



**PETROTRANS, s.r.o.**

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*Translated from the Czech original*

**PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL  
FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED  
BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**FOR THE YEAR 2024** 

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**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**

	Note	2024	2023
Revenues	7.	515 662	433 152
Cost of sales	8.	(430 478)	(376 354)
<b>Gross profit on sales</b>		<b>85 184</b>	<b>56 798</b>
Distribution expenses		(49 124)	(39 910)
Administrative expenses		(13 939)	(9 038)
Other operating income	9.1.	2 301	13 374
Other operating expenses	9.2.	(405)	(451)
Impairment losses on trade receivables		-	(38)
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<b>24 017</b>	<b>20 735</b>
Finance income	10.1.	1 543	2 612
Finance costs	10.2.	(7 114)	(5 240)
<b>Net finance costs</b>		<b>(5 571)</b>	<b>(2 628)</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>18 446</b>	<b>18 107</b>
Tax expense	11.	(3 837)	(4 491)
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>14 609</b>	<b>13 616</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
items which will not be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss		<b>18</b>	<b>(17)</b>
Actuarial gains and losses		23	(18)
Deferred tax	11.2.	(5)	1
		<b>18</b>	<b>(17)</b>
<b>Total net comprehensive income</b>		<b>14 627</b>	<b>13 599</b>

The separate financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the notes forming part of the separate financial statements set out on pages 8 to 32.

**Statement of financial position**

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	12.	105 366	92 503
Intangible assets	13.	3 671	1 755
Right of use assets	20.	78 955	81 475
		<b>187 992</b>	<b>175 733</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	14.	84 149	49 038
Other financial assets	15.	27 017	75 400
Cash and cash equivalents	16.	8 981	1 966
		<b>120 147</b>	<b>126 404</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>308 139</b>	<b>302 137</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	17.1.	16 000	16 000
Retained earnings	17.2.	133 483	118 856
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>149 483</b>	<b>134 856</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	18.	315	339
Deferred tax liabilities	11.2.	9 361	11 110
Lease liabilities		57 765	58 283
		<b>67 441</b>	<b>69 732</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other liabilities	19.	64 962	69 159
Current tax liabilities		2 381	4 324
Provisions	18.	83	83
Lease liabilities		23 789	23 983
		<b>91 215</b>	<b>97 549</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>158 656</b>	<b>167 281</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>308 139</b>	<b>302 137</b>

The separate financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the notes forming part of the separate financial statements set out on pages 8 to 32.

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Note	17.1.	17.2.	
01/01/2024	16 000	118 856	134 856
Net profit	-	14 609	14 609
Items of other comprehensive income	-	18	18
<b>Total net comprehensive income</b>	-	<b>14 627</b>	<b>14 627</b>
<b>31/12/2024</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>133 483</b>	<b>149 483</b>
01/01/2023	16 000	105 257	121 257
Net profit	-	13 616	13 616
Items of other comprehensive income	-	(17)	(17)
<b>Total net comprehensive income</b>	-	<b>13 599</b>	<b>13 599</b>
<b>31/12/2023</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>118 856</b>	<b>134 856</b>

The separate financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the notes forming part of the separate financial statements set out on pages 8 to 32.

	Note	2024	2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>18 446</b>	<b>18 107</b>
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	8.2.	49 125	39 910
Interest, net		5 024	1 978
Profit on investing activities		(10)	(4 052)
Change in provisions		(1)	26
Other adjustments		75	83
Change in working capital:		(36 094)	11 387
<i>receivables</i>		(31 897)	(10 707)
<i>liabilities</i>		(4 197)	22 084
Income tax received/(paid)	11.3.	(7 534)	486
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>29 031</b>	<b>67 925</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets		(35 094)	(23 175)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets		17	5 648
Proceeds/(outflows) from cash pool assets		48 180	(26 131)
Other		1 745	2 513
<b>Net cash from/used in investing activities</b>		<b>14 848</b>	<b>(41 146)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid		(6 533)	(4 595)
Payments of liabilities under lease agreements		(30 255)	(23 820)
Other		(76)	(85)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(36 864)</b>	<b>(28 500)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>7 015</b>	<b>(1 721)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		1 966	3 687
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year</b>	16.	<b>8 981</b>	<b>1 966</b>

The separate financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the notes forming part of the separate financial statements set out on pages 8 to 32.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY AND PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

#### *Establishment of the Company*

PETROTRANS, s.r.o. (the "Company") is a Czech limited liability company that was incorporated on 21 April 1997.

#### *Identification number of the Company*

251 23 041

#### *Registered office of the Company*

PETROTRANS, s.r.o.  
Poděbradská 538/46  
190 00 Praha 9  
Czech Republic

#### *Principal activities*

The principal business activity of the Company is road freight transport.

Other activities are:

- production and processing of fuels and lubricants,
- brokering services,
- purchase of goods for resale and sale,
- repair services for the operation of motorized road transport and consultancy in the field of road transport,
- road passenger transport,
- lease and rent of movables.

#### *Share capital and ownership structure*

The Company's share capital amounts to CZK 16 000 thousand. The majority shareholder of the Company is ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o. with share of 99.4%. There were no changes in the ownership structure during 2024.

#### *Statutory representatives of the Company*

Statutory representatives of the Company as at 31 December 2024:

Position	Name
Statutory representative	Dawid Durawa
Statutory representative	Tomáš Sedlák

#### *Changes in statutory representatives in 2024:*

Position	Name	Change	Date of change
Statutory representative	Paweł Łamacz	Recalled from the office	with the effect as of 16 July 2024

Each statutory representative acts independently on behalf of the Company.

#### *Group identification and consolidation*

The Company is part of the consolidation group of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s. ("the Group"). Pursuant to section 62(2) of Decree No. 500/2002 Coll., the financial statements of the Company and of all entities consolidated by ORLEN Unipetrol a.s. have been included in the consolidated financial statements of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s. with its registered office at Prague 4, Milevská 2095/5, 140 00, ID No. 616 72 190.

### 2 PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and their interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which were adopted by the European Union (EU) and were in force as at 31 December 2024. The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The separate financial statements are compliant with all requirements of IFRSs adopted by the EU and present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2024, results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As at the date of approval of the financial statements, there is no uncertainty that the Company will not be able to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

The separate financial statements, except for the statement of cash flows, are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.



### 3 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These separate financial statements are presented in Czech crowns (CZK), which is the Company's presentation and functional currency. All financial information presented in CZK has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

The transaction day is the day on which the transaction for the first time qualifies for recognition under IFRS. In particular, when the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of assets or in the case of financial instruments, the day on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset.

At the end of the reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items including units of currency held by the Company as well as receivables and liabilities due in defined or definable units of currency are translated using the closing rate, i.e. spot rate as at the end of the reporting period,
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement and valuation of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition as finance income or expense in the period in which they arise.

Foreign exchange differences are included in the financial result (or in certain circumstances in other comprehensive income) on a net basis, unless they relate to the individually significant transactions.

### 4 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Material information regarding applied accounting principles and significant values based on judgements and estimates are presented as a part of the specific explanatory notes to the separate financial statements. The Company applied the accounting principles consistently to all presented reporting periods.

Note	Selected accounting principles
7.	Revenues
8.	Costs
11.	Tax expense
12.	Property, plant and equipment
13.	Intangible assets
14.	Trade and other receivables
16.	Cash and cash equivalents
17.	Equity
18.	Provisions
19.	Trade and other liabilities
20.	Lease
21.	Financial instruments and financial risks

### 5 IMPACT OF IFRS CHANGES ON SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 5.1 Binding amendments to IFRSs and interpretations

Standards and Interpretations adopted by the EU, effective from 01/01/2024	Impact on financial statements
Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	no impact
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	no impact
Amendments to IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	no impact
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements	no impact

#### 5.2 IFRSs, amendments and interpretations to IFRSs endorsed by the European Union, not yet effective

New and revised IFRS Standards adopted by the EU in issue but not yet effective, effective from 01/01/2025	Possible impact on financial statements
Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability	no impact expected

**5.3 New and revised IFRS standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by International Accounting Standards Board, waiting for approval of the European Union**

New and revised IFRS Standards not yet adopted by the EU	Effective from	Possible impact on financial statements
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 and further amendments	Effective date deferred	no impact expected
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments and Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	01/01/2026	no impact expected
Annual improvements to IFRS – volume 11 related to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	01/01/2026	no impact expected
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01/01/2027	impact*
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01/01/2027	no impact expected

\*IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings Per Share. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss,
  - provide disclosures on management-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when the Company applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company anticipates that the application of the new standard may have an impact on the separate financial statements in future periods.

## 6 THE PARENT COMPANY AND STRUCTURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GROUP

The following table shows subsidiaries and investment in joint operation forming the consolidated group of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s. and the parent company's interest in the capital of subsidiaries and investment in associate held either directly by the parent company or indirectly by the consolidated subsidiaries and allocation of subsidiaries into the Operating segments (as of 31 December 2024).

Name and place of business	Ownership interest of the parent company in share capital	Ownership interest in share capital through subsidiaries	Operating segment	Website
<b>Parent company</b>				
ORLEN Unipetrol a.s. Milevská 2095/5, 140 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic			Corporate Functions	www.orlenunipetrol.cz
<b>Subsidiaries consolidated in full method</b>				
HC VERVA Litvínov, a.s. Litvínov, S.K. Neumanna 1598, Czech Republic	—	70.95%	Corporate Functions	www.hokej-litvinov.cz
Nadace ORLEN Unipetrol Milevská 2095/5, 140 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic	—	100.00%	Corporate Functions	www.nadaceorlenunipetrol.cz
ORLEN HUNGARY Kft. Boldiszar utca 2, 1112 Budapest, Hungary	—	100.00%	Retail	www.orlen.hu
PARAMO, a.s. Přerovská 560, Svítkov, 530 06 Pardubice, Czech Republic	100.00%	—	Refining	www.paramo.cz
PETROTRANS, s.r.o. Poděbradská 538/46, 190 00 Praha 9, Czech Republic	0.63%	99.37%	Refining	www.petrotrans.cz
REMAQ, s.r.o. tř. Tomáše Bati 1729, 765 02 Otrokovice, Czech Republic	—	100.00%	Petrochemical	www.remaq.cz
SPOLANA s.r.o. ul. Práce 657, 277 11 Neratovice, Czech Republic	—	100.00%	Petrochemical	www.spolana.cz
ORLEN Unipetrol Deutschland GmbH Paul Ehrlich Str. 1/B, 63225 Langen/Hessen, Germany	0.10%	99.90%	Petrochemical	www.orlenunipetrol.de
ORLEN Unipetrol Doprava s.r.o. Litvínov - Růžodol č.p. 4, 436 70 Litvínov, Czech Republic	0.12%	99.88%	Refining	www.orlenunipetrol-doprava.cz
ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o. Litvínov - Záluží 1, 436 70 Litvínov, Czech Republic	100.00%	—	Refining Petrochemical Energy Corporate Functions Retail	www.orlenunipetrolrpa.cz
ORLEN Unipetrol Hungary Kft. 2040 Budaörs, Puskás Tivadar utca 12, Hungary	—	100.00%	Refining	www.orlenunipetrol.hu
ORLEN Unipetrol Slovakia s.r.o. Kalinčiakova 14083/33A, 831 04 Bratislava, Slovak Republic	13.04%	86.96%	Refining Retail	www.orlenunipetrol.sk
ORLEN Unicre a.s. Revoluční 1521/84, 400 01 Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic	100.00%	—	Corporate functions	www.unicre.cz
<b>Investment in joint operation</b>				
Butadien Kralupy a.s. O. Wichterleho 810, 278 01 Kralupy nad Vltavou, Czech Republic	51.00%	—	Petrochemical	www.butadien.cz
<b>Investment in associate</b>				
ORLEN Projekt Česká republika s.r.o. O. Wichterleho 809, 278 01 Kralupy nad Vltavou, Czech Republic	—	40.00%	Corporate functions	

The Group has a 70.95% interest in HC VERVA Litvínov, a.s., the remaining non-controlling interest in this company is owned by municipality of Litvínov.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

#### 7 REVENUES

##### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Company applies the principles in a five-step model in relation to the portfolio of contracts (or performance obligations) with similar characteristics, if the entity reasonably expects that the impact of the following principles on the financial statements will not significantly differ from the application of the following principles to individual contracts (or performance obligations).

##### Requirements to identify a contract with a customer

A contract with a customer meets its definition when all of the following criteria are met: the parties of the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their obligations; the Company can identify each party's rights regarding goods or services to be transferred; the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred; the contract has commercial substance and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

##### Identification of performance obligations

At contract inception the Company assesses the goods or services promised in the contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

##### Determination of the transaction price

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some sales taxes, fuel charges, excise taxes). The consideration promised in the contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts or both.

To estimate variable consideration, the Company decided to apply the most probable value method for contracts with one value threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more value thresholds from which a rebate is granted to the customer.

##### Allocating the transaction price to individual performance obligations

The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) at an amount that reflects the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

##### Recognition of revenue when performance obligations are satisfied

The Company recognises revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer (the customer obtains control of that asset). Revenues are recognised as amounts equal to the transaction price that has been allocated to a given performance obligation.

The Company transfers control of good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenues over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits from performance as the Company performs,
- the asset is created or enhanced as a result of the performance, and the customer controls the asset as it is created or enhanced,
- as a result of the performance of the service, an alternative component for the Company is not created, and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

	2024	2023
Revenues from sales of services, net	515 601	433 142
revenue from contracts with customers	515 391	433 025
excluded from scope of IFRS 15	210	117
Revenues from sales of materials, net	61	10
revenue from contracts with customers	61	10
	515 662	433 152

Revenues from contracts with customers arising from transport of fuels and lubricants amounted to CZK 515 391 thousand (2023: CZK 433 025 thousand) refer to short-term contracts with fixed price.

#### 7.1 Revenues by geographical division

	2024	2023
Revenues from contracts with customers	515 452	433 035
Czech Republic	491 553	407 308
Germany	4 651	-
Poland	-	5 870
Slovakia	19 248	19 857
excluded from scope of IFRS 15	210	117
Czech Republic	210	117
	515 662	433 152



## 8 COST

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Costs (relating to operating activity) include costs that relate to core activities, i.e. activities for which the Company was founded, costs are recurring and are not of incidental character.

Costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

The Company recognizes costs in accordance with the principle of proportionality of revenues and costs. In line with matching concept, cost that relate to the earned revenues are:

- costs that may be directly attributed to the revenues of the reporting period,
- costs that are not directly attributable to the revenues, for which there is evidence that they led to the economic benefits received in the reporting period.

Cost of sales comprises costs of finished goods, services, merchandise and raw materials sold and adjustments related to inventories written down to net realizable value.

The Company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the entity expects to recover those costs. Additional costs of contract inception are recognized as costs when they are incurred, if the depreciation period of the asset that would otherwise be recognized by the Company is one year or less.

Distribution expenses include trading expenses, advertising and promotion expenses as well as distribution expenses.

General and administrative expenses include expenses relating to management and administration of the Company as a whole.

### 8.1 Cost of sales

	2024	2023
Cost of services sold	(430 478)	(376 354)
	<b>(430 478)</b>	<b>(376 354)</b>

### 8.2 Cost by nature

	2024	2023
Materials and energy	(105 364)	(95 730)
External services	(64 731)	(55 716)
Employee benefits	(226 438)	(199 273)
Depreciation and amortisation	(49 125)	(39 910)
Taxes and charges	(31 710)	(22 962)
Other	(16 578)	(12 162)
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>(493 946)</b>	<b>(425 753)</b>
Distribution expenses	49 124	39 910
Administrative expenses	13 939	9 038
Other operating expenses	405	451
<b>Cost of sales</b>	<b>(430 478)</b>	<b>(376 354)</b>

### 8.3 Employee benefits costs

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	(163 000)	(143 186)
Future benefits expenses	17	(8)
Social security expenses	(54 950)	(48 262)
Other employee benefits expenses	(8 505)	(7 817)
	<b>(226 438)</b>	<b>(199 273)</b>

2024	Employees	Key Management	Total
Wages and salaries	(154 017)	(8 983)	(163 000)
Social and health insurance	(52 502)	(2 448)	(54 950)
Social expense	(7 249)	(1 256)	(8 505)
Change of employee benefits provision	17	-	17
	<b>(213 751)</b>	<b>(12 687)</b>	<b>(226 438)</b>
Number of employees average per year	197	3	200
Number of employees as at balance sheet day	211	2	213

2023	Employees	Key Management	Total
Wages and salaries	(134 737)	(8 449)	(143 186)
Social and health insurance	(46 035)	(2 227)	(48 262)
Social expense	(6 534)	(1 283)	(7 817)
Change of employee benefits provision	(8)	-	(8)
	<b>(187 314)</b>	<b>(11 959)</b>	<b>(199 273)</b>
Number of employees average per year	177	3	180
Number of employees as at balance sheet day	189	3	192

## 9 OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

### 9.1 Other operating income

	2024	2023
Profit on sale of non-current non-financial assets	22	4 052
Penalties and compensations	292	573
Other	1 987	8 749
	<b>2 301</b>	<b>13 374</b>

### 9.2 Other operating expenses

	2024	2023
Loss on sale of non-current non-financial assets	(12)	-
Penalties and compensations	(271)	(366)
Other	(122)	(85)
	<b>(405)</b>	<b>(451)</b>

## 10 FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

### 10.1 Finance income

	2024	2023
Interest	1 543	2 612
	<b>1 543</b>	<b>2 612</b>

### 10.2 Finance costs

	2024	2023
Interest	(6 582)	(4 608)
Foreign exchange loss surplus	(456)	(549)
Other	(76)	(84)
	<b>(7 114)</b>	<b>(5 240)</b>

## 11 TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Income tax expenses include current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax expense is determined in accordance with the relevant tax law based on the taxable profit for a given period and is recognized as a liability, in the amount which has not been paid or as an asset, if the amount of the current and prior periods income tax paid exceeds the amount due.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are accounted for as non-current, are not discounted and are offset in the statement of financial position, if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and concern income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxpayer. The transactions settled directly in equity are recognized in equity.

### ESTIMATES

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset to transfer the unsettled tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that there will be future taxable profit available, from which unsettled tax losses and unused tax credits can be write off. The assessment of this probability is made on the basis of planned budgets to achieve the assumed tax revenues in the following years.

	2024	2023
<b>Tax credit/(expense) in the statement of profit or loss</b>		
Current income tax	(5 591)	(4 815)
Deferred income tax	1 754	324
	<b>(3 837)</b>	<b>(4 491)</b>
<b>Tax credit/(expense) in other comprehensive income</b>		
Actuarial gains or losses	(5)	1
	<b>(5)</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>(3 842)</b>	<b>(4 490)</b>

Domestic tax is calculated in accordance with Czech tax regulations at the rate of 21% in 2024 (2023: 19%) of the estimated taxable income for the year. The deferred tax has been calculated using the tax rates approved for the years 2025 and forward i.e. 21%.

### 11.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024	2023
Profit for the year	14 609	13 616
Tax expense	(3 837)	(4 491)
Profit before tax	18 446	18 107
Income tax using domestic income tax rate	(3 874)	(3 440)
Non-deductible expenses	(507)	(2 860)
Tax relief	80	90
Other differences	464	1 719
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>(3 837)</b>	<b>(4 491)</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>20,80%</b>	<b>24,80%</b>

### 11.2 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes result from future tax benefits and costs related to the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the financial statements. The deferred taxes have been calculated using the tax rate expected to apply to periods when the respective asset is realized or liability is settled (i.e. 21% in 2025 and onward).

	31/12/2023	Deferred tax recognized in statement of profit or loss	Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income	31/12/2024
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	(12 590)	1 291	-	(11 299)
Provisions	1 485	468	(5)	1 948
Other	(5)	(5)	-	(10)
	<b>(11 110)</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(9 361)</b>

	31/12/2022	Deferred tax recognized in statement of profit or loss	Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income	31/12/2023
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	(12 515)	(75)	-	(12 590)
Provisions	1 085	399	1	1 485
Other	(6)	1	-	(5)
	<b>(11 436)</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(11 110)</b>

### 11.3 Income tax received/(paid)

	2024	2023
Tax expense on profit before tax	(3 837)	(4 491)
Change in deferred tax assets and liabilities	(1 749)	(326)
Change in current tax assets and liabilities	(1 943)	5 301
Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income	(5)	1
	<b>(7 534)</b>	<b>486</b>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### 12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

#### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

##### **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period (one year or the operating cycle, if longer than one year).

Property, plant and equipment include both fixed assets (assets that are in the condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management) as well as construction in progress (assets that are in the course of construction or development necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management).

Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at cost (without including the grants related to assets). The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into use.

The initial value of property, plant and equipment is increased by the value of discounted provisions for the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site/land on which it is located, the obligation for which is connected with acquisition or construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, and capitalized borrowing costs. The value of discounted provisions recognised as property, plant and equipment is amortised over their useful life.

Property, plant and equipment received for free are initially included in the cost corresponding to the estimated fair value. Income from property, plant and equipment received for free, which does not require the Company to meet any conditions related to its activities, is recognised directly in other operating income at the moment of recognition of the asset in the accounting records.

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position prepared at the end of the reporting period at the carrying amount i.e. (cost) after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (without including received grants related to assets).

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an item of property, plant and equipment are part of the initial cost.

Land, precious metal and pieces of art are not depreciated. Their value is decreased by the eventual impairment allowances.

Depreciation of an item of property, plant and equipment begins when it is available for use that is from the month it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, over the period reflecting their estimated useful life, considering the residual value. Components of property, plant and equipment which are material for the whole item are depreciated separately in accordance with their useful lives.

The following standard useful lives are used for property, plant and equipment:

Buildings and constructions	10-40 years
Machinery and equipment	4-35 years
Vehicles and other	2-20 years

The straight-line method of depreciation is used. Residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reassessed annually.

The adjustments to depreciation expense are accounted for in subsequent period (prospectively).

The costs of significant repairs and regular maintenance programs are recognized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with their useful lives. The costs of current maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized as an expense when they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment, when there are indicators or events that may imply that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable.

#### ESTIMATES

##### **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

The Company verifies useful lives of property, plant and equipment once at year end. Revaluation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based mainly on the assessment of technical services responsible for their operations. Such estimates are accompanied by uncertainty as to future business conditions, technological changes and competition on the market, which may result in a different assessment of the economic usefulness of the components and their remaining useful lives, which may significantly affect the value of property, plant and equipment and depreciation costs in the future. The impact of verification of useful lives in 2024 resulted in no change in depreciation costs compared to depreciation costs that were recognised based on useful lives applied in 2023.



## 12.1 Changes in property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles and other	Total
<b>01/01/2024</b>			
<b>Net carrying amount</b>			
Gross carrying amount	503	166 982	167 485
Accumulated depreciation	(490)	(74 492)	(74 982)
	<b>13</b>	<b>92 490</b>	<b>92 503</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>			
Investment expenditures	-	29 721	29 721
Depreciation	(2)	(16 845)	(16 847)
Liquidation	(11)	-	(11)
<b>31/12/2024</b>			
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105 366</b>	<b>105 366</b>
Gross carrying amount	-	196 660	196 660
Accumulated depreciation	-	(91 294)	(91 294)
	<b>-</b>	<b>105 366</b>	<b>105 366</b>
<b>01/01/2023</b>			
<b>Net carrying amount</b>			
Gross carrying amount	503	152 771	153 274
Accumulated depreciation	(489)	(64 936)	(65 425)
	<b>14</b>	<b>87 835</b>	<b>87 849</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>			
Investment expenditures	-	22 326	22 326
Depreciation	(1)	(14 859)	(14 860)
Sale	-	(2 811)	(2 811)
<b>31/12/2023</b>			
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>92 490</b>	<b>92 503</b>

## 12.2 Other information

	2024	2023
The gross book value of all fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use	6 116	6 229
	<b>6 116</b>	<b>6 229</b>

### 13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

#### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

##### Intangible assets

Intangible assets include identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. An asset is identifiable if it is either separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the Company and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable asset or liability, regardless of whether the Company intends to do so, or arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the Company or from other rights and obligations.

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from development phase of an internal project) will be recognized if, and only if, the Company can demonstrate all of the following: the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it, its ability to use or sell the intangible asset, how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits, among other things, the Company can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset, the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset, its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

If the definition criteria of an intangible asset are not met, the cost incurred to acquire or self develop an asset are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. An intangible asset that is acquired in a business combination, the cost of that intangible asset is its fair value at the acquisition date.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost (without including the grants related to assets).

After initial recognition, an intangible asset will be presented in the financial statements at its net carrying amount, without including grants related to assets.

Intangible assets are measured at acquisition or at construction cost less amortization and impairment allowances. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized when they become available for use that is when they are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management over their estimated useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset with a finite useful life is determined after deducting its residual value. Excluding particular cases, the residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life will be assumed to be zero.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, e.g. interest, commissions, are part of the initial cost.

The following standard useful lives are used for intangible assets:

Acquired licenses, patents, and similar intangible assets	2-15 years
Acquired computer software	2-10 years

The straight-line method of amortization is used. Appropriateness of the applied amortization periods and rates is periodically reviewed, at least at the end of the reporting year, and potential adjustments to amortization allowances are made in the subsequent periods. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized. Their value is decreased by the eventual impairment allowances. Additionally, the useful life of an intangible asset that is not being amortized will be reviewed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset.

#### ESTIMATES

##### Useful lives of intangible assets

The Company verifies useful lives of intangible assets once at year end. Should the depreciation policy from the previous year be applied, the depreciation expense for 2024 would remain unchanged.

#### 13.1 Changes in intangible assets

	Software	Assets under development	Total
<b>01/01/2024</b>			
Net carrying amount			
Gross carrying amount	3 966	1 310	5 276
Accumulated amortisation	(3 521)	-	(3 521)
	<b>445</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 755</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>			
Investment expenditures	-	2 158	2 158
Amortization	(243)	-	(243)
Other increase	1	-	1
<b>31/12/2024</b>			
Net carrying amount	<b>203</b>	<b>3 468</b>	<b>3 671</b>
Gross carrying amount	3 686	3 468	7 154
Accumulated amortisation	(3 483)	-	(3 483)
	<b>203</b>	<b>3 468</b>	<b>3 671</b>
<b>01/01/2023</b>			
Net carrying amount			
Gross carrying amount	3 966	460	4 426
Accumulated amortisation	(3 271)	-	(3 271)
	<b>695</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1 155</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>			
Investment expenditures	-	850	850
Amortization	(250)	-	(250)
<b>31/12/2023</b>			
Net carrying amount	<b>445</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 755</b>

## 13.2 Other information

	2024	2023
The gross book value of all fully depreciated intangible assets still in use	2 229	2 510
	2 229	2 510

## 14 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### Receivables

Receivables, excluding trade receivables, are recognized initially at a fair value and subsequently, at amortized cost using the effective interest rate including expected credit loss. On initial recognition, the Company measures trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component at their transaction price. After the initial recognition, these receivables are valued at amortized cost adjusted for any loss allowance for expected credit loss.

The Company applies simplified method of valuation of receivables measured at amortized cost.

Receivables accounted at amortised cost, where the Company applies simplifications, are accounted at the initial recognition in the amount due, and later, including at the end of the reporting period, in the amount of the payment due less impairment allowances.

#### ESTIMATES

#### Impairment of trade and other receivables

Recognition and reversal of impairment losses of receivables are recognized in other operating activity in relation to the principal amount and in financial activities in relation to interest for delayed payments.

As default the Company considers the event when the customer does not meet obligations after 90 days from maturity of receivables.

For the purpose of estimating the expected credit loss, the Company uses the provision matrix, which was estimated based on historical levels of repayment and recoveries from receivables from customers. The Company includes information on the future in parameters used in the expected loss estimation model, through the management adjustment of the basis default probability rates.

The Company does not monitor changes in the credit risk during life of instrument. The Company estimates the expected credit loss until maturity of the instrument. The expected credit loss is calculated when the receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position and is updated on each subsequent day ending the reporting period.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Trade receivables	77 238	43 471
Other	461	687
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>77 699</b>	<b>44 158</b>
Other taxation, duty, social security receivables	1 492	3 537
Advances for construction in progress	3 214	-
Prepayments and deferred costs	1 744	1 343
<b>Non-financial assets</b>	<b>6 450</b>	<b>4 880</b>
<b>Receivables, net</b>	<b>84 149</b>	<b>49 038</b>
Expected credit loss	3 233	3 233
<b>Receivables, gross</b>	<b>87 382</b>	<b>52 271</b>

Trade receivables result primarily from sales of services. The management considers that the carrying amount of trade receivables approximates their fair value. The average credit period on sales of services is 34 days.

The Company exposure to credit and currency risk related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in note 21 and detailed information about receivables from related parties is presented in note 23.

## 15 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash pool	27 017	75 400
	27 017	75 400

## 16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and in bank accounts as well as cash in transit. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments (of original maturity up to three months) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash on hand and in bank	8 981	1 966
	8 981	1 966

The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value. There is no credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents and potential expected credit loss is immaterial.

## 17 EQUITY

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### Share capital

The share capital is paid by shareholders and is stated at nominal value in accordance with the parent company's articles of association and the entry in the Commercial Register.

#### Retained earnings

Retained earnings include:

- the amounts arising from profit distribution/loss cover,
- the undistributed result from prior periods,
- the current reporting period profit/loss,
- the corrections (profit/loss) of prior period errors,
- changes in accounting principles,
- reserve capital created from the distribution of profits and used in accordance with the Commercial Company Code
- other reserve capital as additional payments to equity,
- actuarial gains and losses from retirement benefits.

### 17.1 Share capital

The share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2024 amounted to CZK 16 000 thousand (31 December 2023: CZK 16 000 thousand). Share of 99.4 % is owned by ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o., remaining share is owned by ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.

### 17.2 Retained earnings

On the basis of shareholder's decision the profit for the year 2023 of CZK 13 616 thousand was allocated to retained earnings.

## 18 PROVISIONS

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

#### Jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits provision

Under the Company's remuneration plans, its employees are entitled to jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits. Jubilee bonuses are paid to employees after the elapsing of a defined number of years in service. Retirement benefits are paid once at retirement. The amount of retirement benefits and jubilee bonuses depends on the number of years of service and an employee's average remuneration.

The jubilee bonuses are other long-term employee benefits, whereas retirement and pension benefits are classified as retirement defined benefit plans.

The provision for jubilee bonuses, retirement and pension benefits is created in order to allocate costs to relevant periods.

The present value of those liabilities is estimated at the end of each reporting period by an independent actuary and adjusted if there are any material indications impacting the value of the liabilities. The accumulated liabilities equal discounted future payments, considering the demographic and financial assumptions including employee rotation, planned increase of remuneration and relate to the period ended at the last day of the reporting year. Actuarial gains and losses from:

- post employment benefits are recognized in components of other comprehensive income,
- other employment benefits, including jubilee bonuses, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

	Non-current		Current		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits provision	315	339	83	83	398	422
	315	339	83	83	398	422

### 18.1 Changes in provisions

	Jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits provision	Total
01/01/2024	422	422
Recognition	13	13
Interest	16	16
Utilization	(53)	(53)
	398	398

	Jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits provision	Total
01/01/2023	377	377
Recognition	108	108
Interest	18	18
Utilization	(81)	(81)
	422	422



## 18.2 Provisions for jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits

Employment benefit provisions were created using discount rate 3.90% p.a. in 2024 (2023: 3.70%). Should the prior year's assumptions be used, the provision for the jubilee bonuses and retirement benefits would be higher by CZK 17 thousand.

### 18.2.1 Change in employee benefits obligations

	Provision for jubilee bonuses		Retirement benefits		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
At the beginning of the year	204	216	219	161	422	377
Current service cost	36	36	33	33	69	69
Interest expense	8	10	8	8	16	18
Actuarial gains and losses net	(33)	21	(23)	18	(56)	39
<i>demographic assumptions</i>	(9)	6	(3)	7	(12)	13
<i>financial assumptions</i>	(1)	8	(3)	15	(4)	23
<i>other issues</i>	(23)	7	(17)	(4)	(40)	3
Payments under program	(37)	(80)	(16)	(1)	(53)	(81)
	177	203	221	219	398	422

The carrying amount of employee benefits liabilities is identical to their present value as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023.

### 18.2.2 Division of employee benefits liabilities by employees

	Active employees		Pensioners		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Czech Republic	398	422	-	-	398	422
	398	422			398	422

### 18.2.3 Geographical division of employee benefits liabilities

	Provision for jubilee bonuses		Retirement benefits		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Czech Republic	177	203	221	219	398	422
	177	203	221	219	398	422

### 18.2.4 Sensitivity analysis to changes in actuarial assumptions

The Company analysed the impact of the financial and demographic assumptions and calculated that the changes or ratios: remuneration ratio by +/- 0.5 p.p., the discount rate by +/- 0.5 p.p. and the rate of turnover by +/- 0.5 p.p. are no higher than CZK 16 thousand. Therefore, the Company does not present any detailed information.

The Company carried out the employee benefit payments from current resources. As at 31 December 2024 there were no funded plans and the Company paid no contributions to fund liabilities.

### 18.2.5 Employee benefits maturity and payments of liabilities analysis

#### 18.2.5.1 Maturity of employee benefits analysis

	Provision for jubilee bonuses		Retirement benefits		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Less than one year	56	44	27	39	83	83
Between one and three years	36	60	49	21	85	81
Between three and five years	31	44	18	31	49	75
Later than five years	54	55	127	128	181	183
					398	422
Weighted average duration of liability			7	8	7	8

#### 18.2.5.2 Ageing of employee benefits payments analysis

	Provision for jubilee bonuses		Retirement benefits		Total	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Less than one year	59	49	31	47	90	96
Between one and three years	59	81	69	31	128	112
Between three and five years	67	95	29	59	96	154
Later than five years	238	324	629	726	867	1 050
	423	549	758	863	1 181	1 412

**18.2.6 Total employee benefits expenses recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
<b>In profit and loss</b>		
Current service cost	(69)	(69)
Interest expense	(16)	(18)
Actuarial gains and losses net	33	(22)
<i>demographic assumptions</i>	9	(6)
<i>financial assumptions</i>	1	(8)
<i>other issues</i>	23	(7)
Payments under program	53	81
	<b>1</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>In components of other comprehensive income</b>		
Gains and losses arising from changes	23	(18)
<i>demographic assumptions</i>	3	(7)
<i>financial assumptions</i>	3	(15)
<i>other issues</i>	17	4
	<b>23</b>	<b>(18)</b>
	<b>24</b>	<b>(44)</b>

Provision for employee benefits recognized in profit or loss were accounted as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cost of sales	17	(8)
Interest	(16)	(18)
	<b>1</b>	<b>(26)</b>

Based on current legislation, the Company is obliged to pay contributions to the national pension insurance. These expenses are recognized as social security and healthcare insurance costs. The Company has no other obligations in this respect.

**19 TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

**SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

**Liabilities**

*Liabilities, including trade liabilities, are initially stated at fair value, increased by, in the case of financial liability not qualified as those measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction cost and subsequently, at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company applies simplified methods of valuation of liabilities measured at amortized cost if it does not distort information included in the statement of financial position.*

*Accruals are liabilities due for goods received or services provided, but not paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the seller, together with amounts due to employees.*

*Although it is sometimes necessary to estimate the amount or timing of accruals, the related uncertainty is generally much lower than it is for provisions.*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Trade liabilities	32 540	41 978
Lease liabilities	23 789	23 983
Other	232	160
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>56 561</b>	<b>66 121</b>
Payroll liabilities	11 656	9 458
Other taxation, duties, social security and other benefits	8 069	6 402
Accruals	12 465	11 161
<i>wages accrual</i>	11 131	9 930
<i>other</i>	1 334	1 231
<b>Non-financial liabilities</b>	<b>32 190</b>	<b>27 021</b>
	<b>88 751</b>	<b>93 142</b>

The management considers that the carrying amount of trade and other liabilities and accruals approximates their fair value.

## 20 LEASE

### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

#### Lease

##### The Company as a lessee

Rights resulting from lease, rental, hire or other agreements which meet the definition of a lease as per IFRS 16 are recognised as right of use underlying assets within the framework of non-current assets with a corresponding lease liabilities.

##### Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises the right of use asset as well as the lease liability on the date of commencement of the lease.

On the date of commencement the Company measured the right of use asset at cost.

The cost of the right of use asset is inclusive of the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- all lease payments made on or before the date of commencement, less any lease incentives received,
- all initial costs directly incurred by the lessee, and
- estimated costs to be incurred by the lessee in connection with the dismantling and removal of underlying assets, the refurbishment of premises within which they were located, or the refurbishment of underlying assets to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless these costs are incurred with the aim of creating stocks.

Lease payments included in the evaluation of lease liability include:

- fixed lease payments;
- variable lease payments, which depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts that are expected to be paid by the lessee as part of the guaranteed residual value;
- the call exercise price, should it be assumed with reasonable certainty that the Company decides to exercise the call option;
- penalty payments for termination of a lease, unless it can be assumed with reasonable certainty that the Company does not terminate the lease.

Other variable payments, which do not depend on an index or a rate and do not have a set minimal level, should not be taken into account when calculating lease liability. Such payments are recognized in the profit and loss account in the period of the occurrence which renders them payable.

The lease liability on the commencement date will be calculated on the basis of the current lease payments that are payable by that date and discounted by the incremental borrowing rates of the lessee.

The Company does not discount lease liabilities by the interest rate implicit in the lease as the calculation of such rates requires information known only to the lessor (the non-guaranteed final value of the leased asset as well as the direct costs incurred by the lessor).

##### Determining the lessee's incremental borrowing rate

Lessee's incremental borrowing rates were specified as the sum of:

- the risk free rate, based on the Interest Rate Swap (IRS) in accordance with the maturity of the discount rate, and the relevant basic rate for the given currency, as well as
- the ORLEN's matrix set credit risk premium based on the credit margin calculated inclusive of the credit risk segmentation of all companies which have entered into lease agreements.

##### Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the Company measures the right of use asset applying the cost model (cost pricing model).

In applying the cost model, the Company measures the cost of the right of use asset:

- less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses; and
- adjusted in respect of any updates to the measurement of lease liability not resulting in the necessity for recognition of a separate asset.

After the date of commencement the Company measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- decreasing the carrying amount to reflect any lease payments made, and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to revise in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company remeasures the lease liability in cases where there is a change in future lease payments as a result of a change in the index or rate used to determine lease payments (e.g. a change in payment associated with the right of perpetual use), in cases where there is a change in the amount expected by the Company to be payable under the residual amount guarantee, or if the Company reassesses the likelihood of the exercise of the call option, or the extension or termination of the lease.

Updating the lease liability also adjusts the value of the right of use asset. In a situation where the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero, further reductions in the measurement of the lease liability will be recognised by the Company in the statement of profit or loss.

##### Depreciation

The right of use asset is depreciated linearly over the shorter of the following two periods: the period of lease or the useful life of the underlying asset. However in cases where the Company can be reasonably sure that it will regain ownership of the asset prior to the end of the lease term, right of use will be depreciated from the day of commencement of the lease until the end of the useful life of the asset.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right of use asset reflects the fact that the Company will exercise the call option, the lessee depreciates the right of use asset from the date of commencement until the end of the useful life of the underlying assets. Otherwise the Company depreciates the right of use asset from the date of commencement of the lease until the end of the useful life of the asset or the lease term, whichever is sooner.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all important facts and incidents behind the economic incentives to make use of the option to extend the lease or not to exercise the option of its termination. The useful life of right of use assets will be determined in the same manner as for tangible fixed assets.

The useful life of right of use asset is determined in the same manner as for property, plant and equipment.

The Company has leases agreements regarding mainly:

Land

Buildings and construction

Vehicles

##### Impairment

The Company applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right of use asset is impaired and to account appropriately for any impairment loss identified.



## 20 LEASE (continued)

### **Exemptions, simplifications and practical solutions in the application of IFRS 16**

#### **Exemptions**

Following agreements within the Company are not included within the scope of IFRS 16:

- lease for the exploration or use of natural resources,
- licences granted and recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 – "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", and
- lease of intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38 - Intangible Assets.

The Company does not apply IFRS 16 to lease agreements or similar for intangible assets.

#### **Simplifications and practical solutions**

##### **Short-term lease**

The Company applies a practical solution for asset classes in relation to short-term lease contracts, which are characterised by a maximum possible contract term of up to 12 months, including any options to extend.

Simplifications regarding these contracts involve the settlement of lease payments as costs:

- on a straight-line basis, for the duration of the lease agreement, or
- another systematic method, if it better reflects the way of spreading the benefits gained by the user in time.

##### **Leases of low-value assets**

The Company does not apply the rules concerning recognition, measurement and presentation outlined in IFRS 16 to lease agreements of low-value assets.

As low-value assets are considered assets which, when are new, have the value up to CZK 100 thousand for each concluded lease agreement.

Simplifications in respect of such contracts are due to the settlement of costs on:

- a straight-line basis for the term of the lease contract; or
- another systematic method basis should it be more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

An asset covered by a lease must not be counted as a low-value asset if the asset would typically not be of low value when new. As low-value items, the Company includes for example: gas cylinders, coffee machines, and small items of furniture.

The underlying asset may have a low-value only if:

- the Company lessee may benefit from use of the underlying asset itself or in conjunction with other resources which are readily available to him, and
- the underlying asset is not highly dependent on or related to other assets.

If the Company lessee transfers asset into subleasing or expects the asset to be transferred to subleasing, then the main lease does not qualify as lease of a low-value asset.

##### **Determining the lease term: indefinite contracts**

When establishing the term for indefinite leases contracts, the Company determines the lease period, in which termination of the contract will not be justified by making makes a professional judgment and taking into account, among others:

- expenditure incurred in connection with the contract or
- potential costs connected with the termination of the lease contract, including the costs involved in obtaining a new lease contracts, such as negotiation costs; reallocation costs, costs of identifying other underlying asset suitable for the lessee's needs; costs of integrating a new asset into the Company's operations; or termination penalties and similar costs, including costs associated with returning the underlying asset in a contractually specified condition or to a contractually specified location or
- existing business plans and other existing contracts justifying the use of the leased item in the given period.

In cases where the costs connected with the termination of the lease contract are substantial, the lease term adopted is equal to that adopted for the depreciation period of a similar fixed asset with parameters similar to the subject of the lease.

In cases where expenditure incurred in connection with the contract is more than insignificant, the lease term adopted is equal to that of the expected period of economic benefits derived from the incurred expenses.

The value of the incurred expenses represents a separate asset to the right of use asset.

##### **Separating non-lease components**

From contracts, that include lease and non-lease components, the Company separates and recognises non-lease components separately for all asset classes e.g. service of assets constituting the subject of the contract and allocates consideration based on the terms of the contract, unless all non-lease items are considered immaterial in the context of the whole contract.

##### **The Company as a Lessor**

When the Company is the lessor, the lease is classified as finance or operating lease at the inception date of the lease.

In order to classify a lease as described above, the Company assesses whether all risks and rewards associated with ownership of the underlying assets are transferred substantially to the lessee. In case of the substantial transfer of all risks and rewards, the leasing is classified as a finance lease. If the substantial transfer of risks and rewards does not take place it is classified as an operations lease.

Determination of whether the risks and rewards are to be transferred is carried out based on an assessment of the content of the economic transaction.

When assessing the classification of leases the Company considers some situations, such as whether ownership of the asset is to be transferred to the lessee before the end of the lease term as well as the relationship between the lease terms and the useful life of the asset in questions, even in cases where the legal title of the asset is not to be transferred.

If a contract contains both lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component in accordance with IFRS 15.

On the date of commencement of the lease the lessor recognizes any assets leased as part of a financial lease in its statement of financial position and includes them as receivables equal to the value of the net investment in the lease. Net investment in the lease is gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

On the date of commencement of the lease, lease payments included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise of the following payments for the right of use of the underlying assets, which have not yet been received on the date of commencement.

- fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments, that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- all guaranteed residual values awarded to the lessor by the lessee, an entity connected to the lessee or an independent third party;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

If the Company conveyed to another entity the right to use an asset under the finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments and unguaranteed residual value is recognised in the statement of financial position as receivables with the division into short and long-term part. The minimum lease payments and unguaranteed residual value are discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease, i.e. rate at which the sum present value of the minimum lease payments, unguaranteed residual value and initial direct costs of conclusion of a contract equal the fair value of the leased asset.



## 20 LEASE (continued)

Lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value is equal to the sum of:

- i) the fair value of the leased asset and
- ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.

Assets leased by the Company to other entities for use on the basis of an operational lease are accounted for as Company's assets. Lease payments from operations leases are recognised by the lessor linearly as revenue from the sale of products and services.

### PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT

#### Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all important facts and events resulting in existence of the economic incentives to make use of the option to extend the lease or not to exercise the option of its termination.

The Company also makes a professional judgment to determine the period of contract enforceability (lease term in which termination of the contract will not be justified) in the case of contracts concluded for an indefinite period.

An assessment of a lease term is carried out on the date of commencement of the lease. A reassessment is made upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances, that the lessee controls, that impact such an assessment.

### ESTIMATES

#### The useful life of right of use asset

The estimated useful life of right of use asset is determined in the same manner as for property, plant and equipment, when the useful life of the right of use asset covers the irrevocable lease period and the useful life of the property, plant and equipment resulting from the highly probable use of an option his redemption.

#### Determining the lessee's incremental borrowing rate

Due to the fact that the Company does not have information regarding the interest rate for lease contracts, it uses the incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities, that the Company would have to pay, to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds in a given currency necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment.

## 20.1 The Company as a lessee

### Change in right of use assets

	Land	Buildings and constructions	Vehicles and other	Total
<b>01/01/2024</b>				
Net carrying amount				
Gross carrying amount	428	42 822	90 357	133 607
Accumulated depreciation	(364)	(5 451)	(46 317)	(52 132)
	<b>64</b>	<b>37 371</b>	<b>44 040</b>	<b>81 475</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>				
New lease agreements, increase in leasing remuneration	-	3 751	27 003	30 754
Depreciation	-	(2 695)	(29 340)	(32 035)
Reclassifications	(64)	64	-	-
Other decrease	-	(1 239)	-	(1 239)
<b>31/12/2024</b>				
Net carrying amount	-	37 252	41 703	78 955
Gross carrying amount	-	45 366	102 732	148 098
Accumulated depreciation	-	(8 114)	(61 029)	(69 143)
	-	<b>37 252</b>	<b>41 703</b>	<b>78 955</b>
<b>01/01/2023</b>				
Net carrying amount				
Gross carrying amount	428	41 475	81 422	123 325
Accumulated depreciation	(18)	(8 820)	(32 340)	(41 178)
	<b>410</b>	<b>32 655</b>	<b>49 082</b>	<b>82 147</b>
<b>increase/(decrease), net</b>				
New lease agreements, increase in leasing remuneration	-	24 217	17 363	41 580
Depreciation	(346)	(2 048)	(22 405)	(24 799)
Other decrease	-	(17 453)	-	(17 453)
<b>31/12/2023</b>				
Net carrying amount	64	37 371	44 040	81 475

### Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

	2024	2023
up to 1 year	23 789	23 983
from 1 to 2 years	24 464	28 539
from 2 to 3 years	18 135	14 628
from 3 to 4 years	5 323	8 445
from 4 to 5 years	5 010	4 726
above 5 years	48 399	50 354
	<b>125 120</b>	<b>130 675</b>
Discount	(43 566)	(48 409)
	<b>81 554</b>	<b>82 266</b>

## 20.1 The Company as a lessee (continued)

### Amounts of lease contracts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		2024	2023
<b>Costs due to:</b>		<b>(8 610)</b>	<b>(6 031)</b>
interest on lease	Finance costs	(6 566)	(4 590)
short-term lease	Cost by nature: External services	(938)	(993)
lease of low value assets that are not short-term lease	Cost by nature: External services	(1 106)	(448)

## 20.2 The Company as a lessor

As at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 the Company did not possess any finance lease agreements as a lessor.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS

### 21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS

#### SELECTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

##### Financial instruments

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset in the statement of financial position when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expired; or
- the Company transferred the financial asset to another entity, and the transfer qualified for derecognition.

The Company removes a financial liability from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

##### Measurement of financial assets and liabilities

At initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets and liabilities not qualified as at fair value through profit or loss (i.e. held for trading) at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. The Company does not classify instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, i.e. does not apply the fair value option.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company measures item of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

##### Impairment of financial asset

The Company recognizes impairment allowances due to expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (with the exception of investments in equity instruments).

The Company uses the following models for determining impairment allowances:

##### - General model

The general model is applied by the Company for financial assets measured at amortized cost-other than trade receivables and for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In the general model, the Company monitors the changes in the level of credit risk associated with a given financial asset and classifies financial assets to one of the three stages of impairment allowances based on the observation of the change in the credit risk level in relation to the initial recognition of the instrument.

Depending on the classification to particular stages, the impairment allowance is estimated in the 12-month horizon (stage 1) or in the life horizon of the instrument (stage 2 and stage 3).

On each day ending the reporting period, the Company considers the indications resulting in the classification of financial assets to particular stages of determining impairment allowances.

For the purpose of estimating the expected credit loss, the Company applies default probability levels based on market credit quotes of derivatives for entities with a given rating and from a given sector.

##### - Simplified model

The simplified model is applied by the Company for trade receivables.

In the simplified model, the Company does not monitor changes in the credit risk level during the life and estimates the expected credit loss in the horizon up to maturity of the instrument.

##### Fair value measurement

The Company maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs to estimate the fair value, i.e. the price at which an orderly transaction to transfer the liability or equity instrument would take place between market participants as at the measurement date under current market conditions.

#### PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT

##### Financial instruments

The Management assesses the classification of financial instruments, nature and extent of risk related to financial instruments and application of hedge accounting. The Company classifies financial instruments into individual categories based on the assessment of the business model, taking into account the purpose of their purchase and the nature of the acquired assets as well as assessment of the profile of contractual cash flows.

#### 21.1 Financial instruments by category and class

##### Financial assets

31/12/2024			
Financial instruments by category			
Financial instruments by class	Note	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables	14.	77 699	77 699
Cash pool	15.	27 017	27 017
Cash and cash equivalents	16.	8 981	8 981
		<b>113 697</b>	<b>113 697</b>

31/12/2023			
Financial instruments by category			
Financial instruments by class	Note	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables	14.	44 158	44 158
Cash pool	15.	75 400	75 400
Cash and cash equivalents	16.	1 966	1 966
		<b>121 524</b>	<b>121 524</b>

## 21.1 Financial instruments by category and class (continued)

### Financial liabilities

31/12/2024		Financial instruments by category		
Financial instruments by class	Note	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Liabilities excluded from the scope of IFRS 9	Total
Lease liabilities		-	81 554	81 554
Trade and other liabilities	19.	32 772	-	32 772
		<b>32 772</b>	<b>81 554</b>	<b>114 326</b>

31/12/2023		Financial instruments by category		
Financial instruments by class	Note	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Liabilities excluded from the scope of IFRS 9	Total
Lease liabilities		-	82 266	82 266
Trade and other liabilities	19.	42 138	-	42 138
		<b>42 138</b>	<b>82 266</b>	<b>124 404</b>

## 21.2 Income, costs, gain and loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

2024		Financial instruments by category		
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Liabilities excluded from the scope of IFRS 9
Interest income		1 543	-	-
Interest costs		-	-	(6 566)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		585	(1 041)	-
Other		-	(76)	-
		<b>2 128</b>	<b>(1 117)</b>	<b>(6 566)</b>
other, excluded from the scope of IFRS 7				
Provisions discounting				(16)
				<b>(16)</b>

2023		Financial instruments by category		
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Liabilities excluded from the scope of IFRS 9
Interest income		2 612	-	-
Interest costs		-	-	(4 590)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		427	(976)	-
Impairment losses on trade receivables		(38)	-	-
Other		-	(83)	-
		<b>3 001</b>	<b>(1 059)</b>	<b>(4 590)</b>
other, excluded from the scope of IFRS 7				
Provisions discounting				(18)
				<b>(18)</b>

## 21.3 Fair value determination

		31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Note	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	14.	77 699	77 699	44 158	44 158
Cash pool	15.	27 017	27 017	75 400	75 400
Cash and cash equivalents	16.	8 981	8 981	1 966	1 966
		<b>113 697</b>	<b>113 697</b>	<b>121 524</b>	<b>121 524</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other liabilities	19.	32 772	32 772	42 138	42 138
Lease liabilities		81 554	81 554	82 266	82 266
		<b>114 326</b>	<b>114 326</b>	<b>124 404</b>	<b>124 404</b>

### Methods applied in determining fair values of financial instruments (fair value hierarchy)

Fair value of shares quoted on active markets is determined based on market quotations (Level 1). In other cases, fair value is determined based on other input data, apart from market quotations, which are directly or indirectly possible to observe (Level 2) and data to valuation, which are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value by the Company belong to Level 2 as defined by IFRS.

In the year ended 31 December 2024 and the comparative period there were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 in the Company.



## 21.4 Risk identification

The Company's activities are exposed to many different types of risk. Risk management is mainly focused on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to minimize any potential negative impacts on the Company's financial results.

### 21.4.1 Currency risk

The currency risk arises most significantly from the exposure of trade liabilities and receivables denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risk regarding trade liabilities and receivables is mostly covered by natural hedging of trade liabilities and receivables denominated in the same currencies.

#### Currency structure of financial instruments denominated in main foreign currencies as at 31 December 2024

Financial instruments by class	EUR	Total after translation to CZK
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	142	3 584
Cash and cash equivalents	129	3 244
	<b>271</b>	<b>6 828</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities	1 534	38 644
Trade liabilities	42	1 053
	<b>1 576</b>	<b>39 697</b>

#### Currency structure of financial instruments denominated in main foreign currencies as at 31 December 2023

Financial instruments by class	EUR	Total after translation to CZK
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	306	7 578
Cash and cash equivalents	41	1 015
	<b>347</b>	<b>8 593</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities	1 616	39 959
Trade liabilities	520	12 851
	<b>2 136</b>	<b>52 810</b>

### Sensitivity analysis for currency changes risk

The influence of potential changes in carrying amounts of financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 arising from hypothetical changes in exchange rates of relevant currencies in relation to functional currency on profit before tax:

#### 31/12/2024

	Increase of exchange rate	Influence on profit before tax		Total influence
		Total influence	Decrease of exchange rate	
EUR/CZK	15%	(4 930)	15%	4 930
		<b>(4 930)</b>		<b>4 930</b>

#### 31/12/2023

	Increase of exchange rate	Influence on profit before tax		Total influence
		Total influence	Decrease of exchange rate	
EUR/CZK	15%	(6 633)	15%	6 633
		<b>(6 633)</b>		<b>6 633</b>

### 21.4.2 Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of volatility of cash flows arising from cash pool based on floating interest rates.

#### Interest rate structure of financial instruments

	PRIBOR		Carrying amount	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash pool	27 017	75 400	27 017	75 400
	<b>27 017</b>	<b>75 400</b>	<b>27 017</b>	<b>75 400</b>

### Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

The influence of financial instruments on profit before tax due to changes in interest rates:

Interest rate	Assumed variation		Influence on profit before tax	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	2024	2023
PRIBOR	+0.5 pp	+0.5 pp	135	377
			<b>135</b>	<b>377</b>

The above interest rates variations were calculated based on observations of interest rates fluctuations in the current and prior year as well as on the basis of available forecasts.

The sensitivity analysis was performed on the basis of instruments held as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The influence of interest rates changes was presented on annual basis.

### 21.4.3 Liquidity and credit risk

#### Liquidity risk

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities using the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

#### Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

Note	31/12/2024				Total	Carrying amount
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years		
Trade and other liabilities	19. 32 772	-	-	-	32 772	32 772
Lease liabilities	23 789	42 599	10 333	48 399	125 120	81 554
	<b>56 561</b>	<b>42 599</b>	<b>10 333</b>	<b>48 399</b>	<b>157 892</b>	<b>114 326</b>

Note	31/12/2023				Total	Carrying amount
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years		
Trade and other liabilities	19. 42 138	-	-	-	42 138	42 138
Lease liabilities	23 983	43 167	13 172	50 354	130 676	82 266
	<b>66 121</b>	<b>43 167</b>	<b>13 172</b>	<b>50 354</b>	<b>172 814</b>	<b>124 404</b>

#### Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of impairment losses, estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the credit status of its customers.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a mean of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers.

The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregated value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Management Board. Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses own or external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Trade receivables of the customers outside the Group did not exceed 16% of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2024.

#### Change in expected credit loss of trade and other receivables

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
At the beginning of the year	3 233	3 195
Recognition	-	38
	<b>3 233</b>	<b>3 233</b>

#### Ageing analysis of trade receivables and expected credit loss as at 31 December 2024

	Trade receivables, gross	Expected credit loss (in horizon of whole life)	Weighted average rate of expected credit loss	Trade receivables, net
current	77 187	-	-	77 187
from 1 to 30 days	51	-	-	51
from 31 to 60 days	-	-	-	-
from 61 to 90 days	-	-	-	-
more than 90 days past due	3 233	3 233	1.00	-
	<b>80 471</b>	<b>3 233</b>		<b>77 238</b>

#### Ageing analysis of trade receivables and expected credit loss as at 31 December 2023

	Trade receivables, gross	Expected credit loss (in horizon of whole life)	Weighted average rate of expected credit loss	Trade receivables, net
current	43 471	-	-	43 471
from 1 to 30 days	-	-	-	-
from 31 to 60 days	-	-	-	-
from 61 to 90 days	-	-	-	-
more than 90 days past due	3 233	3 233	1.00	-
	<b>46 704</b>	<b>3 233</b>		<b>43 471</b>

The Company sets impairment allowances based on analysis of customers' creditworthiness and ageing of receivables. In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the debtor from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The management considers that there is no further credit risk allowance required in excess of the allowance for impairment charges.

Increases and reversals of impairment allowances in respect of the principal amount of trade and other receivables are included in other operating expense or income, and default interest is included in financial expense or income.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum credit risk in respect of each class of financial assets is equal to the book value.

## OTHER EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 22 INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES INCURRED AND FUTURE COMMITMENTS RESULTING FROM SIGNED INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

The Company realized in the year 2024 investments in total value of CZK 62 634 thousand (2023: CZK 64 757 thousand). The main investments made in 2024 were the renewal and expansion of the fleet of fuel tractors, the purchase of fuel semi-trailers at the amount of CZK 27 567 thousand. The Company completed the investment in hydrogen trailer at the amount of CZK 2 154 thousand (the third instalment).

As at 31 December 2024 the Company has capital commitments for capital expenditures of CZK 28 957 thousand (31 December 2023: CZK 3 127 thousand).

### 23 RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

#### 23.1 Material transactions concluded by the Company with related parties

In 2024 and 2023 there were no transactions concluded by the Company with related parties on other than market terms.

#### 23.2 Transactions with key management personnel

In 2024 and 2023 the Company did not grant to key management personnel and their relatives any advances, loans, guarantees and commitments or other agreements obliging them to render services to the Company and related parties. There were no significant transactions concluded with members of statutory bodies or with their family members or other related parties in 2024 and 2023.

#### 23.3 Transaction with related parties concluded by key management personnel of the Company

In 2024 and 2023 the members of the key executive personnel, based on the submitted statements, did not conclude any transactions with their related parties.

#### 23.4 Transactions and balances of settlements of the Company with related parties

##### Ultimate controlling party

During 2024 and 2023 ORLEN S.A. owned 100% of shares in parent companies ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o. and ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.

2024	ORLEN S.A.	ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN S.A.
Sales	-	463 118	19 248	4 651
Purchases	-	63 578	3 675	238
Finance income	-	-	1 543	-
Finance costs	-	873	69	-
31/12/2024	ORLEN S.A.	ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN S.A.
Other financial assets	-	-	27 017	-
Trade and other receivables	-	63 449	1 504	1 479
Trade and other liabilities, including loans	-	20 906	737	238
Other financial liabilities	-	7 652	1 589	-
2023	ORLEN S.A.	ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN S.A.
Sales	-	406 444	24 554	13 717
Purchases	-	59 840	4 181	97
Finance income	-	-	2 612	-
Finance costs	-	676	66	-
31/12/2023	ORLEN S.A.	ORLEN Unipetrol RPA s.r.o.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN Unipetrol a.s.	Entities under control or significant influence of ORLEN S.A.
Other financial assets	-	-	75 400	-
Trade and other receivables	-	34 796	6 598	-
Trade and other liabilities, including loans	-	20 847	792	-
Other financial liabilities	-	7 008	1 551	-

### 24 REMUNERATION PAID AND DUE OR POTENTIALLY DUE TO THE KEY EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL AND STATUTORY REPRESENTATIVES

The remuneration of the key executive personnel and statutory representatives includes short-term employee benefits paid, due and potentially due during the year.

## 24.1 Key management personnel and statutory representatives compensation

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	(12 236)	(11 959)
Termination benefits (severance pay and other remuneration)	(451)	-
	(12 687)	(11 959)

Further detailed information regarding remuneration of key management personnel is included in note 8.3.1.

## 24.2 Bonus system for key executive personnel of the Company

In 2024 the key executive personnel was participating in the annual MBO bonus system (management by objectives). The persons subject to the above-mentioned system are remunerated for the accomplishment of specific goals set at the beginning of the bonus period. The bonus systems are structured in such way, to promote to achieve the best possible results for the Company. The goals so-said are qualitative or quantitative (measurable) and are evaluated following the end of the year for which they were set, based on the rules adopted in the applicable Bonus System Regulations.

## 25 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Company's management is not aware of any events that have occurred since the balance sheet date that would have any material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2024.

## 26 STATEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management Board of PETROTRANS, s.r.o. hereby declares that to its best knowledge the foregoing financial statements and comparative data were prepared in compliance with the accounting principles applicable to the Company and that they reflect true and fair view on financial position and financial result of the Company, including basic risks and exposures.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's statutory representatives on 18th February 2025.

Signature of statutory representative



Dawid Durawa

Statutory representative



Tomáš Sedlák

Statutory representative