAM also refers to the Sustainability Report published by EP Infrastructure, a.s., which also covers the activities of our company (see https://www. epinfrastructure.cz/en/ sustainability/).

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In the financial year ended 31 July 2024, EUSTREAM generated revenues from the sale of services amounting to EUR 379.69 million.

Operating expenses for the same period amounted to EUR 201.94 million. Major expense items included depreciation/amortisation charges, costs of services, consumption of electricity, natural gas, raw materials and personnel expenses. The loss from financing activities for the financial year amounted to EUR 22.49 million, primarily due to interest expense.

In the financial year ended 31 July 2024, EUSTREAM reported profit before tax in the amount of EUR 155.26 million under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed for use in the European Union. Income tax from ordinary activities amounted to EUR 37.43 million, with a profit after tax of EUR 117.83 million.

In the financial year ended 31 July 2024, the Company incurred no R&D expenses.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

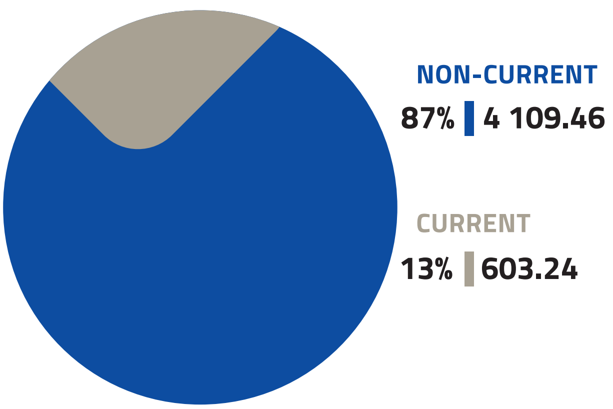
EUSTREAM's total assets as at the balance sheet date were EUR 4 712.7 million, ie an increase by EUR 154.08 million compared to the previous period. Non-current assets were reported in the amount of EUR 4 109.46 million, accounting for 87% of total Company assets. The decrease in value was mainly due to depreciation/amortisation. Current assets accounted for 13% of total assets and included current receivables, cash and cash equivalents and inventories. Current assets increased by EUR 248.46 million compared to the previous year, primarily as a result of an increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Equity totalled EUR 2 615.05 million, accounting for 55% of the Company's assets. Equity included share capital, the legal reserve fund, other funds, revaluation reserves and retained earnings. Equity increased by EUR 257.32 million y/y, primarily as a result of an increase in retained earnings and an increase in the hedging reserve.

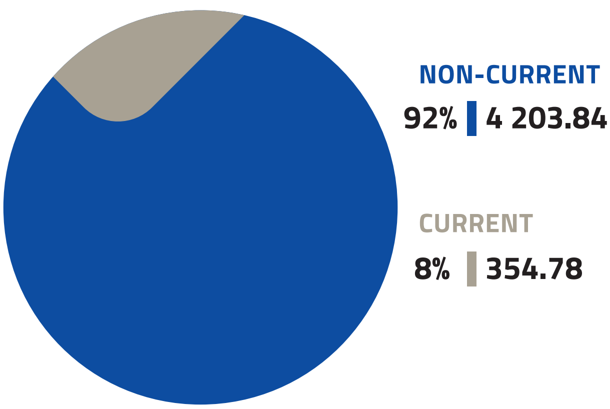
The Company's share capital recorded in the Business Register was EUR 282.93 million. It comprises ten ordinary paper shares with a face value of EUR 3 319.39 per share, one ordinary paper share with a face value of EUR 82 895 533.19 and one ordinary paper share with a face value of EUR 200 000 000.00.

Comparison of asset structure (in EUR million)

As at 31 July 2024



As at 31 July 2023



Shareholder Structure as at 31 July 2024

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.	**12 shares**	100 %

The balance of the Company's legal reserve fund as at the balance sheet date was EUR 56.59 million.

Total liabilities accounted for 45% of assets and totalled EUR 2 097.65 million as at the balance sheet date. Liabilities consisted of non-current liabilities of EUR 1 448.43 million and current liabilities of EUR 649.22 million, which increased by EUR 423.47 million y/y, primarily as a result of the reclassification of a bond due in February 2025 to current liabilities.

Comparison of the Structure of Equity and Liabilities (in EUR million)

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023	**As at 31 July 2024**	As at 31 July 2023
Equity	**2 615.05**	2 357.73	**55%**	52%
Liabilities	**2 097.65**	2 200.89	**45%**	48%

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. In its risk management programme, the Company focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to minimise potential negative impacts on its financial position. The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as swap commodity contracts, to manage certain risks. The objective is to manage the risk of changes in commodity prices related to the Company's operations.

The Company documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, risk management objectives, and the implementation strategy of various hedging transactions at the beginning of the hedge relationship. From the beginning of a hedge relationship, the Company continuously documents whether the hedging instrument used in the hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes to cash flows of the hedged item.

Commodity price risk is the risk or uncertainty resulting from possible movements in natural gas prices and their impact on the Company's future performance and results of operations. A decrease in prices could result in a decrease in the Company's net profit and cash flows.

The Company regularly estimates the amount of gas surpluses and concludes short- and medium-term commodity swap contracts to hedge their price.

As a result, the main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are commodity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, ie the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party due to the non-settlement of its liability. Exposure to credit risk results from the sale of the Company's services with deferred maturity and from other transactions with other entities, which generate financial assets consisting of cash and cash equivalents, granted borrowings and trade receivables.

In terms of cash and cash equivalents in banks, the Company only has business relationships with banks with a high rating from an independent body.

The Company sells its services to various customers none of which, individually or collectively, represents a significant risk in terms of volume and solvency of receivables not being repaid. The Company has operating procedures in place to ensure that services are sold to customers with a good credit history and that the acceptable credit exposure limit is not exceeded. The risk of default is partially eliminated by securities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient funds with adequate maturity, the availability of funding via an adequate amount of credit lines, and the ability to close out open market positions. As a member of the SPP Infrastructure Group, the Company is part of the Efficient Use of Funds and Liquidity Optimisation System. This system maintains flexibility by ensuring continual availability of funds for all system participants to cover their financial needs (cash pooling).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEETS (selected figures in EUR '000)

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	4 097 084	4 191 847
Non-current intangible assets	5 767	5 384
Non-current financial investments	6 607	6 607
Total non-current assets	0	0
Total non-current assets	**4 109 458**	4 203 838
CURRENT ASSETS	**603 242**	354 779
TOTAL ASSETS	**4 712 700**	4 558 617

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Share capital	282 929	282 929
Legal and other funds	34 713	(54 450)
Revaluation reserves	1 640 110	1 641 216
Retained earnings	657 301	488 033
Total equity	**2 615 053**	2 357 728
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**1 448 430**	1 975 138
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**649 217**	225 751
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2 097 647**	2 200 889
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**4 712 700**	4 558 617

INCOME STATEMENTS (selected figures in EUR '000)

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF SERVICES	379 693	226 468
OPERATING EXPENSES	(201 943)	(250 481)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	177 750	(24 013)
Finance income	14 319	39 230
Finance costs	(36 812)	(32 584)
Profit before tax	155 257	(17 367)
INCOME TAX	**(37 431)**	4 804
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**117 826**	(12 563)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (selected figures in EUR '000)

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flows from operating activities	331 918	86 306
Interest paid	(26 186)	(24 472)
Interest received	12 838	37 700
Income tax paid	(10 975)	(56 300)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**307 595**	**43 234**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of non-current assets	(4 264)	(16 629)
Borrowings provided	-	(15)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	42	5
Dividends received	698	625
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(3 524)**	**(16 014)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of debt securities	-	-
Income from (repayment of) received loans	(12 011)	(18 023)
Dividends paid	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(12 011)**	**(18 023)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	292 060	9 197
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS OPENING BALANCE	241 930	232 733
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CLOSING BALANCE	**533 990**	**241 930**

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

No significant events occurred after the last day of the reporting period for which the annual report was prepared.

CONTACT DETAILS

Business name:	eustream, a.s.
Registered office:	Votrubova 11/A, 821 09 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Tel.:	+421 2 6250 7111
Web:	www.eustream.sk
Legal form:	joint-stock company
Registered in the Business Register:	City Court Bratislava III, Section Sa, Insert No. 3480/B
Identification and tax details:	Company ID: 35910712 Tax ID: 2021931175 VAT ID: SK2021931175

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Registered in the Business
Register of the City Court Bratislava III
Section Sro, File 4444/B
Company ID: 31 343 414
VAT ID: SK2020325516

eustream, a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of eustream, a.s. and the Audit Committee:

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of eustream, a.s. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 July 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union (EU).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended (hereinafter the "Act on Statutory Audit") related to ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, including assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud	Summary of the auditor's response to the risks
Revenues from the Sale of Services	
Refer to Notes 3 m) and 20) of the accompanying separate financial statements The Company provides access to the transmission network and transmission services for natural gas transmission via the Slovak Republic on the basis of ship-or-pay contracts. Fees are paid by customers (shippers) directly to the Company's accounts. Tariffs for transmission services are fully regulated and governed by a price decision issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries. Revenues from providing access to the transmission network are the most important source of the Company's income. Under the regulated business and pricing terms and conditions, shippers also provide the Company with a portion of tariffs as gas in kind, or in the form of financial compensation used to cover gas consumption during the operation of the transmission network.	Our audit procedures included, inter alia: • An assessment of the compliance of revenue recognition with IFRS 15; • Testing of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls as regards revenues from the provision of access to the transmission system and revenues from provided gas in kind, or as financial compensation; • Assessment of the appropriateness and reliability of the procedure and method to determine the estimate by Company management; • Reconciliation of revenue movements with major customers; and • Detailed testing of recognised revenues on a sample.

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

As at 31 July 2024, a portion of such revenues is recognised as an estimate, as the actual billing of revenues for the last month of the financial year is made in the following month. The estimate is calculated depending on the transmission volume of natural gas and tariffs set by the price decision issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries in the Slovak Republic for the given month. Due to the above quantitative and qualitative characteristics of revenues from the sale of services, this area is considered a key audit matter.	
Revaluation of Assets to Fair Value and Risk of Their Impairment due to Decline in Business Activities	
Refer to Note 4 of the financial statements The Company applies a revaluation model under IAS 16 for non-current assets used for natural gas transmission. In the financial year ended as at 31 July 2024, the Company reassessed and revalued such assets to their current fair value. The initial revaluation was performed on 1 January 2016, and subsequent revaluations were undertaken on 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2024. Due to the military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, there was a significant decrease in natural gas transmission to Europe from Ukraine via the Slovak Republic. This situation may have a significant impact on the Company's future operations. Therefore, Company management has prepared several scenarios regarding possible future developments as regards transmission network use, which were analysed in connection with the potential impairment of non-current assets. When determining the fair value of assets and their potential impairment, cooperation with an independent expert was required to assess relevant market prices of individual assets, inflation, interest rates, and other factors, which have an impact on fair value or potential impairment. The complexity of the revaluation model, which comprises significant management estimates and uncertainties as regards possible reductions in gas transmission and a decline in the overall utilisation of the transmission capacity of the Company's system, correct presentation and disclosure of the main assumptions used in the revaluation model and asset utilisation and addressing potential impairment of the Company's non-current assets all represent significant risks.	Our audit procedures included, inter alia: • Review of the independence, competencies and experience of the expert who prepared the expert opinion; • Evaluation of methods and key assumptions used by the expert when determining the fair value of the assets and a review of key inputs for the calculation of the fair value; • Examination of the procedure used by the expert to determine the residual useful life of the assets; • Review of the mathematical accuracy of the calculation of the fair value of the assets; • Reconciliation of the completeness and accuracy of data on the non-current assets provided to the revaluation expert; • Reconciliation of the accuracy of the calculation and recognition of the revaluation reserve as at 31 July 2024; • Discussions with the Company's management, shareholder representatives and Supervisory Board regarding the Company's future plans, their assessment of the uncertain situation regarding the gas supply market, and expectations and alternative scenarios in the event of a partial or full suspension of gas supply via the Ukraine corridor; • Assessment of the design and implementation of the Company's internal controls in connection with the evaluation of the risk of the revaluation of assets and their potential impairment; • Analysis of the Company's plans for the 2025 – 2033 period and assessment of the correctness of assumptions used for their preparation; • Detailed assessment of possible scenarios regarding the development of the impact of restrictions of gas supplies via Ukraine and the impact of this event on the potential impairment of non-current assets; • Our internal experts assessed the correctness of the methodology, including key assumptions used for the analysis of the impairment of non-current assets prepared by Company management; • Assessment of whether the separate financial statements include the required disclosures of key assumptions for asset revaluation and disclosures regarding the risk of possible impairment of the Company's non-current assets due to uncertainty as regards gas supplies, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. For the above procedures, we engaged our internal experts for the measurement of assets and assessment of the correctness of the methodology, including key assumptions for the analysis of the impairment of non-current assets.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the EU, and for such internal control as management of the Company determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for information disclosed in the annual report prepared under the requirements of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as amended (the "Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the financial statements stated above does not apply to other information in the annual report.

In connection with the audit of financial statements, our responsibility is to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the annual report and consider whether such information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit of the financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We assessed whether the Company's annual report includes information whose disclosure is required by the Act on Accounting.

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of the financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for as at 31 July 2024 is consistent with the financial statements for the relevant year; and
- The annual report includes information pursuant to the Act on Accounting.

Furthermore, based on our understanding of the Company and its position, obtained in the audit of the financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report, which we received prior to the date of issuance of this auditor's report. There are no findings that should be reported in this regard.

Other reporting obligations as required by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public interest entities

Appointment of the Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the Company's General Meeting 11 June 2024. The length of our total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals of the engagement (extensions of the period for which we were appointed) and our reappointments as the statutory auditors is 5 years.

Consistency with the Additional Report to the Audit Committee

Our audit opinion expressed herein is consistent with the additional report prepared for the Company's Audit Committee, which we issued on 3 September 2024.

Non-Audit Services

We did not provide the Company with any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding the statutory audit of public-interest entities and remained independent of the Company when conducting the audit.

Other than statutory audit services and services disclosed in the annual report or financial statements, we provided no other services to the Company and its controlled undertakings.

Bratislava, 3 September 2024

Ing. Patrik Ferko, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence UDVA No. 1045

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

eustream, a.s.
Financial Statements
(prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU)
For the Year Ended 31 July 2024

CONTENTS

eustream, a.s.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023
(EUR '000)

	Note	31 July 2024	31 July 2023
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4 097 084	4 191 847
Non-current intangible assets	8	5 767	5 384
Non-current financial investments	9	6 607	6 607
Total non-current assets		**4 109 458**	**4 203 838**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	10	35 261	51 171
Receivables and prepayments	11	33 882	42 418
Cash and cash equivalents	12	533 990	241 930
Income tax		-	19 154
Current financial investments		109	106
Total current assets		**603 242**	**354 779**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4 712 700**	**4 558 617**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
EQUITY			
Share capital	18	**282 929**	**282 929**
Legal and other reserves	19	34 713	(54 450)
Revaluation reserves	19	1 640 110	1 641 216
Retained earnings	19	657 301	488 033
Total equity		**2 615 053**	**2 357 728**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bonds issued	16	498 049	990 081
Loans received	16	23 000	35 000
Deferred income	13	52 625	53 705
Provisions	15	5 484	5 773
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	14	2 816	2 933
Deferred tax liability	25.2	865 636	876 936
Other non-current liabilities		820	10 710
Total non-current liabilities		**1 448 430**	**1 975 138**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of bonds	16	500 237	7 554
Current portion of loans	16	12 182	12 189
Trade and other payables	17	103 758	204 921
Income tax		31 934	-
Provisions and other current liabilities	15	1 106	1 087
Total current liabilities		**649 217**	**225 751**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2 097 647**	**2 200 889**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4 712 700**	**4 558 617**

(EUR '000)

	Note	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF SERVICES			
Natural gas transmission and other services	20	379 693	226 468
Total revenues		**379 693**	**226 468**
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Own work capitalised		1 231	1 729
Consumption of natural gas, consumables and energy		(20 949)	(28 649)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, net	7, 8	(138 357)	(154 530)
Other services		(12 162)	(12 189)
Personnel expenses	21	(31 149)	(29 650)
Loss allowances for bad and doubtful debts, obsolete and slow-moving inventories, net	10, 11	(1 164)	(29 335)
Provisions		1 867	1 082
Other operating income		530	1 970
Other operating expenses		(1 790)	(909)
Total operating expenses		**(201 943)**	**(250 481)**
OPERATING PROFIT		**177 750**	**(24 013)**
Finance income	23	14 319	39 230
Finance costs	24	(36 812)	(32 584)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**155 257**	**(17 367)**
INCOME TAX	25.1	(37 431)	4 804
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**117 826**	**(12 563)**
Other comprehensive income (items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss)	**26**		
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedging)		112 864	843 646
Deferred tax related to items of other comprehensive income for the period		(23 701)	(177 166)
Other comprehensive income (items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss)	**26**		
Increase/decrease in properties revaluation reserve		40 115	(16 999)
Deferred tax related to items of other comprehensive income for the period		10 221	4 276
OTHER NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**139 499**	**653 757**
TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**257 325**	**641 194**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value of EUR 3 319.39)	**27**	**1.4**	**(0.2)**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value of EUR 82 895 533.19)	**27**	**34 522**	**(3 681)**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value of EUR 200 000 000)	**27**	**83 290**	**(8 881)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023
(EUR '000)

	Share capital	Legal reserve fund	Hedging reserve	Revaluation reserves	Retained earnings	Total
At 31 July 2022	**282 929**	**56 586**	**(777 516)**	**1 704 848**	**449 687**	**1 716 534**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	(12 563)	(12 563)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	666 480	(12 723)	-	653 757
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(50 909)	50 909	-
Total net comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**666 480**	**(63 632)**	**38 346**	**641 194**
Transactions with shareholders:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 July 2023	**282 929**	**56 586**	**(111 036)**	**1 641 216**	**488 033**	**2 357 728**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	117 826	117 826
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	89 163	50 336	-	139 499
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(51 442)	51 442	-
Total net comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**89 163**	**(1 106)**	**169 268**	**257 325**
Transactions with shareholders:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 July 2024	**282 929**	**56 586**	**(21 873)**	**1 640 110**	**657 301**	**2 615 053**

(EUR '000)

	Note	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash flows from operating activities	28	331 918	86 306
Interest paid		(26 186)	(24 472)
Interest received		12 838	37 700
Income tax paid		(10 975)	(56 300)
Net cash flows from operating activities		307 595	43 234
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of non-current assets		(4 264)	(16 629)
Borrowing provided		-	(15)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		42	5
Dividends received		698	625
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3 524)	(16 014)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of bonds		-	-
Income from/(repayment of) received loans		(12 011)	(18 023)
Dividends paid	19	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(12 011)	(18 023)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		292 060	9 197
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		241 930	232 733
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		**533 990**	**241 930**

(in EUR ‘000)

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

1.1. General Information

As required by Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting as amended, eustream, a.s. (hereinafter “eustream” or the “Company”) prepares separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

The Company was established by a Memorandum of Association on 26 November 2004 and incorporated in the Business Register on 10 December 2004 under the business name SPP – preprava, a.s. A change was made to the Business Register on 3 January 2008 and SPP – preprava a.s. changed its name to eustream, a.s. Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. (“SPP”) was the 100% owner of the Company until 12 June 2014.

On 19 December 2013, the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic (Fond národného majetku SR, “FNM”), the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic and Energetický a Průmyslový Holding, a.s. (“EPH”) signed a framework contract for the sale and purchase of shares, which regulated the reorganisation of the SPP Group, which took place in the first half of 2014. It comprised a contribution of SPP’s shares in SPP – distribúcia, a.s., eustream, a.s., NAFTA a.s., SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V., SPP Bohemia, a.s., SPP Storage, s.r.o., Pozagas, a.s., GEOTERM Košice, a.s., Probugas, a.s., SLOVGEOTERM, a.s. and GALANTATERM, spol. s r.o. into a newly-established 100% subsidiary, SPP Infrastructure, a.s. (“SPP Infrastructure”). After the completion of the reorganisation, the Slovak Republic represented by the Ministry of Economy became the ultimate 100% owner of SPP, and SPP retained a non-controlling 51% share in SPP Infrastructure.

Since 13 June 2014, the 100% owner of the Company is SPP Infrastructure.

On 1 July 2006, Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s., (hereinafter “SPP”) made a contribution to the Company of a part of the business including the assets (excluding the core assets for natural gas transmission) and the liabilities of the former transmission division. It also leased the core assets for natural gas transmission (gas transmission pipelines, compressor stations) to the Company under an operating lease contract. As of 1 July 2006, the Company took over the international natural gas transmission operations.

On 28 February 2013, SPP made a contribution to the Company of a part of the business including the assets (core assets for natural gas transmission – gas transmission pipelines, compressor stations) and related liabilities. The lease of the core natural gas transmission assets terminated as at that date.

The financial statements of eustream, a.s. for the year ended 31 July 2023 were approved by the Annual General Meeting held on 16 October 2023.

Identification Number (IČO)	35 910 712
Tax Identification Number (DIČ)	2021931175

1.2. Principal Activities

With effect from 1 July 2006, the Company as the holder of a gas transmission permit in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic began to fulfil the obligations of an independent transmission system operator in accordance with the legislative requirements concerning the establishment of an independent transmission system operator (“legal unbundling”).

Liberalisation of the Slovak Energy Sector

Regulatory framework of the Slovak natural gas market

As a transmission system operator, the basic mission of EUSTREAM is to provide reliable, safe and efficient gas transmission in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic on the basis of non-discriminatory rules in accordance with national and EU legislation and contractual obligations. EUSTREAM is obliged to provide non-discriminatory access to the transmission system on the defined territory to any gas market player who meets the commercial and technical conditions for gas transmission. The Company´s activities are subject to regulation by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (RONI). RONI which, inter alia, defines the regulatory policy for the individual regulatory periods, monitors compliance of the Company's activities with applicable energy legislation, and issues decisions in the defined areas of activities.

Tariffs for regulated operations

RONI approves tariffs for access to the transmission system and gas transmission and the conditions for their application for the relevant regulatory period in compliance with the respective legislation. The price decision for the first year of the regulatory period applies to the entire regulatory period, unless RONI approves a change to the price decision. The price decisions for the relevant regulatory periods are published on RONI and EUSTREAM websites to meet disclosure requirements under the respective legislation.

Changes to regulatory laws and policy

The core laws and regulations applying to the transmission system operator, i.e. EUSTREAM, primarily include:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 312/2014 of 26 March 2014 establishing a network code on gas balancing of transmission networks;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/703 of 30 April 2015 establishing a network code on interoperability and data exchange rules;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems and repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 of 16 March 2017 establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas;
- Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and repealing Regulation (EC) 1775/2005, as amended, which was subsequently replaced by Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009;
- Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC;
- Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, as amended;
- Act No. 250/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on regulation in network industries, as amended;
- Act No. 251/2012 Coll. of 31 July 2012 on energy and on amendment to and supplementation of certain acts, as amended (the Energy Act);
- RONI´s Decree No. 223/2016 Coll. of 19 July 2016, which establishes price regulation in the gas industry, as amended (effective for the fifth regulatory period (2017-2022));
- RONI´s Decree No. 451/2022 Coll. of 12 December 2022, establishing price regulation of selected regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for the performance of selected regulated activities in the gas industry (valid for the sixth regulatory period beginning on 1 January 2023), which was replaced during the sixth regulatory period by RONI´s Decree No. 147/2024 Coll. of 12 June 2024, establishing price regulation of regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for the performance of regulated activities in the gas industry;

- RONI´s Decree No. 24/2013 Coll. of 14 January 2023, establishing rules for internal electricity market functioning and rules for internal gas market functioning, as amended, which was subsequently replaced by RONI´s Decree No. 208/2023 Coll. of 17 April 2023, establishing rules for internal gas market functioning, content requirements as regards the operational order of the system operator and the storage operator, and the scope of commercial terms and conditions included in the operational order of the system operator, as amended.

The gas market has developed and changed dynamically in recent years, and there were related amendments to the applicable legislation and changes to market requirements for the provided services and products. The transmission system operator is obliged to include in the operational order changes resulting from generally-binding legal regulations, including changes to the conditions based on which the operational order was issued, publish the draft operational order on its website and allow the concerned market players to give their comments thereon within a reasonable period, incorporate such comments and submit the draft operational order for approval to RONI, together with a report on public consultation performed. RONI’s decisions related to the operational order are published on RONI’s website. EUSTREAM also publishes on its website the operational order of the transmission system operator laying down the commercial terms and conditions regarding access to the transmission system and gas transmission and connection to the transmission system.

In relation to EU decarbonisation efforts, in particular the effort to achieve the set climate targets, EUSTREAM has actively participated in a number of organisational structures and working groups for the development of legislative norms and standards and their subsequent implementation, monitored relevant legislation and complied with legal obligations.

EU’s third energy package and certification of the transmission system operator

After the transposition of the EU’s third energy package into Slovak law, the Government of the Slovak Republic was entitled to determine, based on a proposal of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, whether the ownership unbundling model of the transmission system operator which is part of a vertically-integrated gas company, or the independent transmission system operator model would be applied. At a meeting on 28 November 2012, the Government of the Slovak Republic decided that the ownership unbundling model of the transmission system operator would not be applied. Based on the above, EUSTREAM complied with the conditions of the independence of the transmission system operator, which is part of the vertically-integrated gas company.

On 28 October 2013, RONI issued Decision No. 0002/2013/P-CE on granting certification to EUSTREAM as the transmission system operator. Subsequently, on 22 November 2013, the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic issued Decision No. 36/2013, which confirmed EUSTREAM as the transmission system operator that meets the conditions for the unbundling of an independent transmission system operator pursuant to Articles 51 to 60 of the Energy Act. During its business activities, EUSTREAM is obliged to consistently comply with all conditions based on which the certification decision was issued to it and the conditions stipulated in the relevant legislation. RONI oversees EUSTREAM by continuously monitoring EUSTREAM’s compliance with the conditions and obligations of an independent transmission system operator.

1.3. Employees

The average full-time equivalent of the Company’s employees for the year ended 31 July 2024 was 596, the number of employees as at 31 July 2024 was 598 and the number of key management personnel was 11 (for the year ended 31 July 2023, the average FTE was 623, and the number of employees as at 31 July 2023 was 617 and the number of key management personnel was 12). Key management personnel comprises members of the Board of Directors, members of the Supervisory Board and managers directly reporting to the statutory body or a member of the statutory body.

1.4. Registered Office

Votrubova 11/A
821 09 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

1.5. Information on the Consolidation Group

The Company is a subsidiary of SPP Infrastructure, a.s., which has its registered office at Plátennícka 2, 821 09 Bratislava and which holds a 100% share in the Company's share capital.

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of a higher-level group company in the EU. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by SPP Infrastructure, a.s. in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

The financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of SPP Infrastructure, a.s. are filed with the Business Register of the City Court Bratislava III, Námestie Biely kríž 7, 836 07 Bratislava. The Company's financial statements are published in the Register of Financial Statements and at www.eustream.sk.

The ultimate consolidating entity of eustream is EP Investment S.á r.l., with its registered office at 2 Place de Paris, 2314 Luxembourg.

The Company reports an investment in a subsidiary, Eastring B.V., with its registered office at Schiphol Boulevard 477, Tower C-4, 1118 BK Schiphol, Netherlands, in which it directly owns more than 50% of the voting rights and has the right to exercise control over the operations of the subsidiary. The subsidiary is not consolidated using the full consolidation method, as it has an insignificant impact on the financial statements. The investment in the subsidiary is reported at cost less loss allowances.

2. NEW INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1. Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU) are effective for the current reporting period:

- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** issued by the IASB on 18 May 2017. The new standard requires insurance liabilities to be measured at current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" and related interpretations while applied. Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" issued by the IASB on 25 June 2020 defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments issued on 25 June 2020 also introduce simplifications and clarifications of requirements in the standard and provide additional reliefs when applying IFRS 17 for the first time.

- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" – Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information** issued by the IASB on 9 December 2021. This is a narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements of IFRS 17 for entities that first apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure of Accounting Policies** issued by the IASB on 12 February 2021. Amendments require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and provide guidance and examples to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – Definition of Accounting Estimates** issued by the IASB on 12 February 2021. These amendments focus on accounting estimates and provide guidance on how to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.

- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction** issued by the IASB on 6 May 2021. Under these amendments, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which both deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on the initial recognition that result in the recognition of equal deferred tax assets and liabilities.

- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules** issued by the IASB on 23 May 2023. The amendments introduced a temporary exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising from jurisdictions implementing global tax rules and disclosure requirements regarding company exposure to income taxes arising from the reform, particularly before legislation implementing the rules comes into effect.

The adoption of other standards and amendments stated above had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following amendments to the existing standards were issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU, but are not yet effective:

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback** issued by the IASB on 22 September 2022. Amendments to IFRS 16 require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current** issued by the IASB on 23 January 2020 and **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants** issued by the IASB on 31 October 2022. Amendments issued in January 2020 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place as at the reporting date. Amendments issued in October 2022 clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months of the reporting period affect the classification of a liability and set the effective date for both amendments to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by the IASB, but not yet adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the IASB, except for the following new standards and amendments to the existing standards, which were not endorsed for use in the EU (the effective dates stated below are for IFRS as issued by the IASB):

- **Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Supplier Finance Arrangements** issued by the IASB on 25 May 2023. Amendments add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" – Lack of Exchangeability** issued by the IASB on 15 August 2023. Amendments contain guidance specifying when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

- **IFRS 14 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”** issued by the IASB on 30 January 2014. This standard is intended to allow entities that are first-time adopters of IFRS and currently recognise regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with their previous GAAP to continue to do so upon transition to IFRS.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture** issued by the IASB on 11 September 2014. The amendments address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the Company’s financial statements in the period of initial application.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated. According to the Company’s estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to **IAS 39: “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”** would not significantly impact the financial statements if applied as at the balance sheet date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Accounting

The separate financial statements (the “financial statements”) for the year ended 31 July 2024 and comparable data for the year ended 31 July 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (“EU”) in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008, as amended by subsequent regulations, including applicable interpretations by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), (hereinafter “IFRS”).

The Company keeps its accounting books in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended (hereinafter the “Act on Accounting”), in according with IFRS as adopted by the EU. In accordance with Article 17a (1) of the Act on Accounting, the Company prepares separate financial statements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards as amended.

Pursuant to Article 22 (12) of the Act on Accounting, the Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as at 31 July 2024, as its subsidiary, Eastring B.V., the Netherlands, does not have a significant influence on the Company’s consolidation group. The judgment as regards the financial position, expenses, revenues and results of operations for the Company’s consolidation group will not be significantly affected by only preparing separate financial statements of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the remeasurement of specified items of tangible assets and the remeasurement of certain financial instruments to their fair value. The principal accounting policies applied are set out below. The Company's presentation and functional currency is the euro (EUR).

Due to the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine, the transmission of natural gas via the Company’s transmission system continued at levels significantly lower than pre-conflict levels. In the current financial year, the Company returned to posting a profit in the amount of EUR 117 826 thousand and created a significant cash cushion to settle its future liabilities. When assessing the going concern assumption, Company management analysed the impact of gas price volatility, the continuing military conflict in Ukraine, sanctions adopted against the Russian Federation and continued uncertainty as to the continuation of natural gas transmission via Ukraine after 2024 as at the reporting date. Based on the assessment of the above, the financial statements were prepared under the going concern assumption. For more information see Note 4 – Significant Accounting Estimates and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty.

b) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Board of Directors has been identified as the chief operating decision-maker, as it adopts strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments.

c) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to a contractual provision of a related financial instrument.

d) Financial Assets

In its financial assets, the Company recognises the following financial instruments: provided borrowings, trade receivables, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, and receivables from derivative transactions.

Financial assets are classified in the following categories:
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC),
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and
- Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Company applies a classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model under which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) represent borrowings provided (including cash-pooling), trade receivables and other receivables. Borrowings, trade receivables and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any loss allowance. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Company transfers such rights and the substantial risks and rewards pertaining to the ownership of the financial assets.

As at the reporting date, the Company reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk which should be reflected in an impairment of a financial asset, or a group of financial assets. Impairment losses on financial assets reduce their carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss against the loss allowance account. When a financial asset is derecognised, the net book value of the financial asset, including the related loss allowance, is derecognised. Gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of a financial asset represent the difference between the proceeds from its disposal or sale and the net book value, and are presented through profit or loss.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are measured at the expected realisable value net of the loss allowance for debtors in bankruptcy or restructuring proceedings and net of the loss allowance for doubtful and irrecoverable overdue receivables for which there is a risk that the debtor will not pay them fully or partially.

The Company applies the expected loss model when assessing loss allowances for financial assets. The simplified approach was based on the use of a matrix for calculating loss allowances, which determines the extent of impairment for groups of receivables based on the number of days when they were settled. The historical loss rate applied in the calculation of loss allowances also considered forward-looking information. The applied expected loss model had no significant impact on the amount of loss allowances for financial assets.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at the trade date and are initially measured at cost. As the fair value of these investments cannot be reliably determined, these investments are measured in the separate financial statements at cost less any loss allowances for impairment losses on the realisable value. Dividends received are recognised through profit or loss as finance income when the right to their payment arises and the receipt of funds is probable.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are remeasured to fair value at the reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement, unless it is defined as an effective hedging instrument when the timing of the recognition in the income statement depends on the nature of the hedging instrument.

Changes to the fair value of non-hedging financial derivatives are recognised in the income statement.

Derivative financial instruments are contracts:
(i) whose value changes in response to a change in one or more identifiable variables;
(ii) that require no significant net initial investment; and
(iii) that are settled at a certain future date.

Derivative financial instruments of the Company comprise commodity swaps.

Cash flow hedging

The effective portion of changes to fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying for effective cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as a hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the non-effective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve are transferred to the income statement when the hedged item is recognised in the income statement, in the same line of the income statement as the hedged item.

At the inception of the hedging contract, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, its risk management objectives and the strategy for undertaking the various hedging transactions. From the inception of the hedging, the Company continuously documents whether the hedging instrument used is highly effective in offsetting changes to cash flows of the hedged item.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

In the reporting period ended 31 July 2024, property, plant and equipment used for natural gas transmission are recognised on the balance sheet at a remeasured amount which represents their fair value at the remeasurement date, net of any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The first remeasurement was made as at 1 January 2016 and the last update thereto was made as at 31 July 2024. Fair values were determined by an independent expert. Fair values are determined with sufficient regularity (at least every five years) to ensure the carrying amount of assets does not differ significantly from the value that would be recognised as at the reporting date using fair values.

A potential increase in the revaluation surplus that arises upon the remeasurement of property, plant and equipment is credited to the revaluation reserve, net of the amount that cancels the revaluation surplus decrease for the same asset item previously recorded and recognised in profit or loss in the previous period. In such a case, the increase is recorded in profit or loss in the amount of the previously recorded decrease. A decrease in the net book value resulting from the remeasurement of property, plant and equipment is debited to profit or loss in the amount that exceeds the balance of the revaluation reserve account in relation to the previous remeasurement of such an asset item. Depreciation of remeasured property, plant and equipment is recognised as an expense in the income statement. Revaluation reserves are gradually dissolved in retained earnings over the period of depreciation of the remeasured assets. Upon the subsequent sale or disposal of a remeasured asset, the corresponding revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Other property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (hereinafter "non-current assets") are recognised at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Permanent gas fillings in the transmission assets are part of non-current assets and are not depreciated due to their nature.

The cost includes all costs incurred to put the asset into use for the designated purpose.

Non-current asset items that are damaged or disposed of are derecognised from the balance sheet at net book value. Any gain or loss resulting from such damage or disposal is recognised in the income statement.

Items of non-current assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation charges are recognised in the income statement so as to depreciate the cost of assets to their estimated net book value over their residual useful lives. The overall useful lives of non-current assets are as follows:

Border entry/exit points, domestic points	9 – 48
Compressor stations	6 – 56
Gas pipelines	26 – 75
Buildings	18 – 40
Machinery and equipment, other tangible assets	3 – 19
Non-current intangible assets	3 – 5

Land is not depreciated, as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

At each reporting date, non-current assets are reviewed for impairment to determine whenever events or circumstances indicate that their realisable value may be lower than their carrying amount. For a detailed assessment of impairment of assets see Note 4 – Significant Accounting Estimates and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty. If such events or circumstances are identified, the realisable value is estimated as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and present value of future cash flows ("value-in-use"). An impairment loss is recognised in the full amount in the income statement in the year an impairment occurs. For non-current assets with a positive revaluation surplus, an impairment loss primarily reduces the positive revaluation surplus in equity and only the difference in excess of the net book value of the revaluation surplus is recognised in the income statement. The discount rates used to calculate the net present value of future cash flows reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If a decision is made to abandon a construction project in progress, or to postpone the planned completion date significantly, the carrying amount of the asset is reviewed for potential impairment and a loss allowance is recognised, if appropriate.

Expenses relating to items of non-current assets after they have been put into use are only capitalised when it is assumed that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and its costs can be measured reliably. All other expenses are recorded as repairs and maintenance to the income statement of the period on an accrual basis.

f) Inventories

Inventories are recognised at the lower of their cost and their net realisable value. The cost of natural gas in the transmission system pipelines, and raw materials and other inventories is calculated using the weighted arithmetic average method. The cost of inventories comprises the acquisition price and incidental costs related to the acquisition. The cost of inventories developed internally comprises the costs of raw materials, other direct costs and production overheads. Increases in natural gas accumulation in the transmission system pipelines are recognised at cost. There are no incidental costs related to acquisition. An appropriate loss allowance is created for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and cash in a bank with an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

h) Bonds Issued and Loans Received

Bonds issued and loans received are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

i) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

j) Provisions

If the Company is exposed to a potential liability arising from litigation, or an indirect liability as a result of a past event, and it is probable that cash will be spent to settle such liabilities, resulting in a reduction in resources that represent economic benefits and the resulting loss can be reasonably estimated, the amount of provisions is reported as an expense and a liability. Provisions are reassessed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The amount of a provision is the present value of the risk-adjusted expenditures expected to be required to settle to settle the obligation. Any loss relating to the recognition of a provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the relevant period.

Provision for environmental liabilities

A provision for environmental liabilities is recognised when it is probable that costs will be incurred to clean up the environment and such costs can be reliably estimated. The creation of a provision generally corresponds to the adoption of a formal plan, or a similar commitment to sell investments, or discontinue unused assets. The amount of a recognised provision is the best estimate of the expenses required. If a liability is not settled in the future, the amount of the recognised provision represents the present value of estimated future expenses.

k) Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company receives free emission allowances under the European Emission Trading Schemes. The allowances are received on an annual basis and the Company is required to return emission allowances equal to the actual emissions. The Company recognises a net liability resulting from the gas emissions produced. Therefore, a provision is only recognised when actual emissions exceed emission allowances received free of charge. If emission allowances are purchased from third parties, they are measured at cost and recorded as intangible assets.

l) Statutory Insurance, Social Security and Pension Schemes

The Company is required to make contributions to various mandatory government insurance schemes in which employees participate. The costs of social security payments are recognised in the income statement in the same period as the related wages and salaries.

m) Revenue Recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of a consideration received, or a receivable for the sale of goods and services, in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

The Company recognises revenue when it can be reliably measured and when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company. The amount of revenue cannot be measured reliably unless all conditions relating to a sale are met. Revenue from sales is recognised when services are provided, net of value added tax and discounts.

The Company recognises the following types of revenue:

(i) Revenue from natural gas transmission
Revenues from fees for natural gas transmission are recognised at the time, or in the period when transmission capacity in the gas transmission system is allocated to a customer. They also comprise revenues from natural gas received for operating purposes, which are recognised in the period when gas transmission occurred, and changes to the balance of natural gas received for operating purposes.

The amount of gas provided for operating purposes is calculated as the product of the amount of gas actually transmitted at each entry point of a network user into the transmission network and at each exit point of a network user from the transmission network and the relevant rates set by the valid price decision issued by RONI at the time the relevant capacity is allocated. Gas for operating purposes is not included in the calculation of the actually transmitted amount of gas of a network user.

Revenues from the sale of gas for operating purposes are recognised when natural gas is sold.

Revenues from connection fees are recognised as revenue at the moment of connection.

(ii) Other revenue
Revenues from the sale of services are recognised in the reporting period in which the services are provided, taking into account the completion of a specific transaction, estimated on the basis of the service provided, as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(iii) Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(iv) Interest income
Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis regardless of actual payments of such interest.

n) Retirement and Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The Company has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit, social assistance allowance in hardship and life and work jubilee benefits, for which no separate financial funds have been earmarked. In accordance with IAS 19, employee benefits costs are assessed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. According to this method, the costs of providing benefits are recognised in the income statement in order to spread the recurring costs over the employment period. The benefit liability is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted by market yields on Slovak government bonds, whose maturity periods approximate the maturity period of the related liability. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised against equity in other comprehensive income in the period they arise. Past service costs are recognised immediately in expenses.

o) Income Tax

Income tax is calculated from the accounting profit under Slovak legislation and adjusted for certain items for tax purposes applying the applicable tax rate of 21%, which has been effective since 1 January 2017.

Under Act No. 235/2012 Coll. on a Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries and on the Amendment to and Supplementation of Certain Acts, the Company is obliged to pay a monthly special levy, effective from September 2012. The levy for the reporting period is 4.36% p.a. (2023: 4.36% p.a.). This levy is based on the profit before tax and is presented as part of current income tax pursuant to the IFRS requirements.

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method, for all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates expected to apply in the period when the asset will be realised or the liability settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement, except for assets and liabilities that are recognised with a counter-entry in equity or other comprehensive income or retained earnings. The income tax rate valid since 1 January 2017 is 21%.

Major temporary differences arise from depreciation of non-current assets, various loss allowances, provisions and derivative financial instruments. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised.

In the 2024 financial year, the Company reviewed the application of IAS 12 in relation to a special levy in regulated industries. As a result of the above, the deferred special levy was adjusted for a tax effect, as the levy represents a tax-deductible expense.

p) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the European Central Bank (ECB) rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets, receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated as at the reporting date using the ECB exchange rates prevailing on such a date. Exchange rate gains and losses at the reporting date are recognised in the income statement.

q) Accounting Principles Adopted for Subsidies

Subsidies are recognised if there is reasonable assurance that a subsidy will be received and all the conditions necessary to obtain a subsidy are fulfilled. If a subsidy relates to the reimbursement of costs, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to systematically offset the subsidy with the costs for which the subsidy is intended. If a subsidy relates to the acquisition of non-current assets, it is recognised as deferred income and charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the relevant assets. In the balance sheet, subsidies are recognised using the deferred income method. The non-current and current portions of deferred income are recognised in "Deferred income" and "Provisions and other current liabilities", respectively.

r) Calculation of Earnings per Share

The Company recognises earnings per share attributable to individual classes of shares described in Note 18. The Company calculated earnings per share by dividing earnings attributable to each class of shares by the weighted average number of each class of shares that are outstanding during the reporting period. Earnings attributable to each class of shares are calculated based on the face value of each class of shares and the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

When applying the Company's accounting policies, as described in Note 3, the Company took the following decisions concerning uncertainties and estimates that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There is a significant risk of material adjustments in future periods relating to the following matters:

Remeasurement of property, plant and equipment

As at 1 January 2016, the Company applied a revaluation model under IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" for the property, plant, and equipment used for natural gas transmission. The assets include gas pipelines, compressor stations and border entry/exit points and domestic points. The first remeasurement was made as at 1 January 2016, with the subsequent updates made as at 1 August 2019 and 31 July 2024.

The Company opted for this model as it believes it will result in the financial statements providing more reliable and relevant information on buildings, structures, land, machinery and equipment used for natural gas transmission.

The subsequent remeasurement as at 31 July 2024 was recorded with no impact on prior periods. The result of the remeasurement as at 31 July 2024 was an increase in the amount of property, plant and equipment by EUR 42 403 thousand, an increase in a deferred tax liability by EUR 10 364 thousand and increase in the revaluation reserve in equity, and an impairment of property, plant and equipment by EUR 2 172 thousand recognised in the income statement in the line Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, net.

The remeasurement of Company assets was conducted by an independent expert who primarily applied the cost approach, supported by the market approach for some types of assets. The combination of valuation techniques is adequate in terms of the Company's financial and business position as at the measurement date, as confirmed by the analyses of an independent expert. In general, the replacement cost method was used and the indexed historical cost method was used for assets where replacement costs were not available. Replacement costs are based on the cost of an equivalent asset (EA) and are an estimate of the net book value of the asset based on the cost of an EA, the useful life and the age of existing assets (replacement cost less depreciation methodology).

When determining the fair value of individual items of assets using the cost approach, physical, technological and economic obsolescence of assets was taken into consideration.

The result of the remeasurement of assets used for natural gas transmission was an increase in the amount of assets and a related increase in equity. The assumptions used in the revaluation model are based on reports of independent appraisers. The resulting reported amounts of these assets and the related revaluation surplus of assets do not necessarily represent amounts for which these assets could or will be sold. Based on an independent expert opinion, the Company also reconsidered the economic useful lives of gas plants, machinery and equipment. The assessment of economic useful lives requires an expert opinion of technical experts.

There are uncertainties about future economic conditions, changes in technology and business environment in the industry, which could result in future adjustments to estimated remeasured amounts and useful lives of assets, which could have an impact on the financial position, equity and profit.

Estimated useful lives

The estimation of useful lives of non-current asset items is a matter for management judgment based on experience with similar assets. When determining the useful life of an asset, management considers the expected use based on use estimates, estimated technical obsolescence, physical wear and tear and the environment in which the asset is operated. Changes in any of these conditions or estimates may result in adjustments to future depreciation rates.

During the year, the Company reconsidered the useful life of property, plant and equipment used for the natural gas transmission. Changes to estimates of residual useful lives are reflected prospectively.

The useful lives of non-current assets are based on the accounting estimates stated in Note 3 e). The carrying amounts of these assets as at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023 are presented in Note 7 and 8. If the estimated useful lives of the pipeline and compressor stations had been five years shorter than the management's estimate as at 31 July 2024, the Company would recognise increased depreciation charges for assets constituting pipelines and compressor stations by EUR 35 037 thousand (for the financial year ended as at 31 July 2023 increased by EUR 36 044 thousand).

Assessment of Impairment of Non-current Assets

In relation to the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the imposed sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation, as at the preparation date of these financial statements the Company analysed the impacts of this situation on its business. The Company's core business activity is the provision of access to the transmission system and transmission of natural gas via the Slovak Republic, which currently primarily comprises transmission of Russian natural gas. As this situation may have a significant impact on the Company's business activities in the future, Company management has prepared several scenarios regarding possible future developments as regards transmission system use and gas supply via its transmission system, and analysed the impacts of these scenarios on its future operations, results of operations and possible impairment of the Company's non-current assets. The analysed scenarios were based on market assumptions at the time of their preparation, including assumptions regarding the development of forward gas prices, prices for natural gas transmission approved by the regulator and potential estimated gas flows via the Company's transmission system in the future.

Possible future development scenarios included the continuation of flows of Russian gas to Europe via Ukraine and other alternatives where Russian gas supply to Europe via Ukraine is suspended, in the event of which the Company would switch to gas transmission in the CEE region.

In the event of the continuation of Russian gas supply to Europe, the Company expects lower volumes of such supplies compared to historical volumes, taking into account Russian gas flows at the time of preparing such scenarios, given the EU's plans to diversify gas sources and efforts to reduce dependence on Russian gas. Actual flows of Russian gas in the future may differ from Company estimates and such differences may be significant.

Flow volumes via the Company's transmission system under scenarios where Russian gas supplies to Europe via the Ukrainian corridor are suspended are based on assumptions regarding the development of demand for gas and the resulting gas supply requirements in the CEE region and the existence of available gas infrastructure and its expected use. For these scenarios, Company management estimates the volumes of transmitted gas at a level below the existing volume of natural gas flows. After the launch of a gas interconnection between Poland and Slovakia, the Company's transmission system connects the gas systems of all neighbouring countries, including reverse transmission, and facilitates gas supply from alternative sources (eg LNG, Norwegian gas, etc). As regards these scenarios, the Company expects that such alternatives for gas flows from other sources will create continued demand for the Company's services.

(in EUR '000)

Cash flows analysed under different scenarios were discounted to the present value using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), whose calculation took into account the Company's capital structure at the reporting date, the Company's average costs of external funding (Note 16), and the costs of the Company's equity. When calculating the costs of equity, the Company took into consideration revenues up to maturity of Slovak government bonds, a market risk mark-up calculated as the sum of a US equity risk premium and the country's risk profile, the beta coefficient calculated based on reference groups representing publicly traded energy companies, and a specific mark-up. The data was collected from reliable sources, eg Bloomberg or Prof. Aswath Damodaran.

Based on the assessment of the above scenarios and their estimated likelihood and taking into account information available at the time of their preparation, the Company did not identify any impairment of non-current tangible assets as at 31 July 2024, which would require adjustment of their measurement in the financial statements in line with the applicable accounting regulations. However, future developments cannot be reliably estimated; thus, it is not possible to rule out the need for future adjustments to the amounts of non-current tangible assets.

Recognition of Revenue Estimate
The Company recognises a portion of revenues as an estimate, see Note 2 m).

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Financial Risk Factors

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. The Company's overall risk management policy addresses the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial position of the Company. To manage specific risks, the Company enters into trading with financial derivative instruments, eg, forward or swap interest and commodity contracts. The goal of such trades is to manage risks related to movements in interest rates and commodity prices arising from the Company's operations.

The main risks arising from financial instruments of the Company are commodity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

(1) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk, as the Company's assets and liabilities are almost exclusively denominated in EUR. If necessary, the Company follows its own investment strategy for diversifying currency risk.

(2) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible movements in prices for natural gas and their impact on the Company's future performance and results of operations. A decline in prices could result in a decrease in the Company's net profit and cash flows.

The Company regularly estimates the natural gas surplus and enters into short and mid-term commodity swaps in order to hedge gas prices.

The following table details commodity swap contracts open at the reporting date:

Open commodity swaps	As at 31 July 2024		As at 31 July 2024	
	Fair value		Nominal value	
	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading
Sales of natural gas				
Less than 3 months	(1 176)	-	7 782	-
3 to 12 months	(1 253)	-	5 350	-
Over 12 months	-	-	-	-

(in EUR '000)

Open commodity swaps	**As at 31 July 2023**		**As at 31 July 2023**	
	Fair value		**Nominal value**	
	Cash flow hedging	**Held for trading**	**Cash flow hedging**	**Held for trading**
Sales of natural gas				
Less than 3 months	(42 164)	-	8 778	-
3 to 12 months	(40 692)	-	27 224	-
Over 12 months	(8 570)	-	13 132	-

A 15% change in the market prices of natural gas would have a negative impact on the fair value of these derivatives in the amount of EUR 2 334 thousand.

Movements in the hedging reserve are disclosed in Note 19.

(3) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that market interest rates will fluctuate. As at 31 July 2024, the Company had issued bonds with a fixed interest rate. As at 31 July 2024, the Company drew a long-term investment loan with a floating interest rate (see Note 16).

In 2018, the Company entered into a series of interest rate swaps with a forward start with a nominal value of EUR 500 million to hedge the Company's cash flows from interest from the planned future issue of bonds for the refinancing of the Company's bonds due in July 2020. Following the new issue of the Company's bonds in June 2020 (see Note 16), the Company terminated the hedge and reclassified interest rate swaps to non-hedging derivative financial instruments, the subsequent measurement of which at fair value was recognised through profit or loss. The effective portion of changes to the fair value of interest rate swaps qualifying for effective cash flow hedging until the termination of the hedge is accumulated in equity in the hedging reserve and dissolved in the income statement using the effective interest rate. In the year ended 31 July 2024, all interest rate swaps were settled. In the year ended 31 July 2024, the Company has no open interest rate swaps.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as regards interest rate movements in long-term investment loans.

(4) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Company's sales of services with a deferred maturity period and other transactions with counterparties that give rise to financial assets, which comprises cash and cash equivalents, provided borrowings and trade receivables.

As for cash and cash equivalents in banks, the Company only enters into relationships with banks that have a high independent rating.

The Company sells its services to various customers, none of which, individually or collectively, in terms of volume and solvency, pose a significant risk of failure as regards the settling of their liabilities as at the reporting date. Operational procedures are in place at the Company to ensure that services are sold to customers with a good credit history and only up to an acceptable credit limit.

(in EUR '000)

The maximum exposure to a default risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivative financial instruments, recognised on the balance sheet, net of a loss allowance. The default risk is partially eliminated through collateral as disclosed in Note 11.

The total exposure to credit risk is summarised in the table below.

	Note	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Provided borrowings		**109**	**106**
Receivables and prepayments		**33 882**	**42 418**
- Receivables from transmission activities	11	30 271	26 235
- Receivables from financial derivatives		-	1 752
- Other receivables	11	3 611	14 431
Other assets		**-**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents		**533 990**	**241 930**
Total credit risk		**567 981**	**284 454**

The credit quality of cash in banks as at 31 July 2024 was as follows: EUR 61 092 thousand in banks with Moody's A1 rating, EUR 472 691 thousand in banks with Moody's A2 rating, EUR 38 thousand in banks with Moody's A3 rating, EUR 2 thousand in banks with Moody's Aa3 rating and EUR 167 thousand in banks with Moody's Baa1 rating.

(5) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining a sufficient level of cash with adequate maturity, availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines and the ability to close open market positions. The Company, as a member of the SPP Infrastructure Group, is a party to a system of effective utilisation of resources and liquidity optimisation (SEUR). Under the system, flexibility is maintained by ensuring the continued availability of funds for all parties to SEUR to cover their financial needs (cash-pooling).

The table below summarises the maturity of the financial liabilities and contingent liabilities as at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 July 2024	Up to 1 month	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Bonds issued/guarantees provided	-	-	515 072	516 250	-	**1 031 322**
Loans received	-	3 444	10 069	24 234	-	**37 747**
Other liabilities	2	45 416	43 924	820	-	**90 162**
Trade and other payables	3 080	2 889	252	659	-	**6 880**
Commodity swaps	-	780	1649	-	-	**2 429**

As at 31 July 2023	Up to 1 month	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Bonds issued/guarantees provided	-	-	22 412	1 031 322	-	**1 053 734**
Loans received	-	3 521	10 353	37 442	-	**51 316**
Other liabilities	2	46 820	45 538	2 500	-	**94 860**
Trade and other payables	17 689	4 129	25	683	-	**22 526**
Commodity swaps	-	27 551	53 652	10 223	-	**91 426**

As at the reporting date, the Company has binding revolving lines available from banks for operating needs in the total amount of EUR 50 million, with an average maturity of up to 1 year. These credit lines were not drawn down as at 31 July 2024.

(in EUR '000)

b) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure its ability to support business activities on an ongoing basis, while maximising the return to shareholders by the optimisation of the debt to equity ratio and ensuring a strong credit rating and optimisation of key capital ratios.

The Company's capital structure comprises cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to the Company's owners as disclosed in Notes 18 and 19, and loans received and bonds issued as disclosed in Note 16. The gearing ratio was 19% as at 31 July 2024 (as at 31 July 2023: 34%).

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Debt (i)	(1 033 468)	(1 044 824)
Cash and cash equivalents	533 990	241 930
Net debt (ii)	(499 478)	(802 894)
Equity (iii)	2 615 053	2 357 728
Net debt to equity ratio	**19%**	**34%**

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term bonds issued and loans received.
(ii) Net debt is defined as a difference between debt and cash and cash equivalents.
(iii) Total equity in the statement of financial position.

The Company's indebtedness did not exceed the threshold defined in the Company's Articles of Association.

c) Categories of Financial Instruments

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments recognised as hedging	-	1 752
Derivative financial instruments not recognised as hedging	-	-
Receivables and prepayments (including cash and cash equivalents)	567 595	282 596
Borrowings provided	109	106
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	6 607	6 607
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments recognised as hedging	2 429	93 178
Derivative financial instruments not recognised as hedging	-	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortised costs	1 130 510	1 162 210

d) Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value measurements are categorised into levels in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level 1 are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level 2 measurements are valuation techniques where all material inputs are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices), and (iii) level 3 measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Management applies judgment in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require a significant adjustment, such a measurement is a level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

(1) Recurring fair value measurements

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period.

(in EUR '000)

Recurring fair value measurements are categorised are as follows:

As at 31 July 2024:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities and contingent liabilities at fair value	**-**	**2 429**	**-**	**2 429**
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	2 429	-	2 429
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-

As at 31 July 2023:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value	**-**	**1 752**	**-**	**1 752**
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	1 752	-	1 752
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities and contingent liabilities at fair value	**-**	**93 178**	**-**	**93 178**
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	93 178	-	93 178
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-

The fair value of commodity swaps is determined using forward commodity prices as at the reporting date.

There were no movements between Levels 1 to 3 in the year ended 31 July 2024, or in the year ended 31 July 2023.

(2) Non-recurring fair value measurements

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements in the year ended 31 July 2024.

(3) Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities by level and their carrying amounts:

As at 31 July 2024:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair value total**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets	**-**	**-**	**6 716**	**6 716**	**6 716**
Borrowings provided with fixed interest rate	-	-	109	109	109
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	6 607	6 607	6 607
Financial liabilities	**444 354**	**486 167**	**35 182**	**965 703**	**1 033 468**
Bonds issued	444 354	486 167	-	930 521	998 286
Loans received	-	-	35 182	35 182	35 182

As at 31 July 2023:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair value total**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets	**-**	**-**	**6 713**	**6 713**	**6 713**
Borrowings provided with fixed interest rate	-	-	106	106	106
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	6 607	6 607	6 607
Financial liabilities	**384 092**	**446 946**	**47 189**	**878 227**	**1 044 824**
Bonds issued	384 092	446 946	-	831 038	997 635
Loans received	-	-	47 189	47 189	47 189

In the year ended 31 July 2024, the estimated fair value of borrowings with a fixed interest rate was determined based on the expected future cash flows discounted by the applicable interest rate at which a debtor would obtain new borrowings with the same maturity period and at the same credit risk.

The fair value of bonds issued was determined based on the quoted market price.

The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts as at the reporting date.

Non-current trade receivables and trade payables were discounted, except when the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(4) Embedded derivative instruments

The Company assessed all significant contracts and agreements for embedded derivatives that should be recognised. The Company concluded that there are no significant embedded derivatives in these contracts and agreements which need to be measured and recognised as at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023 under the requirements of IFRS 9.

6. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company assesses segment information for the current and comparative reporting periods in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. The Board of Directors has identified one operating segment which is used to manage the Company's business, allocate resources and make strategic decisions according to the nature of products and services. The Company's activities are concentrated in Slovakia, where all the non-current tangible assets are situated. The main indicators used by the Board of Directors in their decision making are earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) and capital expenditures. For their decision making, the Board of Directors uses financial information consistent with that disclosed in these financial statements.

(in EUR '000)

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Year ended 31 July 2024	**Border entry/exit points, domestic points**	**Compressor stations**	**Gas pipelines**	**Buildings and land**	**Machinery and equipment, other non-current tangible assets**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
	Level 3	*Level 3*	*Level 3*				
Opening net book value	**82 058**	**577 239**	**3 466 437**	**58 489**	**4 240**	**3 384**	**4 191 847**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	3 767	3 767
Revaluation of assets through revaluation reserve	20 112	59 817	(39 999)	-	-	-	39 930
Revaluation of assets through profit or loss	521	(2 836)	143	-	-	-	(2 172)
Placed into service	122	1 040	540	21	674	(2 397)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(6)	-	(18)	-	(15)	-	(39)
Depreciation charge	(4 936)	(44 188)	(85 662)	(1 035)	(993)	-	(136 814)
Impairment of assets through revaluation reserve	(7)	192	-	-	-	-	185
Impairment of assets through profit or loss	(8)	391	-	-	4	(7)	380
Closing net book value	**97 856**	**591 655**	**3 341 441**	**57 475**	**3 910**	**4 747**	**4 097 084**
At 31 July 2024							
Cost or revaluation	98 050	647 746	3 341 653	69 161	13 934	4 764	4 175 308
Accumulated depreciation and loss allowances	(194)	(56 091)	(212)	(11 686)	(10 024)	(17)	(78 224)
Net book value as at 31 July 2024	**97 856**	**591 655**	**3 341 441**	**57 475**	**3 910**	**4 747**	**4 097 084**

The net book value of assets presented in the table above that would have been recognised at 31 July 2024 if the assets were accounted for using the cost model is as follows:

Net book value as at 31 July 2024	**57 656**	**311 367**	**1 496 609**	**57 475**	**3 910**	**4 747**	**1 931 764**

The most significant addition to assets in the reporting period ended 31 July 2024 was the reconstruction of the Plavecký Peter distribution hub.
The cost of fully depreciated non-current assets (including non-current intangible assets) still in use as at 31 July 2024 amounted to EUR 10 545 thousand (31 July 2023: EUR 11 498 thousand).

As at 31 July 2024, the Company did not record assets that were in use, but not yet registered in the Real Estate Register (31 July 2023: EUR 1 294 thousand).
As at 31 July 2024, the Company recorded non-current assets with restricted right of handling in the carrying amount of EUR 4 876 thousand (31 July 2023: in the carrying amount of EUR 3 631 thousand), of which non-current assets under lien in the carrying amount of EUR 48 thousand (31 July 2023: in the carrying amount of EUR 50 thousand).

(in EUR '000)

Year ended 31 July 2023	Border entry/exit points, domestic points	Compressor stations	Gas pipelines	Buildings and land	Machinery and equipment, other non-current tangible assets	Assets under construction	Total
	Level 3	*Level 3*	*Level 3*				
Opening net book value	**76 179**	**637 891**	**3 457 268**	**54 541**	**4 129**	**118 603**	**4 348 611**
Additions	-	-	42	-	-	14 880	14 922
Revaluation of assets through revaluation reserve	-	(16 217)	-	-	-	-	(16 217)
Revaluation of assets through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placed into service	10 756	18 810	94 409	5 004	1 115	(130 094)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	29	-	(29)	-	-
Disposals	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Depreciation charge	(4 877)	(62 579)	(85 311)	(1 056)	(983)	-	(154 806)
Impairment of assets through revaluation reserve	-	(782)	-	-	-	-	(782)
Impairment of assets through profit or loss	-	118	-	-	8	(5)	121
Closing net book value	**82 058**	**577 239**	**3 466 437**	**58 489**	**4 240**	**3 384**	**4 191 847**
At 31 July 2023							
Cost or revaluation	101 187	762 481	3 805 067	69 348	13 846	3 416	4 755 345
Accumulated depreciation and loss allowances	(19 129)	(185 242)	(338 630)	(10 859)	(9 606)	(32)	(563 498)
Net book value as at 31 July 2023	**82 058**	**577 239**	**3 466 437**	**58 489**	**4 240**	**3 384**	**4 191 847**

The net book value of assets presented in the table above that would have been recognised at 31 July 2023 if the assets were accounted for using the cost model is as follows:

Net book value as at 31 July 2023	**60 769**	**335 766**	**1 533 810**	**58 489**	**4 240**	**3 384**	**1 996 458**

Insurance of assets:

Type and amount of insurance for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (in EUR '000):

Insured object	Type of insurance	Cost of insured assets as at 31 July 2024	Cost of insured assets as at 31 July 2023	Name and seat of the insurance company
Buildings, halls, structures, machinery, equipment, fixtures & fittings, low-value non-current TA, other non-current TA, works of art, inventories	Insurance of assets	970 651	965 936	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s.
Motor vehicles	MTPL	9 647	9 494	Allianz - Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s..

8. NON-CURRENT INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Year ended 31 July 2024	Software	Emission allowances	Other non-current intangible assets	Assets under construction	Total
Opening net book value	1 391	3 179	117	697	5 384
Additions	-	-	-	1 204	1 204
Placed into service	1 288	562	15	(1 865)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(776)	-	(27)	-	(803)
Change in loss allowances	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Closing net book value	**1 885**	**3 741**	**105**	**36**	**5 767**
At 31 July 2024					
Cost	6 420	3 741	166	199	10 526
Accumulated amortisation and loss allowances	(4 535)	-	(61)	(163)	(4 759)
Net book value	**1 885**	**3 741**	**105**	**36**	**5 767**

Year ended 31 July 2023	Software	Emission allowances	Other non-current intangible assets	Assets under construction	Total
Opening net book value	1 560	1 520	113	390	3 583
Additions	-	-	-	2 511	2 511
Placed into service	509	1 659	36	(2 204)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(678)	-	(32)	-	(710)
Change in loss allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	**1 391**	**3 179**	**117**	**697**	**5 384**
At 31 July 2023					
Cost	6 313	3 179	210	860	10 562
Accumulated amortisation and loss allowances	(4 922)	-	(93)	(163)	(5 178)
Net book value	**1 391**	**3 179**	**117**	**697**	**5 384**

(EUR '000)

Reconciliation of capital expenditures to additions to non-current assets:

	31 July 2024	31 July 2023
Capital expenditures	**4 264**	**16 629**
Assets acquired but not paid for	376	1 463
Payments for assets acquired in previous periods and capitalisation	331	(701)
Additions to tangible and intangible assets	**4 971**	**17 391**

9. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Non-current financial investments include:

	Borrowings	Shares	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Cost	-	6 607	6 607	6 607
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Closing balance, net	**-**	**6 607**	**6 607**	**6 607**

Shares represent ownership interests in the following companies:

Name	Country of registration	Ownership interest in %	Principal activity
Other ownership interests			
Central European Gas HUB AG (hereinafter "CEGH")	Austria	15	Intermediation of natural gas trading
Eastring B.V.	Netherlands	100	Holding activities

10. INVENTORIES

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Natural gas used for balancing	56 575	71 428
Raw materials and other inventories	15 478	15 688
Loss allowance for raw materials and other inventories	(36 792)	(35 945)
Total	**35 261**	**51 171**

Natural gas inventories represent natural gas used for balancing the transmission system and operating purposes.

As at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023, a loss allowance was created for inventories of unusable or damaged raw materials in stock and for natural gas accumulation in the transmission system.

11. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Receivables from transmission activities	30 271	26 235
Receivables from financial derivatives	-	1 752
Other receivables	3 611	14 431
Total	**33 882**	**42 418**

Receivables and prepayments are recognised net of loss allowances for bad and doubtful debts in the amount of EUR 9 437 thousand (31 July 2023: EUR 9 440 thousand).

(EUR ‘000)

As at 31 July 2024, the Company recorded receivables within maturity in the amount of EUR 33 660 thousand and overdue receivables in the amount of EUR 9 659 thousand. In the comparable period, ie as at 31 July 2023, the Company recorded receivables within maturity in the amount of EUR 42 394 thousand and overdue receivables in the amount of EUR 9 464 thousand.

Other receivables are mainly provided collaterals in the amount of EUR 753 thousand and deferred expenses in the amount of EUR 1 204 thousand.

Collateralisation of receivables

Several bank guarantees totalling EUR 189 141 thousand (31 July 2023: EUR 124 360 thousand) were established to secure the Company’s receivables.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Cash on hand and cash in bank	483 622	187 073
Cash on hand and cash in bank – financial guarantees	50 368	54 857
Total	**533 990**	**241 930**

13. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income mainly represents allocated subsidies from the European Commission related to projects of reverse flows from Compressor station 4 and Plavecký Peter gas pipelines, interconnection pipelines between Hungary and Slovakia, and Poland and Slovakia, and a project of investments to decrease emissions from Compressor station 3 and Compressor station 4 (DLE). As at 31 July 2024, the balance of received subsidies amounted to EUR 53 470 thousand.

Changes to deferred income recognised on the balance sheet as at 31 July 2024 are as follows:

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Opening balance	54 758	58 135
Stock-take surpluses of depreciated/amortised assets	-	-
Subsidies allocated during the period	296	861
Unused subsidies	(63)	(2 169)
Reversal into revenues	(1 316)	(2 069)
Closing balance	**53 675**	**54 758**

	Current portion (included in other current liabilities)	Non-current portion	Total
As at 31 July 2024	1 050	52 625	53 675
As at 31 July 2023	1 053	53 705	54 758

(EUR '000)

14. RETIREMENT AND OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A long-term employee benefit programme at the Company was launched in 2006. This is a defined benefit programme, under which employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment upon old age retirement when they reach the retirement age, or early retirement upon meeting conditions arising from the valid collective agreement, and to work jubilee payments. Under the valid collective agreement, employees are entitled to increased retirement benefits based on the number of years continuously worked with the selected gas companies upon their retirement. The increased retirement benefits range from one to six times the employee's average salary (minimum: EUR 665; maximum: EUR 1 330). As at 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023, the obligation relating to retirement and other long-term employee benefits was calculated on the basis of the then valid collective agreement.

As at 31 July 2024, there were 609 employees (31 July 2023: 625 employees) covered by this programme. As at the above date, the programme was not funded, ie there were no assets specifically allocated to cover liabilities resulting from the programme.

Changes in liabilities, net recognised on the balance sheet as at 31 July 2024 are as follows:

	Long-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Opening balance	239	2 986	3 225	4 016
Recognised expenses/revenues, net	10	273	283	(538)
Paid employee benefits	(40)	(271)	(311)	(253)
Closing balance	**209**	**2 988**	**3 197**	**3 225**

	Current liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	Non-current liabilities	Total
As at 31 July 2024	381	2 816	3 197
As at 31 July 2023	292	2 933	3 225

Key assumptions used in actuarial valuation:

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Market yield on government bonds	3.29%	3.74%
Annual future real rate of salary increase	2.00%	2.80%
Annual employee turnover	1.44%	1.44%
Retirement age (men and women)	62 for men and 60 for women	62 for men and 60 for women

The sensitivity analysis of the possibility of changes to material assumptions is shown in the following table:

	Net liability for employee benefits	Change in the discount rate	Change to the average wage	Change to the expected life expectancy
		0.50%	0.50%	+ 1 year
As at 31 July 2024	3 197	(97)	5	(85)
As at 31 July 2023	3 225	(98)	5	9

(EUR '000)

15. PROVISIONS

Movements in provisions are summarised in the following table:

	Provision for environmental liabilities and other As at 31 July 2024	Provision for environmental liabilities and other As at 31 July 2023
Opening balance	5 773	8 063
Effect of discounting	1 577	(1 207)
Creation of a provision	-	-
Use of a provision	-	(577)
Reversal of a provision	(1 866)	(506)
Closing balance	**5 484**	**5 773**

Provisions are included in liabilities as follows:

	Short-term provisions (included in other current liabilities)	Long-term provisions	Total provisions
As at 31 July 2024	-	5 484	5 484
As at 31 July 2023	-	5 773	5 773

Provision for environmental liabilities

The Company updated studies related to environmental burdens at all compressor stations operated by the Company. Oil and condensate from gas transmission pollution was found to be present at all compressor stations. A partial decontamination in areas away from gas facilities in operation took place on three of them (CS01, CS02, CS03). The pollution detected at all compressor stations concerns the soil underneath the 6MW turbo machinery halls. The Company estimated a provision for decontamination works based on the existing technologies and current prices adjusted for expected future inflation. The discount rate taken into consideration reflected the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific factors.

16. LOANS RECEIVED AND BONDS ISSUED

On 25 June 2020, the Company issued publicly-traded unsecured bonds with a face value of EUR 500 000 thousand, under which it received EUR 497 870 thousand with a fixed coupon of 1.625% p.a. The bonds were used to repay bonds issued in 2013.

The bonds are due as a bullet repayment at the final maturity date on 25 June 2027. The effective interest rate is 1.759% p.a., net of the interest rate hedge.

On 17 June 2019, the Company drew on a long-term investment loan from the European Investment Bank ("EIB") of EUR 65 000 thousand. The loan has a floating interest rate based on 3M EURIBOR with a 3-month update. At 31 July 2024, the effective interest rate is 4.962% p.a. Under an amendment to the loan agreement, the loan is amortised progressively in the amount of EUR 12 million per year with final maturity in June 2027.

In 2015, the Company issued private unsecured bonds under which it received EUR 492 660 thousand. The bonds were issued in EUR with a fixed interest rate of 2.90% p.a. (coupon).

(EUR '000)

The bonds have a fixed final maturity date, with a bullet repayment at the final maturity date on 10 February 2025. The effective interest rate is 2.90% p.a. The entire volume of the Company's issued bonds was purchased by a fellow subsidiary – SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. with its registered office in the Netherlands.

	As at 31 July 2024			As at 31 July 2023		
	Secured	**Unsecured**	**Total**	**Secured**	**Unsecured**	**Total**
Loans	-	35 182	35 182	-	47 189	47 189
Bonds	-	998 286	998 286	-	997 635	997 635
Total	**-**	**1 033 468**	**1 033 468**	**-**	**1 044 824**	**1 044 824**
Loans and bonds by interest rate						
- with a floating interest rate	-	35 182	35 182	-	47 189	47 189
- with a fixed interest rate	-	998 286	998 286	-	997 635	997 635
Total	**-**	**1 033 468**	**1 033 468**	**-**	**1 044 824**	**1 044 824**
Loans and bonds by maturity						
Up to 1 year	-	512 419	512 419	-	19 743	19 743
1 to 5 years	-	521 049	521 049	-	1 025 081	1 025 081
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1 033 468**	**1 033 468**	**-**	**1 044 824**	**1 044 824**

	Carrying amount		Fair value (Note 5 (d) (3))	
	As at 31 July 2024	**As at 31 July 2023**	**As at 31 July 2024**	**As at 31 July 2023**
Loans	35 182	47 189	35 182	47 189
Bonds	998 286	997 635	930 521	831 038
Total	**1 033 468**	**1 044 824**	**965 703**	**878 227**

Changes to liabilities arising from financial activities

	Loans	**Bonds**	**As at 31 July 2024 Total**
Opening balance	47 189	997 635	1 044 824
Cash movements	(14 453)	(22 412)	(36 865)
Other changes	2 446	23 063	25 509
Closing balance	**35 182**	**998 286**	**1 033 468**

	Loans	**Bonds**	**As at 31 July 2023 Total**
Opening balance	65 028	997 031	1 062 059
Cash movements	(19 607)	(22 412)	(42 019)
Other changes	1 768	23 016	24 784
Closing balance	**47 189**	**997 635**	**1 044 824**

(EUR '000)

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Trade payables	6 880	22 526
Other payables	89 342	92 719
Payables from transmission activities	-	-
Payables from financial derivatives	2 429	84 608
Total financial liabilities	***98 651***	***199 853***
Payables to employees	3 304	3 189
Social security and other taxes	1 803	1 879
Total non-financial liabilities	***5 107***	***5 068***
Total	**103 758**	**204 921**

As at 31 July 2024, the Company recorded payables within maturity in the amount of EUR 103 758 thousand. The Company does not have any overdue payables. In the comparable period, ie as at 31 July 2023, the Company recorded payables within maturity in the amount of EUR 204 921 thousand and no overdue payables. Cash-pooling with SPP Infrastructure is a payable in the amount of EUR 40 127 thousand (31 July 2023: EUR 40 122 thousand).

Social fund payables

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Opening balance	-	56
Total creation:	262	257
From expenses	261	257
Total drawing:	(262)	(313)
Holiday allowance	(133)	(166)
Monetary rewards and gifts	(26)	(35)
Jubilee bonuses – work	(30)	(35)
Meal allowance	(73)	(77)
Other drawings under CA	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Payables secured by lien or other form of security

As at 31 July 2024, a bank guarantee totalling EUR 210 thousand (31 July 2023: EUR 210 thousand) was established with Tatra banka for liabilities to the Customs Office.

18. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital consists of 10 ordinary certificate-form shares with a face value of EUR 3 319.39 per share, 1 ordinary certificate-form share with a face value of EUR 82 895 533.19 and 1 ordinary certificate-form share with a face value of EUR 200 000 000.00. Since 13 June 2014, SPP Infrastructure has been the 100% holder of the above shares (until 12 June 2014: SPP). The share capital is fully recorded in the Business Register. All shares are associated with identical rights and each share represents an identical voting right.

19. LEGAL RESERVE FUND, OTHER FUNDS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Since 1 January 2008, the Company has been required to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. Retained earnings represent amounts based on these financial statements.

(EUR '000)

Legal reserve fund

The legal reserve fund in the amount of EUR 56 586 thousand (as at 31 July 2023: EUR 56 586 thousand) is created in accordance with Slovak law and is not distributable to shareholders. The reserve is created from retained earnings to cover possible future losses or increases of the share capital. The allotment to the legal reserve fund amounts to at least 10% of the profit for the current year until the reserve is equal to at least 20% of the shared capital. The legal reserve fund in the Company is already equivalent to 20% of the share capital.

Revaluation reserves

Asset revaluation reserves are not immediately available for distribution to the Company's shareholders. Portions of revaluation reserves are reclassified to retained earnings based on differences between the depreciation charges for remeasured amounts and original costs of assets. Revaluation reserves are also reclassified to retained earnings upon the sale, contribution of a part of a business, or upon the disposal of assets. Such transfers to retained earnings are distributable.

Other funds and retained earnings

Other funds and reserves in equity are not distributable to the Company's shareholders.

Under a decision of the Company's sole shareholder, the Company did not declare any dividends for the year ended 31 July 2023. The loss for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 in the amount of EUR 12 562 903.57 was settled by using earnings of previous years in accordance with the Articles of Association of eustream, a.s.

Type of allotment	**Settlement of loss for the year ended 31 July 2023**	**Profit distribution for the year ended 31 July 2022**
Allotment to the legal reserve fund	-	-
To cover loss from previous years	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Retained earnings from previous years	(12 563)	264 760
Total profit/loss to be distributed/settled	**(12 563)**	**264 760**

Hedging reserve

A hedging reserve represents gains and losses arising from the cash flow hedging.

	As at 31 July 2024	**As at 31 July 2023**
Opening balance	**(111 036)**	**(777 516)**
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging		
Commodity swap contracts	16 943	387 258
Interest swap contracts	-	-
Deferred income tax applicable to gains/losses recognised through equity	(3 558)	(81 325)
Transfer to profit or loss		
Commodity swap contracts	87 790	448 546
Interest swap contracts	8 131	7 842
Deferred income tax applicable to gains/losses recognised through profit or loss	(20 143)	(95 841)
Transfer to the initial carrying amount of the hedged item		
Commodity swap contracts	-	-
Interest swap contracts	-	-
Deferred income tax applicable to amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of the hedged item	-	-
Closing balance	**(21 873)**	**(111 036)**

(EUR '000)

Hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes to the fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges.

A cumulative gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of hedging derivatives that are recognised and accrued in the reserve fund of cash flow hedging is reclassified to profit or loss provided that the hedging transaction has an effect on profit or loss, or is included as an adjustment of the base in the hedged non-financial item in accordance with the applicable accounting procedures.

Gains/(losses) arising from a change in the fair value of the hedging instruments transferred during the current period from equity to profit or loss are disclosed in the following lines of profit or loss:

	Year ended 31 July 2024	**Year ended 31 July 2023**
Natural gas transmission and other services	(87 790)	(448 546)
Finance costs	(8 131)	(7 842)
Total	**(95 921)**	**(456 388)**

20. REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF SERVICES

	Year ended 31 July 2024	**Year ended 31 July 2023**
Revenues from natural gas transmission	394 412	175 652
Other revenues	424	485
Changes to natural gas received for operating purposes	(15 143)	50 331
Total	**379 693**	**226 468**

In the year ended 31 July 2024, the Company fully performed long-term contracts for natural gas transmission via the Slovak Republic with a significant Russian natural gas exporter. These contracts enable the use of gas pipelines in line with the transmission capacity required by this exporter to perform long-term export contracts signed with customers in Central and Western Europe.

The Company provides access to the transmission system and transmission services on the basis of ship-or-pay contracts. The major user of the network (shipper) is a significant Russian natural gas exporter, in addition to other customers, which are mainly leading European gas companies. Part of the transmission capacity is booked on the basis of long-term contracts, which comprise a significant portion of the Company's revenues from natural gas transmission. In addition, eustream, within the entry-exit transmission system, also concludes short-term transmission contracts and provides supplementary gas transmission services.

The Company receives transmission fees to its accounts from shippers and recipients of supplementary services. Tariffs for transmission services have been fully regulated since 2005 and are governed by the price decision issued by RONI for the relevant regulation period.

On the basis of the regulated business and pricing terms and conditions, shippers also provide the Company with a portion of tariffs in kind as gas for operating purposes, covering gas consumption during the operation of the transmission system. In accordance with the regulated trade and price terms and conditions, shippers may also provide this part of the tariff as a monetary payment.

Revenues from the natural gas transmission and the provision of supplementary services are generated in the Slovak Republic.

(EUR '000)

21. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Wages, salaries and bonuses	21 071	20 790
Pension security costs	2 864	2 723
Social security costs	4 764	4 429
Other social security costs and severance payments	2 450	1 708
Total	**31 149**	**29 650**

The Company is required to make social and pension security contributions, amounting to 36.2% of salary bases as determined by law, up to a maximum amount of EUR 9 128 (as at 31 July 2023: EUR 8 477), except for accident insurance and health insurance, where the salary base is not limited. Employees contribute an additional 13.4% of the relevant salary base up to the above limits, except for health insurance, where the salary basis is unlimited.

22. COSTS OF AUDIT SERVICES

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Audit of financial statements	30	38
Assurance audit services, except for the audit of financial statements	33	37
Related audit services	-	-
Other non-audit services provided by the auditor	-	-
Total	**63**	**75**

23. FINANCE INCOME

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Interest income	13 609	2 521
Dividends	698	625
Other finance income, net	12	36 084
Total	**14 319**	**39 230**

24. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Interest expense	36 534	31 987
Other finance costs	278	597
Total	**36 812**	**32 584**

(EUR '000)

25. TAXATION

25.1. Income Tax

Income tax comprises the following:

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Current tax	52 737	26 596
Special levy	9 474	1 975
Deferred income tax (Note 25.2)	(24 780)	(33 375)
Total	**37 431**	**(4 804)**

The reconciliation between the reported income tax expense and the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard tax rates is as follows:

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Profit before tax	**155 257**	**(17 367)**
Income tax at 21% and special levy on business in regulated industries	42 078	(1 672)
Effect of adjustments from permanent differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities	(80)	145
Other adjustments	(2 578)	(2 863)
Effect of a special levy as a tax-deductible item	(1 989)	(414)
Total	**37 431**	**(4 804)**

Adjustments primarily comprise non-tax deductible expenses.

The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate of 21% in the financial year ended 31 July 2024, mainly due to the special levy.

For the deferred income tax calculation, the Company applied the income tax rate of 21% which has been valid in Slovakia as of 1 January 2017.

In accordance with Act No. 235/2012 Coll. on the Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries and on Amendments to and Supplementation of Certain Acts, the Company is obliged to pay a monthly special levy as of September 2012. The levy rate for the reporting period of the financial year is 0.00363 (until 31 July 2023: 0.00363) per month, which is based on the profit before tax and is presented as a part of the current income tax pursuant to the IFRS requirements. The taxation periods since 2017 remain open and may be subject to review by the tax authorities.

Due to the prudent principle, the Company previously recognised a special levy which arose in connection with the contribution of part of the business on 28 February 2013. However, this matter of fact is not possible to interpret as a waiving of rights and claims, or as a confirmation of the applicability of Act No. 235/2012 on the Special Levy to the contribution of part of the business.

Proceedings with the Slovak tax authorities are still ongoing regarding the calculation of the special levy for businesses operating in regulated industries for 2013, as in the Company's view the calculation of the special levy was not performed in accordance with valid legislation. As at the reporting date, these proceedings had not been completed and the Company has no information regarding the date when such proceedings will be completed.

(EUR '000)

25.2. Deferred Income Tax

The following table shows the most significant items of the deferred tax liability and deferred tax asset recognised by the Company, and movements in the items during the current and previous reporting periods:

	As at 1 August 2023	(Charge)/Credit to equity	(Charge)/Credit to profit	As at 31 July 2024
Difference in the net book value of non-current assets	(918 889)	10 260	25 088	(883 541)
Change in the fair value of derivatives	29 515	(23 701)	-	5 814
Employee benefits and other provisions	2 250	-	(61)	2 189
Loss allowances for receivables	1 040	-	(868)	172
Loss allowances for assets	807	(39)	(82)	686
Loss allowances for inventories	7 548	-	178	7 726
Other	793	-	525	1 318
Total	**(876 936)**	**(13 480)**	**24 780**	**(865 636)**

	As at 1 August 2022	(Charge)/Credit to equity	(Charge)/Credit to profit	As at 31 July 2023
Difference in the net book value of non-current assets	(951 066)	4 112	28 065	(918 889)
Change in the fair value of derivatives	206 681	(177 166)	-	29 515
Employee benefits and other provisions	2 764	-	(514)	2 250
Loss allowances for receivables	1 623	-	(583)	1 040
Loss allowances for assets	681	164	(38)	807
Loss allowances for inventories	1 502	-	6 046	7 548
Other	394	-	399	793
Total	**(737 421)**	**(172 890)**	**33 375**	**(876 936)**

In line with the Company's accounting policies, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities were offset. The following table shows the balances (after offsetting) of deferred tax to be recognised on the balance sheet:

	As at 31 July 2024	As at 31 July 2023
Deferred tax liability	865 636	876 936
Total	**865 636**	**876 936**

(EUR ‘000)

26. TAX EFFECTS IN THE STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Disclosure of tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income:

As at 31 July 2024	**Before tax**	**Tax**	**After tax**
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedging)	112 864	(23 701)	89 163
Revaluation of assets	39 930	10 260	50 190
Decrease in revaluation reserve due to changes in fair value	185	(39)	146
Other comprehensive income/(losses) for the period	**152 979**	**(13 480)**	**139 499**

As at 31 July 2023	**Before tax**	**Tax**	**After tax**
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedging)	843 646	(177 166)	666 480
Revaluation of assets	(162 17)	4 112	(12 105)
Decrease in revaluation reserve due to changes in fair value	(782)	164	(618)
Other comprehensive income/(losses) for the period	**826 647**	**(172 890)**	**653 757**

27. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

As at 31 July 2024	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 3 319.39**	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 82 895 533.19**	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 200 000 000**
Net earnings for the period attributable to	14	34 522	83 290
the number of ordinary shares	10	1	1
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	**1.40**	**34 522**	**83 290**

As at 31 July 2023	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 3 319.39**	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 82 895 533.19**	**Ordinary shares – face value EUR 200 000 000**
Net earnings for the period attributable to	(2)	(3 681)	(8 881)
the number of ordinary shares	10	1	1
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	**(0.20)**	**(3 681)**	**(8 881)**

The methodology and method of the calculation is described in the accounting policies, paragraph r).

(EUR '000)

28. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Year ended 31 July 2024	Year ended 31 July 2023
Profit before tax	155 257	(17 367)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, net	138 357	154 530
Interest, net	21 348	30 672
Income on financial investments	(698)	(625)
Derivatives	1 560	(44 847)
Provisions, loss allowances, and other non-monetary items	(260)	23 141
(Gain)/loss on the sale of non-current assets	(6)	(4)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments	5 071	25 922
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	15 063	(55 539)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(3 774)	(29 577)
Cash flows from operating activities	**331 918**	**86 306**

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Obligations arising from capital construction

As at 31 July 2024, contracts for the acquisition of non-current assets in the amount of EUR 7 140 thousand (as at 31 July 2023: EUR 7 935 thousand) were concluded, which are not disclosed in these financial statements.

Guarantees for bonds

The Company is a guarantor for the liability arising from bonds issued by its fellow subsidiary – SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. in the amount of EUR 506 132 thousand as at 31 July 2024 (as at 31 July 2023: EUR 506 113 thousand). As a result, the Company assumed all the risks related to the repayment of the bonds by SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. The Company recognises a liability from the issue of a fellow subsidiary's bond (SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V.) in the same amount in the statement of financial position.

Taxation

The Company has significant transactions with the shareholder and other related parties. The tax environment in which the Company operates in the Slovak Republic is dependent on the prevailing tax legislation and its interpretation. Since tax authorities do not provide official interpretation of tax legislation, there is a risk that tax authorities may require, for example, transfer pricing or other adjustments to the tax base. The tax authorities in the Slovak Republic have broad powers of interpretation of applicable tax laws, which could result in unexpected results from tax audits. The amount of potential tax liabilities related to such risks cannot be estimated.

(EUR '000)

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the 12-month period, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Year Ended 31 July 2024				As at 31 July 2024	
	Revenues	**Expenses**	**Dividends**	**Other**	**Receivables**	**Payables**
SPP Infrastructure	82	1 657	-	-	-	40 127
Related parties under EPH's control	11 689	29 188	-	347	1 065	503 080
Other related parties	698	26	-	-	50	4

	Year Ended 31 July 2023				As at 31 July 2023	
	Revenues	**Expenses**	**Dividends**	**Other**	**Receivables**	**Payables**
SPP Infrastructure	30	869	-	-	-	40 122
Related parties under EPH's control	56 436	36 412	-	1 170	464	509 287
Other related parties	625	24	-	5	50	3

Company management considers transactions with related parties are made on an arm's length basis.

Transactions with SPP Infrastructure mainly represent transactions related to cash-pooling (see Note 17).

In the years ended 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2023, the Company also provided financial guarantees to SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. (see also Note 29).

Since 2019, the Company has applied an exemption from IAS 24 on the non-disclosure of information on related parties through the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic.

(EUR '000)

Remuneration to members of the Company bodies and Company executive management:

	Year ended 31 July 2024	**Year ended 31 July 2023**
Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board and executive management and to former members of the Company's bodies – total	941	932
Of which – Board of Directors and executive management	543	581
– Supervisory Board	208	248
– Supervisory Committee	103	103
– former members of the Supervisory Board	39	-
– former members of the Supervisory Committee		
– former members of the Board of Directors and executive management	*48*	-
Other long-term benefits to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, executive management and former members of the bodies – total	-	-
Of which – Board of Directors and executive management	-	-
– former members of the Board of Directors and executive management	-	-
Post-employment benefits to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, executive management and former members of the bodies – total	-	-
Of which – Supervisory Board	-	-
In-kind benefits to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, executive management and former members of the bodies – total	12	15
Of which – Board of Directors and executive management	*12*	*15*
– Supervisory Board	-	-
Other benefits (including borrowings, guarantees or other forms of security) to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, executive management and former members - total	-	-
Total funds or other benefits used for private purposes by the members of the Company's statutory, supervisory and other bodies, which must be reported – total	8	8
Of which – Board of Directors and executive management	*8*	*8*
– Supervisory Board	-	-
– former members of the Board of Directors and executive management	-	-

(EUR '000)

31. MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY'S BODIES AS AT 31 JULY 2024

Body	Position	Name
Board of Directors	Chairman	Ing. Tomáš Mareček
	Member	Ing. Ondrej Studenec
	Member	Ing. Miroslav Bodnár
	Member	Ing. Michal Kľučár
Supervisory Board	Chair	JUDr. Svetlana Gavorová
	Vice-Chair	Ing. Martin Gebauer
	Member	Mgr. Andrej Lendvay
	Member	Ing. Mikuláš Maník
	Member	Ing. Norbert Faith
	Member	Mgr. Andrej Lasz
Supervisory Committee	Chairman	JUDr. Daniel Křetínský
	Vice-Chair	Ing. Ružena Lovasová
	Member	Ing. Roman Karlubík, MBA
	Member	Mgr. Jan Stříteský
	Member	Mgr. Hana Krejčí, PhD
Executive Management	CEO	Ing. Rastislav Ňukovič

The following changes to the Company's bodies were made:

As at 25 May 2024, Mr Rastislav Jamrich left his position as Vice-chairman and Member of the Board of Directors. With effect from 20 December 2023, Ms Svetlana Gavorová became a new Member of the Supervisory Board. Since 14 February 2024, she has also held the position of Chair of the Supervisory Board. Ms Gavorová replaced Mr Roman Hudík as Chair of the Supervisory Board. With effect from 20 December 2023, Mr Andrej Lasz and Mr Norbert Faith became new Members of the Supervisory Board, replacing Ms Katarína Goldbergerová and Ms Petra Prepelicová.

32. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

After 31 July 2024, there were no such events that would have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Prepared on: **21 August 2024**	**Signature of a Member of the Statutory Body of the Reporting Entity:**
Approved on: **30 September 2024**	Ing. Tomáš Mareček Chairman of the Board of Directors Ing. Miroslav Bodnár Member of the Board of Directors

PROPOSAL FOR PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

(for the Reporting Period ended 31 July 2024)

The proposal for profit distribution for the reporting period ended 31 July 2024 is prepared in accordance with the Articles of Association of eustream, a.s., Article XXIII. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION, Article XXII. CREATION AND USE OF THE RESERVE FUND and in accordance with the provisions of Commercial Code No. 513/1991 Coll., as amended.

The proposal for profit distribution for the reporting period ended 31 July 2024 is based on the audited financial statements for this period.

I.	**Profit after tax**	EUR 117 825 828.46
II.	**Addition to the legal reserve fund** under Article XXII of the Articles of Association, the reserve fund has reached 20% of the share capital	EUR 0.00
III.	**Amount of net profit** allocated for dividends	EUR 0.00
IV.	**Amount of retained earnings of previous years** allocated for dividends	EUR 0.00
V.	**Total amount** allocated for dividends	EUR 0.00
VI.	**Royalties to members of Company bodies**	EUR 0.00

Note:

The retained earnings of EUR 117 825 828.46 for the reporting period ended 31 July 2024 will be recognised in Retained earnings of previous years.

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