



ENETIQA
Energy

**Consolidated Annual Report
2024–2025**



ENETIQA

WE ARE ENERGY

ENETIQA is an energy group operating in 15 cities in the Czech Republic in the following fields:

- ⚡ heat production and distribution
- ⚡ high-performance electricity generation
- ⚡ waste to energy production
- ⚡ energy saving (EPC method)
- ⚡ water management



Company Profile

ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. was established by its Articles of Association as a limited liability Company on 14 April 2022, incorporated on 15 June 2022 by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section C, insert 368824, with registered office at Kačírková 982/4, Jinonice, 158 00 Prague 5.

The Company's primary business activities are production, trade and services not specified in annexes 1 to 3 to the Trade Licensing Act. ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. is part of the ENETIQA concern managed by Cube III Energy S.a r.l., reg. no.: B258410, with registered office at 28-32, Place de la Gare, L-1616, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It covers the activity of the ENETIQA Group in the Czech Republic.

Our Team

As of the date of the issuance of the annual report, ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. has two statutory executives, Mr. Jörg Lüdorf and Mr. Jan Vencour. The Company has no employees.

The Supervisory Board supervises the exercise of the statutory body's powers and the implementation of the Company's business activities.

Supervisory Board:

Saket Trivedi	chairman of the Supervisory Board
Alberto Martinez Lopez	member of the Supervisory Board
Stephane Paul Henri Calas	member of the Supervisory Board

Compliance

The Company continuously monitors and evaluates compliance requirements and is not aware of any non-compliance.

The Company did not acquire any treasury shares or equity interests during the reporting period.

ENETIQA Energy s.r.o.
Registered office: Kačírková 982/4, 158 00 Praha 5 – Jinonice
Corporate ID: 17245184
VAT ID: CZ17245184

Legal status: Limited liability Company

The Company is recorded in the Register of Companies maintained by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section C, File 368824

+420 272 113 113

info@enetiqa-energy.cz

www.enetiqa-energy.cz

Report of the Board of Statutory

Executives

on business activities for the year ended 30 September 2025

The Company ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. operates in the field of energy, especially in the heating industry. The principal activity of the Company is the management of equity participations in subsidiaries. The statutory executives of the Company are Jörg Lüdorf and Jan Vencour.

Activities of ENETIQA Group Companies

The companies within the ENETIQA Group primarily focus on the production and distribution of heat. The Group also generates electricity in eleven cities across the Czech Republic, with some companies involved in water management, electronic communications, and other services. ENETIQA a.s., a member of the Group, boasts the longest experience in implementing energy-saving projects in the country. Beyond offering services through the EPC (Energy Performance Contracting) method, it provides a range of related energy services to customers nationwide.

Energy Production

The ENETIQA Group primarily relies on a fuel mix dominated by natural gas for heat production. All electricity is generated exclusively through cogeneration, a process that combines the production of electricity and heat. Across twenty locations in eleven cities, the Group operates cogeneration engines or turbines with a total output of nearly 57.6 MWe for this combined production.

Uniquely in the Czech Republic, the ENETIQA Group utilises geothermal water to supply heat to thousands of households in Děčín. This geothermal source has significantly improved the region's environmental footprint and was awarded the "Project of the Decade" by the Association for the District Heating of the Czech Republic for advancements in heat and cold supply systems.

Since 2011, ENETIQA has also been active in the energy recovery from waste. In the Liberec region, the Group converts more than half of the waste that would otherwise go to landfills into heat and electricity.

ENETIQA Group Customers

Our customers in fifteen cities across the Czech Republic include households, both large and small industrial enterprises, as well as cities and municipalities. The Group has continued to develop its loyalty programme, offering rewards for long-term contracts. Additionally, ENETIQA has once again partnered with the cities where it operates on various social, sporting, and cultural projects.

Environment

The ENETIQA Group pursues objectives aligned with the climate commitments of individual cities and municipalities, often taking the lead in initiating such projects, as demonstrated by the list of initiatives implemented or planned during the reporting period. All Group companies strive to carry out their operations with minimal environmental impact. In heat production, for example, this includes the use of appropriate fuels such as natural gas, geothermal sources, and biomass, as well as the combined generation of heat and electricity (cogeneration), ensuring maximum fuel efficiency. During the previous reporting period, the Group also implemented various measures to improve efficiency, reduce heat losses, and renew resources and distribution networks. Providing a high-quality and safe energy supply and maintaining an active approach to customer service remain the top priorities for the ENETIQA Group. This includes reliable customer support, expert advice, continuous emergency dispatch services, and the management of heat production and distribution equipment.

Research and Development

The ENETIQA Group is also active in research and development. The Group makes extensive use of modern technologies, but one of our subsidiaries has also been long engaged in research. The subsidiary in question is TERMIZO, based in Liberec. It receives subsidies for its projects from the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, specifically under the TREND programme. This year, they completed a four-year project focused on extracting salts and metals from acidic fly ash extraction, and immediately began another two-year project titled membrane electrolysis for process water treatment.

The ENETIQA Group will continue

to advance projects in sustainable development, leveraging a range of innovations and new technologies. This is a key part of ENETIQA's strategy for further growth and expansion within the Czech energy market. The ENETIQA Group does not have a foreign branch, only a subsidiary, Enetiqa GmbH.

Employees

The ENETIQA Group has also focused on services for employees, their professional development, and support for team activities. With over 500 employees in regional locations and at the headquarters in Prague, the Group has provided fulfilling and stable employment in a promising sector.

In Prague on 30 January 2026

Jörg Lüdorf
Statutory Executive

Jan Vencour
Statutory Executive

Significant Subsequent Events

After the end of the reporting period, the following events occurred:

- 1 October 2025: Českolipské teplo a.s. was merged into ENETIQA a.s.
- 1 October – 7 October 2025: there was a boiler shutdown at TERMIZO a.s. due to a failure of the flue-gas valve in the amount of CZK 7.7 million.
- 17 October 2025: Teplárna Liberec, a.s. entered into a loan agreement with Komerční banka, a.s. in the amount of CZK 450 million; ENETIQA a.s. guarantees this loan.
- 1 October – 31 December 2025 OPATHERM a.s. held negotiations with Česká podnikatelská pojišťovna, a.s. on concluding a one-off settlement agreement for the September 2024 floods.
- 20 November 2025: ENETIQA a.s. entered into an Ancillary facility agreement with the financial institution Česká spořitelna, a.s., for the drawing of an overdraft and bank guarantees in an aggregate amount of CZK 120 million, maturing on 11 August 2029.
- In the course of November 2025, the companies concluded an interest rate swap for half of the value of the loan financing from KB.

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Partners of ENETIQA Energy s.r.o.

Having its registered office at: Kačírkova 982/4, Jinonice, 158 00 Prague 5, the Czech Republic

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") prepared on the basis of IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and Auditing Standards of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, which are International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as amended by the related application guidelines. Our responsibilities under this law and regulation are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Act on Auditors and the Code of Ethics adopted by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 36.3 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which describes that the Group reported a loss after tax of CZK 59.590 thousand and negative working capital as of 30 September 2025. The Group depends on the parent company's financial support, which has expressed this support in writing. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information in the Consolidated Annual Report

In compliance with Section 2(b) of the Act on Auditors, the other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Annual Report other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The Statutory executives are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In addition, we assess whether the other information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable law or regulation, in particular, whether the other information complies with law or regulation in terms of formal requirements and procedure for preparing the other information in the context of materiality, i.e. whether any non-compliance with these requirements could influence judgments made on the basis of the other information.

Based on the procedures performed, to the extent we are able to assess it, we report that:

- The other information describing the facts that are also presented in the consolidated financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements; and
- The other information is prepared in compliance with applicable law or regulation.

In addition, our responsibility is to report, based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company obtained in the audit, on whether the other information contains any material misstatement of fact. Based on the procedures we have performed on the other information obtained, we have not identified any material misstatement of fact.

Responsibilities of the Company's Statutory executives and Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Statutory executives are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as the Statutory executives determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Statutory executives are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Statutory executives either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the above law or regulation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

In Prague on 30 January 2026

Audit firm:

Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
registration no. 079

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Deloitte".

Statutory auditor:

Lubomír Křivánek
registration no. 2560

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Křivánek".

Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 30 September 2025

(CZK '000)	Note	1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025	1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	3 855 260	3 484 748
Other operating income	8	50 701	50 699
Change in inventories	21	20 117	20 594
Work performed by the entity and capitalised		394	355
Cost of materials and services	9	-2 406 720	-2 333 305
Personnel expenses	10	-585 321	-504 728
Other operating expenses	11	-203 898	-190 981
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	16,19	-522 300	-515 790
Impairment losses on trade receivable	22	-1 828	-2 719
Other gains and losses	12	-866	3 809
Interest income	13	3 375	11 709
Interest expenses	13	-364 538	-352 046
Other Financial gains and losses	14	126 156	-151 389
Loss before tax		-29 469	-479 043
Income taxes	15	-30 091	21 285
Net loss for the period		-59 560	-457 759
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		-59 840	-442 466
Non-controlling interest	32	280	-15 293

(CZK '000)	Note	1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025	1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax			
Fair value gain/(loss) from the effective portion on hedging instruments in the period		17 390	-45 254
Less: Cumulative (gain)/loss on hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		3 046	2 354
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		20 436	-42 900
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		-39 124	-500 659
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		-39 404	-485 366
Non-controlling interest	32	280	-15 293

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of 30 Sept 2025

(CZK '000)	Note	30 Sept 2025	30 Sept 2024
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	16	22 318	13 081
Goodwill	17	58 004	45 221
Emission allowances	18	187 534	217 997
Property, plant and equipment	19	5 430 189	5 132 159
Derivatives and other financial assets	25	6 400	5 127
Trade and other receivables	22	22 126	24 066
Deferred tax assets	26	7 428	2 181
Total non-current assets		5 733 999	5 439 831
Inventories	21	61 181	73 999
Trade and other receivables	22	780 885	834 234
Derivatives	25	9 816	4 607
Other assets	23	56 118	30 978
Current income tax asset		17 302	23 037
Cash and cash equivalents	33.1	310 515	582 145
Total current assets		1 235 817	1 549 000
Total assets		6 969 816	6 988 832
EQUITY			
Share capital	30	100 000	663 970
Retained earnings		-736 738	-1 249 868
Other components of equity	31	2 025 287	511 343
Hedge reserve		-10 758	-31 194
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company		1 377 791	-105 749
Non-controlling interests	32	214 113	217 022
Total equity		1 591 904	111 273

(CZK '000)	Note	30 Sept 2025	30 Sept 2024
LIABILITIES			
Long-term debts	24	3 144 891	4 687 641
Provisions	29	4 706	4 532
Derivatives	25	0	22 257
Other liabilities	28	21 909	23 530
Deferred tax liabilities	26	467 537	501 080
Total non-current liabilities		3 639 043	5 239 040
Current portion of long-term debts	24	553 735	524 553
Provisions	29	58 493	57 801
Trade and other payables	27	662 071	554 790
Current income tax liability		45 322	14 888
Derivatives	25	23 434	1 542
Other liabilities	28	395 814	484 945
Total current liabilities		1 738 870	1 638 519
Total liabilities		5 377 912	6 877 559
Total equity and liabilities		6 969 816	6 988 832

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the period ended 30 September 2025

(CZK '000)	Note	1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025	1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		-29 469	-479 043
Adjustments for:			
Non-cash movements			
Depreciation and amortisation	16,19	522 300	515 790
Impairment losses on trade receivables	22	1 828	0
Net interest	13	359 466	340 335
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	14	-136 677	147 479
Revaluation of derivatives		5 516	0
(Gain)/loss from the sale of non-current assets		-1 529	-1 601
Provision for emission allowances	29	31 207	32 850
Other provisions		168	0
Other non-cash movements		4 917	-11 891
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and other assets		79 680	-173 507
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities		-54 754	180 808
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		13 182	6 818
Cash movements			
Interest received		3 375	11 710
Income tax paid	15	-27 796	-54 347
Cash flow from operating activities		771 414	515 401
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	6	19 094	0
(Increase)/decrease in escrow account	23	0	0
Acquisitions of non-current assets		-834 504	-808 298
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		4 919	24 603
Cash flow from investing activities		-810 491	-783 695

(CZK '000)	Note	1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025	1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from loans	24	1 552 619	205 000
Repayments of loans	24	-1 666 066	-151 421
Lease liability payments	24	-4 838	-2 922
Interest paid	24	-140 080	-152 906
Increase in equity	30, 31	29 000	300 000
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-3 188	-5 151
Cash flow from financing activities		-232 553	192 600
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-271 630	-75 694
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		582 145	657 839
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		310 515	582 145

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 30 September 2025

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Hedge reserve	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 31 Dec 2023	663 970	-807 402	11 343	11 706	-120 383	237 466	117 083
Net loss for the period	0	-442 466	0	0	-442 466	-15 293	- 457 759
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	0	0	0	-42 900	-42 900	0	-42 900
Total comprehensive income	0	-442 466	0	-42 900	-485 366	-15 293	-500 659
Capital contribution	0	0	500 000	0	500 000	0	500 000
Distribution of dividends to non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0	0	-5 151	-5 151
Balance as at 30 Sept 2024	663 970	-1 249 868	511 343	-31 194	-105 749	217 022	111 273
Net loss for the period	0	-59 840	0	0	-59 840	280	-59 560
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	0	0	0	20 436	20 436	0	20 436
Total comprehensive income	0	-59 840	0	20 436	-39 404	280	-39 124
Capital contribution/Change in share capital	-563 970	572 970	1 520 000	0	1 529 000	0	1 529 000
Distribution of dividends to non-controlling interest	0	0	0	0	0	-3 188	-3 188
Other			-6 056		-6 056		-6 056
Balance as at 30 Sept 2025	100 000	-736 738	2 025 287	-10 758	1 377 791	214 113	1 591 904

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2025

1. General Information

ENETIQA Energy s.r.o. (formerly Cube III Energy CZ s.r.o. until 1 March 2023) (“the Company”) was established and registered in the Czech Republic on 15 June 2022. The Company’s registered office is at Kačírková 982/4, Jinonice, 158 00 Prague 5, Czech Republic. The Company is registered in the Register of Companies maintained by the Municipal Court in Prague under file number C368824.

Its ultimate controlling entity is Cube Infrastructure Partners S.A. As of 30 September 2025, the shareholder of the Company was:

Shareholder	Interest in Share Capital		Voting Rights
Cube III Energy Co-Investment CZ S.à r.l.	98 662 644 Kč	98662644/100000000	98.66%
QuantumX S.à r.l.	1 337 356 Kč	1337356/100000000	1.34%

The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) is the production and distribution of heat in the Czech Republic. The Group is also engaged in highly efficient electricity generation, energy production from waste, energy consulting, and water management.

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Czech crowns (CZK '000). Foreign operations are included in accordance with the principles outlined in Note 3.7 to these financial statements.

2. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

2.1. New and Revised IFRS Accounting Standards Issued and Applied by the Group in the Current Period

In the current reporting period, the Group applied for the first time the amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), approved for use in the European Union, and mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The commencement of compliance with these amendments had no significant impact on the disclosures or amounts presented in these financial statements.

2.2. New and Revised IFRS Accounting Standards Issued and Adopted by the EU but Not Yet Effective

As of the approval date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved for use in the EU, but have not yet become effective as of the date of these financial statements:

Standard	Name	Effective Date
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 Jan 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 Jan 2026
Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 Jan 2026

The Group is currently evaluating the potential impact of these standards and amendments on its consolidated financial statements. Based on the information available to date, the Group does not expect their initial application to have a significant impact on the Group's financial position, performance, or cash flows.

2.3. New and Revised IFRS Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted by the EU

The IFRS accounting standards adopted by the European Union are, as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, consistent in all material respects with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The following new standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB but not yet approved for use in the European Union are exceptions:

Standard	Name	EU adoption status
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Effective date according to IASB: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
IFRS 19 and amendments	Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Effective date according to IASB: 1 January 2027, voluntary application)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Effective date according to IASB: 1 January 2027)	Not yet adopted by the EU
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (The effective date has been indefinitely deferred by the IASB)	Approval in the EU has been deferred

The Group does not expect the adoption of the above standards and amendments to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

3.1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivatives at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

3.2. Going Concern

At the time of approving these financial statements, the Board of Directors has a reasonable expectation that the Group has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Therefore, it continues to adopt the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements.

3.3. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) prepared as at 30 September. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has the power over the investee
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation are initially measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required/permitted by applicable IFRS Accounting Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.4. Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits, respectively.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the amount of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

3.5. Revenue Recognition

The Group recognises revenues generated mainly from the sale of heat, electricity, water and waste incineration. The Group also generates significant revenues from Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) projects.

a) Recognition of Revenues from Utilities

Revenues from Heat Supply

The Group supplies heat produced to the households, the business sector and the public sector in the cities where it operates. The business relationship is usually set up by a contract concluded for an indefinite period with a notice period usually up to 1 year. Heat supplies take place in the territory where the Group own its own distribution lines intended for direct supply to customers. Consequently, the possibility for the customers to connect to another supplier (distributor) is considerably limited. On the other hand, customers have the option to use another method of heating the building independent of central supply.

The Group operates in a regulated industry; therefore it is subject to the regulation of the Energy Regulatory Office, which is regularly updated and reflects the market situation. Regulation is mainly in the area of prices calculation. Preliminary prices of thermal energy are announced by heating plants before the beginning of the calendar year together with an advance payments plan that is sent to customers. At the end of the calendar year, the total price of heat supply during the year is determined based on actual consumption, which is settled against the advance payments.

No fixed purchase volumes are agreed in heat supply agreements, meaning that the performance obligation involves providing and ensuring the ability to call up these products at all times. The associated sales are therefore recognised over time. The amount of sales is determined by the quantity of delivered heat.

Unbilled Heat and Received Advance Payments for Heat Supply

Unbilled heat changes are assessed monthly through estimations. The estimation of changes in unbilled heat relies on deliveries over a specific period. The overall estimate for unbilled balances is validated by projecting consumption from the most recent measured period for individual locations. The offsetting of unbilled heat and received advances is performed at the level of each subsidiary individually and is executed on level netting of the single customer/contract. The closing balance of assets and liabilities is presented on the balance sheet under "Other assets" or "Other liabilities".

Revenues from Electricity Supply

The Group sells most of the produced electricity on the energy exchange. In the case of delivery to the end customer, the fixed component of the electricity price (distribution services, other regulated services and fee payment for supported energy sources) is determined by the Energy Regulatory Office's Price Decision and only the commodity power part is determined on the market.

The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The associated sales are recognised over time. The amount of sales is determined by the quantity of delivered electricity.

The average payment term usually amounts to 14 - 30 days for all categories.

Revenues from Water Supply

The Group recognises revenue from the supply of drinking water (referred to as "water charges") and the disposal of wastewater (referred to as "sewage charges"). Water charges are billed based on the volume of drinking water supplied, as measured by water meters for individual customers. Sewage charges are calculated similarly, based on the volume of water consumed or, alternatively, by another method of determining the amount of wastewater according to applicable legislation. Revenue from water and sewage charges is recognised continuously based on the provision of services to customers.

The average payment term usually amounts to 14 - 30 days.

Revenues from Waste Processing

The Group recognises revenues from taking over waste that the Group utilises to generate energy, especially heat and electricity. The amount of revenues is determined by the quantity of delivered waste and its type.

The average payment term usually amounts to 14 - 30 days.

b) Recognition of Revenues from EPC

Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) serves as a strategic and financial mechanism aimed at enhancing energy efficiency and minimising energy consumption in buildings or facilities. In the framework of an EPC agreement, organisations engage the services of a Group's energy service company (ESCO) to devise and implement energy-efficient upgrades and enhancements. The costs (credit) associated with these improvements are typically repaid over the contract's duration through the realised energy savings resulting from the implemented measures. This methodology empowers organisations to enact energy-related enhancements without requiring an upfront capital investment. The efficiency contract proves to be an invaluable tool for entities aspiring to boost sustainability, trim operating costs, and achieve energy efficiency objectives without imposing a strain on their immediate financial resources.

The overwhelming share of revenues from contracts with customers is performed over a period of time. The percentage of completion is generally determined using the output method.

The average credit period on sale of EPC project is 10 years. The Group charges the interest on outstanding trade receivables. The Group usually sells the trade receivables to banks to reduce non-current credit risk and manage its liquidity.

3.6. The Group as a Lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Group and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Group.

The lease liability is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under Debts.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other operating expenses" in profit or loss (see Note 11).

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

3.7. Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Group entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The companies based in the Czech Republic use the Czech crown (CZK) as their functional currency. However, one subsidiary located in Germany operates with the Euro (EUR) as its functional currency. The Group has decided to present the financial statements in CZK, i.e. in a functional currency of the parent company.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.8. Short-term Employee Benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages, salaries, and annual leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

3.9. Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice. The Czech companies calculated the provision using 19 % tax rate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Czech companies calculated the deferred tax using a 21% tax rate in the current period.

3.10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Machinery, equipment, fixtures and fittings are reported at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised by reducing the acquisition cost (for items acquired as part of business combinations, the acquisition cost is determined as the fair value at the acquisition date) over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, based on the following principles:

Useful Lives in Years

Buildings	15–50 years
Distribution system	20 – 50 years
Equipment and machinery	8–25 years
Furniture and fittings	2–10 years
Motor vehicles	4–7 years

Freehold land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an

asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.11. Impairment Test of Intangible Assets, Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties

Carrying amounts of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment properties are assessed for indications of impairment at each balance sheet date. An impairment test pursuant to IAS 36 is performed if there are any such indications.

If the carrying amount of an asset is higher than its recoverable amount (the higher of its fair value less disposal costs or its value in use), the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts must be determined for each individual asset, provided the asset does not generate any largely independent cash flows. In this case, the amount for which an independent third party would acquire the cash-generating unit at the balance sheet date is stated.

The values in use of the cash-generating units are determined on the basis of cash flow forecasts approved by the management and supervisory bodies of Enetiqa. Such cash flow forecasts are based on experience and results in previous years, as well as on expectations as to future market developments. They refer to the expected development in key macroeconomic figures derived from economic and financial studies. Key assumptions used in the forecasts concern the development in the price of electricity, natural gas, coal and emission allowances on global markets, the development of forex and interest rates on the financial markets and the relevant regulatory framework.

Cash flow forecasts cover a three-year period of detailed budgeting. Data for the subsequent budgeting years are based on the extrapolation of the results from the last budget year in the detailed budgeting period. The current growth rate estimates refer to the average non-current growth rates in the markets where the Company operates and are consistent with external sources of market expectations. Impairment losses are recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying value. When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised in respect of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is immediately recognised in the profit and loss statement.

3.12. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which are disclosed in the table below. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Average Useful Lives in Years

Software	3–8 years
Rights and licences	2–25 years
Other intangible assets	2–6 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. There are no material intangible assets with useful lives classified as indefinite.

3.13. Emission Allowances

Where the Group has greenhouse gas emission allowances with holding periods longer than one year, these are recognised as intangible assets. The greenhouse gas emission allowance (hereinafter the emission allowance) represents the right of the operator of a facility that emits greenhouse gases in the course of its operation to release the equivalent of a ton of carbon dioxide to the air in a given calendar year. Some Group companies as operators of such facilities were allocated a certain amount of emission allowances based on the National Allocation Plan. The Group is required to remit the number of emission allowances corresponding to its actual amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the previous calendar year by no later than 30 April of the next calendar year. Based on this remit, the Group writes off the number of emission allowances and values them using the FIFO method. Emission allowances allocated free of charge are recognised at zero value. Purchased emission allowances are measured at cost. As the emission allowances constitute non-amortisable assets, they are not amortised but, pursuant to IAS 36, reduced by any impairment losses.

In case the emission allowances are consumed, it means emissions are made, a provision to deliver emission allowances equal to emissions that have been made is recognised (see Note 3.17).

3.14. Inventories

Inventories comprise mainly raw materials such as coal, biomass and heating oil. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.15. Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash (i.e. cash on hand and demand deposits) and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting current cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

3.16. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for current trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component and are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

b) Non-Derivative Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(1) Classification of Financial Assets

Classification and measurement approach for financial assets reflects the business model on which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristic.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The Group categorised all its non-derivative financial assets at amortised cost and recognised them as trade and other receivables and cash. The Group does not classify any of its financial assets as measured at FVTOCI nor FVTPL.

(2) Amortised Cost and Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and is included in the 'Interest income' line item.

(3) Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Other financial gains and losses' line item (Note 14).

(4) Impairment of Trade and Other Receivables

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade and other receivables and contract assets at the level of lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account based on application of expected loss model are recognised in profit or loss and are presented as 'Impairment losses on trade receivables' in the statement of comprehensive income. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

(5) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

c) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

All non-derivative financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(1) Financial Liabilities Measured Subsequently at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

(2) Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the 'Other financial gains and losses' line item in profit or loss.

(3) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rates and commodity risks.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the instrument is a hedging instrument in a qualifying cash flow hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Group has both a legally enforceable right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Hedge Accounting

The Group designs certain derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions. Cash flow hedges are implemented in line with IFRS 9.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging remain in equity at that time until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

3.17. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provision for Consumption of Emission Allowances

In case the Emission allowances are consumed, it means emissions are made, a provision to deliver emission allowances equal to emissions that have been made is recognised in profit or loss in line 'Cost of materials and services'.

The liability to be settled using allowances on hand is measured at the carrying amount of those allowances. If at the end of the reporting period the liability to deliver the emission allowances exceeds the amount of allowances on hand, then the shortfall would be measured at the current fair (market) value of the short position.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1. Critical Judgements in Applying the Group's Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Applying of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements or IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment to Items of Distribution Infrastructure

The distribution infrastructure is fully owned by the Group, where the Group controls construction or maintenance. Decisions related to these pipelines are done at the Group level. The Group is not restricted in its practical ability to sell or pledge the infrastructure. The Group is not obliged to hand over the pipeline at the end of a service performance period to any of the government institutions. It has full discretion to sell its infrastructure to a third party that would then operate it going forward. The consideration for the infrastructure would be a result of negotiations between the two parties. The Group doesn't have any restrictions regarding the operation of the infrastructure (that must be in line with the legislative requirements, e.g. safety).

Based on the facts and circumstances, there are no predefined conditions to hand over the infrastructure to any other party at the end of the period of the arrangement for little or no incremental consideration. The potential consideration in such cases (and such cases are rare) shall represent the fair value of the losses incurred by the Group. Therefore, based on the management's judgement, the IFRIC 12, Service Concession Arrangements, is not applicable to the distribution infrastructure and the infrastructure is accounted for in accordance with IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.

Judgements in Environmental Governance of the Group

Given the decision taken by the European Union to exit the coal by 2030, our Group has only limited planning certainty. The framework for withdrawing from our conventional generation capacities is largely determined by the coal exit legislation and, since the beginning of the war against Ukraine, by any associated potential gas shortage. This situation, and in particular the changes arising at very short notice in the legal framework, creates great uncertainties for our Group.

The Group plans to phase out coal-based heat production by 2030. It has applied to join the Science Based Targets initiative, which ensures that the carbon footprint reduction goals of participating companies are scientifically backed.

In response to the risks outlined above, the Group has defined its decarbonisation strategy and is accordingly evaluating the following technical options:

- We anticipate shutting down of the production of heat from heavy heating oil, which includes the physical demolition of the facility. A provision for this demolition has been recognised (see Note 29);
- Technical studies are being conducted on the substitution of coal combustion in boilers with alternative fuels (e.g., biomass).

Rising temperatures and warmer winters have a negative impact on the amount of heat sold, especially to households. At the same time, the need to mitigate the effects of climate change increases the demand for services aimed at improving energy efficiency, leading to an increase in revenues for the Energy Services Division, which precisely offers these services.

4.2. Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

a) Unbilled Heat and Electricity

Uncertainty in the estimation of items for sales of commodities (heat, electricity, water, etc.) or purchases of commodities (gas, electricity, etc.) is determined by the completeness and accuracy of the evidence based on meter readings taken several days after the end of the month. Missing data or externalities are compensated for by using the average consumption of a meter point.

The uncertainty in estimating items of heat arises from the regulatory principle based on the calendar year. At the end of the calendar year, the final price of heat is determined, leading to the issuance of advance bills.

b) Provision for Restoration of Contaminated Land

In estimating the liability, the directors have made assumptions regarding the following: local site volume of contamination, proximity to approved landfill sites, technology available to decontaminate and costs required to dispose of certain raw materials.

Estimates Related to Valuation of Non-Financial Assets

When assessing the impairment of goodwill and other non-financial assets, the directors have made estimates of input parameters. For more details refer to Note 3.11 and Note 20.

4.3. Net Turnover for the Reporting Period

Net turnover of the Group represents revenue from contracts with customers within the meaning of IFRS 15, arising from the Group's main and recurring business activities and forming the basis of its business model. This revenue mainly includes sales of electricity and water, revenue from waste incineration and related energy services. In determining net turnover, the Group's management applies professional judgement to ensure that this metric faithfully reflects the Group's performance from its ordinary operating activities. Other operating income – such as lease income, reimbursements of costs, government grants, releases of provisions, contractual penalties or other compensatory or administrative income – is not included in net turnover, as it does not represent revenue from the Group's principal activities with customers. The definition of net turnover is applied consistently across reporting periods and is regularly reassessed in light of developments in the Group's activities and business model.

5. Group Entities

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Parent Company	Country of Operation	Consolidated as of	Proportion of Ownership Interests and Voting Rights Held by the Group as of
30 Sept 2025			
ENETIQA Energy s.r.o.	Czech Republic		
Subsidiaries			
ENETIQA a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
CTZ s.r.o.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	50.96 %
Českolipské teplo a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
ČESKOLIPSKÁ TEPLÁRENSKÁ a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	75.00 %
e.services s.r.o.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
ENERGIE Holding a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
Teplárna Liberec, a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	76.04 %
G-LINDE s.r.o.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
G-RONN s.r.o.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
IROMEZ s.r.o.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
OPATHERM a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
POWGEN a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
TERMIZO a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
TERMO Děčín a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	96.91 %
Zásobování teplem Vsetín a.s.	Czech Republic	09 Dec 2022	100.00 %
ENETIQA GmbH	Germany	12 Dec 2022	100.00 %
ENETIQA Trading s.r.o.	Czech Republic	21 Mar 2024	100.00 %
WARMNIS spol. s r.o.	Czech Republic	31 Dec 2024	100.00 %
ENETIQA Solutions s.r.o.	Czech Republic	30 Apr 2025	100.00 %

As of 31 December 2024, the ENETIQA Group, through its subsidiary Teplárna Liberec, a.s., acquired a 100% interest in WARMNIS spol. s r.o., Corporate ID 43224679, with its registered office at Ovocná 157/2, 460 06 Liberec (see Note 6.1).

As of 30 April 2025, ENETIQA a.s. established a subsidiary, ENETIQA Solutions s.r.o., Corporate ID 23239077, with its registered office at U Trezorky 921/2, Jinonice, 158 00 Prague 5, to which it transferred the Energy Services division.

6. Acquisition of Subsidiaries

6.1. Acquisition in the Current Period

Teplárna Liberec, a.s. acquired a 100% interest in WARMNIS spol. s r.o., Corporate ID 43224679, with its registered office at Ovocná 157/2, 460 06 Liberec.

WARMNIS spol. s r.o. positions itself as a significant heat supplier for a wide range of customers, primarily through the operation of building gas-fired boiler rooms. As part of this activity, it provides not only the technical operation of the facilities, but also the procurement of the energy required for their efficient functioning.

In addition, the company operates cogeneration units that generate electricity. It also provides balancing services, thereby contributing to the stability of the power system. An important part of its portfolio also includes the operation of a district heating system in the locality of Příšovice.

An integral part of the activities of WARMNIS spol. s r.o. is engineering and project work focused on the construction of boiler plants and other energy facilities. In this way, the company expands its technical capacities and contributes to the modernisation of the region's energy infrastructure.

This step concluded the acquisition transaction, the objective of which is to strengthen synergies between the two entities, optimise operating processes, and further develop business activities in the area of energy services.

The amounts recognised in relation to the acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities are presented in the following table.

	Reported values at acquisition
(CZK '000)	31 December 2024
ASSETS	
Property, plant and equipment	22 188
Inventories	364
Trade and other receivables	51 395
Current income tax asset	6 288
Cash and cash equivalents	52 929
Total assets	133 164
LIABILITIES	
Short-term advance payments received	32 733
Trade and other payables	20 855
Deferred tax liability	3 178
Total liabilities	56 766
Fair value of the net assets acquired	76 398
Goodwill	10 949
Total purchase price	87 347

On the acquisition date, an advance payment of the purchase price of CZK 32 million was paid; the remaining portion of the purchase price was paid in January 2026.

6.2. Acquisition in the Previous Period

ENETIQA Group did not acquire any new subsidiaries in the previous reporting period.

7. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers (external sales) is broken down by product and presented in the following table:

Revenues by product line	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Heat supply	2 109 617	1 988 778
Electricity supply	850 013	762 342
Water supply	109 573	101 370
Waste incineration	154 711	145 335
Construction – EPC projects	599 826	437 752
Impact of hedging	-2 733	30 005
Other	34 253	19 166
Total	3 855 260	3 484 748

Revenues by timing of revenue – excluding impact of hedging

Goods and services transferred over time

Heat and water supply and waste incineration	2 219 190	2 090 148
Constructing – EPC projects	599 826	437 752
Electricity supply	875 784	792 347
Other	34 253	19 166
Goods and services transferred at a point in time		
Waste incineration	154 711	145 335
Total	3 883 764	3 484 748

The transaction price allocated to unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied obligations as of 30 September 2025 is as set out below.

	As at 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	As at 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Energy performance contracting (EPC)		
Will be recognised as revenues during next reporting period	554 389	714 683
Will be recognised as revenues later than next reporting period	243 215	290 783
Total	797 604	1 005 466

Management expects that 70% of the transaction price allocated to [unfulfilled and/or partially unfulfilled] performance obligations as of 30 September 2025 (i.e., CZK 554,389 thousand) will be recognised as revenue in the next reporting period (from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026). The remaining 30% (i.e., CZK 243,215 thousand) will be recognised later than in the next reporting period, in subsequent financial periods. Further details regarding the revenue recognition method for EPC are provided in Note 3.5b.

8. Other Operating Income

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Income from lease	10 790	14 335
Release of provisions	622	10 271
Telecommunication services	1 684	1 687
Insurance claims for property damages	26 865	3 260
Other	10 740	21 146
TOTAL	50 701	50 699

The "Other" item primarily includes non-governmental grants, revenue from contractual penalties, invoicing for service and maintenance of OPS, and invoicing for additional costs.

9. Cost of Material and Services

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Gas	-1 079 973	-1 168 029
Electricity	-307 201	-339 213
Coal	-36 704	-53 555
Heating oil	-13 083	-9 908
Biomass	-66 949	-47 524
Other raw materials	-93 197	-71 252
Water	-42 247	-39 245
Emission allowances consumption	-31 207	-32 849
Impairment of inventory	-618	0
Impact of hedging	0	-11 442
Subtotal energy consumption	-1 671 179	-1 773 017
EPC construction sub deliveries costs	-501 241	-355 628
Subtotal EPC sub deliveries	-501 241	-355 628
Repairs and maintenance	-108 322	-125 441
Revisions and inspections	-9 973	-12 989
Subtotal maintenance and revisions	-118 295	-138 430
Other	-116 005	-66 230
TOTAL	-2 406 720	-2 333 305

10. Personnel Expenses

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Wages and salaries	-412 816	-355 899
Social security expenses	-138 487	-119 040
Other personnel and social welfare expenses	-32 703	-28 964
Social expenses	-1 315	-825
Total personnel expenses	-585 321	-504 728

The number of employees of the Company and its subsidiaries was 526 as of 30 September 2025 (as of 30 September 2024: 506). Further information on the compensation of key management personnel is provided in Note 36.4.

11. Other Operating Expenses

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Insurance premium	-27 487	-27 607
Consulting and similar services	-51 813	-43 645
Fees for waste and wastewater disposal	-34 892	-35 324
IT services	-20 591	-14 004
Public relations, advertisements, gifts	-13 567	-11 532
Leases	-8 159	-9 976
Other taxes	-6 411	-7 635
Training and education	-5 475	-3 174
Telecommunications expenses	-5 308	-4 660
Other	-30 195	-33 424
Total other operating expenses	-203 898	-190 981

The "Other" item primarily includes expenses for low-value tangible assets (fuel, briquettes), overhead repairs and travel expenses.

12. Other Gains and Losses

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Gain from sale of assets	1 529	3 561
Gain from commodity derivatives	0	503
Loss from sale of emission allowances	-132	-1 960
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	-2 263	1 705
Total	-866	3 809

Net foreign exchange gain/loss includes the operational effects of changes in exchange rates.

13. Interest Income and Expense

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Interest expense		
Bank loans	-120 170	-146 759
Loan from shareholder	-192 514	-197 628
Lease liabilities	-1 568	-488
Provisions	45	-109
Interest rate swap	-19 373	0
Other	-30 958	-7 062
Total interest expense	-364 538	-352 046
Interest income		
Bank deposits	3 375	11 709
Total interest income	3 375	11 709

The item Other includes fees related to concluded loans.

For additional information regarding loans and lease liabilities, refer to Note 24.

14. Other Financial Gains and Losses

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Interest rate derivatives	-5 384	-2 038
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	138 941	-142 074
Other	-7 401	-7 277
Total	126 156	-151 389

Net foreign exchange gain/loss includes gains associated with currency trading.

15. Income Tax

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Corporate income tax:		
Current period	-75 089	-33 864
Adjustments in respect of prior period	6 074	581
	-69 015	- 33 283
Deferred tax (see Note 26)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	38 924	54 568
Total	-30 091	21 285

The corporate income tax rate applied to the reported profit is 21% for both the current and the previous period. Deferred tax is calculated using the 21% tax rate (21% tax rate in the previous period).

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Loss before tax	-29 469	-479 043
Tax at the Czech corporate tax rate of 21%	6 188	91 018
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-53 053	-37 549
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	2 251	33 038
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	14 505	0
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	-6 694	-40 001
Adjustments in respect of prior period	6 074	3 724
Other	638	-28 945
Income tax for the period	-30 091	21 285

Note: The tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit primarily consist of non-deductible interest expenses in the amount of CZK 42,007 thousand (CZK 38,966 thousand as of 30 September 2024).

In the comparative period, the "Other" item included the impact of the different rates used for the calculation of current and deferred tax in the amount of CZK (43,726) thousand.

16. Intangible Assets

	Rights and licenses without SW (CZK '000)	Software (CZK '000)	Other intangible assets (CZK '000)	Assets under construction (CZK '000)	Total (CZK '000)
Cost					
As of 30 Sept 2023	1 105	10 320	662	4 259	16 346
Additions	70	755	1 509	1 137	3 471
Transfers	6	4 695	-1 509	-3 192	0
Other	0	-3	0	0	-3
As of 30 Sept 2024	1 181	15 767	662	2 204	19 814
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment					
As of 30 Sept 2023	-111	-2 868	-126	0	-3 105
Amortisation	-194	-3 285	-152	0	-3 631
Other	0	3	0	0	3
As of 30 Sept 2024	-305	-6 150	-278	0	-6 733
Carrying amount					
As of 30 Sept 2024	876	9 617	384	2 204	13 081
As of 30 Sept 2024	1 181	15 767	662	2 204	19 814
Additions	540	2 772	0	9 653	12 965
Transfers	271	1 447	0	-893	825
Other	22	-7	0	0	15
As of 30 Sept 2025	2 014	19 979	662	10 964	33 619
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment					
As of 30 Sept 2024	-305	-6 150	-278	0	-6 733
Amortisation	-226	-4 186	-146	0	-4 558
Other	0	0	0	-10	-10
As of 30 Sept 2025	-531	-10 336	-424	-10	-11 301
Carrying amount					
As of 30 Sept 2025	1 483	9 643	238	10 954	22 318

17. Goodwill

The goodwill on consolidation of CZK 45,221 thousand relates to the acquisition of ENETIQA Group. In FY25, the acquisition of WARMNIS spol. s r.o., was finalised as of 31 December 2024 with the goodwill from the acquisition amounting to CZK 12,782 thousand. The allocation was made to those cash-generating units that were expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose in 2022. The cash-generating units (CGUs) are identified as individual legal entities operating in specific towns or regions.

During 2024, a goodwill impairment test was done and it did not result in a goodwill write-off; goodwill remained unchanged.

An impairment test was also done in 2025. As a result of the acquisition of WARMNIS spol. s r.o., goodwill amounted to CZK 12,783 thousand.

At 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024, goodwill is allocated to the following cash-generating units:

	ENERGIE Holding (CZK '000)	G-RONN (CZK '000)	WARMNIS (CZK '000)	IROMEZ (CZK '000)	Total (CZK '000)
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2023	34 358	10 863	0	0	45 221
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 September 2024	34 358	10 863	0	0	45 221
Company acquisition	0	0	12 783	0	12 783
At 30 September 2025	34 358	10 863	12 783	0	58 004

The information on impairment testing is provided in Note 3.11 and Note 20.

18. Emission Allowances

The following table summarises the movements in the quantity and carrying amount of emission allowances:

	Emission allowances	
	CZK '000	Tons '000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2023	273 818	138
Granted	0	5
Sold	-10 307	-5
Settlement with register	-45 514	-22
At 31 December 2024	217 997	116
Granted	0	4
Sold	0	0
Settlement with register	-30 463	-15
At 31 December 2025	187 534	105

At 30 September 2025, the Group recognised a provision for the use of emission allowances in the amount of CZK 20,370 thousand; 9.882 thousand tons (at 30 September 2024: CZK 19,626 thousand; 10 thousand tons) (see Note 29).

Accounting policies for provisions and disposals of emission allowances are described in Note 3.12 and Note 3.16.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land, buildings CZK '000	Technical equipment and machinery CZK '000	Office and other equipment CZK '000	Construction in progress and advance payments CZK '000	Total CZK '000
At 30 September 2023	2 887 412	2 211 037	25 005	372 102	5 495 556
Additions	35 645	45 596	1 450	856 176	938 867
Disposals	-34 882	-33 693	-60	-1 861	-70 496
Transfers	107 443	254 184	3 088	-364 715	0
Other	713	-284	74	0	503
At 30 September 2024	2 996 331	2 476 840	29 557	861 702	6 364 430
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 30 September 2023	-423 159	-347 815	-4 589	-2 349	-777 912
Charge for the period	-246 911	-259 417	-6 319	488	-512 159
Disposals	34 882	33 693	60	1 861	70 496
Other	-11 715	-867	-114	0	-12 696
At 30 September 2024	-646 903	-574 406	-10 962	0	-1 232 271
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2024	2 349 428	1 902 434	18 595	861 702	5 132 159
<hr/>					
Cost	Land, buildings CZK '000	Technical equipment and machinery CZK '000	Office and other equipment CZK '000	Construction in progress and advance payments CZK '000	Total CZK '000
At 30 September 2024	2 996 331	2 476 840	29 557	861 702	6 364 430
Additions	-76 502	95 907	1 595	776 983	797 983
Acquisition of a subsidiary	838	21 317	32	0	22 188
Disposals	-45 973	-52 541	-232	-47	-98 793
Transfers	622 322	291 199	6 770	-921 116	-825
Other	0	-81	0	-104	-185
At 30 September 2025	3 497 017	2 832 643	37 723	717 418	7 084 800
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 30 September 2024	-646 903	-574 406	-10 962	0	-1 232 271
Charge for the period	-219 276	-292 188	-6 276	0	-517 741
Disposals	45 973	52 541	232	47	98 793
Transfers	0	266	-266	0	0
Other	-346	-2 589	-1 003	548	-3 390
At 30 September 2025	-820 553	-816 376	-18 273	595	-1 654 611
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2025	2 676 464	2 016 266	19 446	718 013	5 430 189

The negative value of additions to Land and buildings in 2025 is due to the additional receipt of a subsidy for acquired buildings in the amount of CZK 268,003 thousand.

The information on impairment testing is provided in Note 3.11 and Note 20.

Assets pledged as security

For additional details on pledged property, plant and equipment, refer to Note 24.

Group as a lessee

The table below displays information regarding rights-of-use assets categorised by classes of leased assets included in the "Property, plant and equipment" line item.

Cost	Buildings CZK '000	Vehicles CZK '000	Total CZK '000
At 30 September 2023	15 515	52	15 567
Additions	13 423	0	13 423
At 30 September 2024	28 938	52	28 990
Accumulated depreciation			
At 30 September 2023	-4 156	-52	-4 208
Charge for the period	-5 167	0	-5 167
At 30 September 2024	-9 323	-52	-9 375
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2024	19 615	0	19 615
Cost			
At 30 September 2024	28 938	52	28 990
Additions	11 866	829	12 695
At 30 September 2025	40 804	881	41 685
Accumulated depreciation			
At 30 September 2024	-9 323	-52	-9 375
Charge for the period	-6 257	-259	-6 516
At 30 September 2025	-15 580	-311	-15 891
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2025	25 224	570	25 794

Right of use of the building represents the rented office for headquarters in Prague, Kačírková street. The Group is entitled to once extend the term under this Lease Agreement under the same terms by another either three (3) or five (5) years. The landlord is entitled to reject the above right of the tenant to extend the term only for contractual reasons. Possible term extension was not reflected in the right of use calculation based on management decision.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	-6 516	-5 167
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-1 568	-488
Expense relating to short-term leases	-306	-293
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	159	-9 683
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	580	0
Total cash outflow for leases	-7 651	-15 631

20. Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group acquired the energy Group on 9 December 2022 (see Note 6). As of this date, all acquired assets and liabilities assumed were recognised at their fair value and goodwill arose as a result of purchase price allocation.

The information on impairment testing is provided in Note 3.11.

Impairment tests for goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment were performed using the discounted cash flow method using the following input parameters:

Discounted factor 8%

Terminal growth 2.0–3.5%

The impairment was identified and booked in those cash-generating units, determined by increase of CIT and the discount factor exceeding regulatory limits. Based on the impairment test described above, the following impairment was recognised:

Cash-generating unit	Total impairment	Impairment on goodwill	Impairment on property, plant and equipment
Zásobování teplem Vsetín a.s.	0	0	0
Teplárna Liberec, a.s. TERMIZO a.s.	0	0	0
IROMEZ s.r.o.	0	0	0
TERMO Děčín a.s.	0	0	0
At 30 September 2024	0	0	0
POWGEN a.s.	37 206	0	37 206
At 30 September 2025	37 206	0	37 206

Sensitivity of discounted factor on impairment test results is specified below and represents new total impairment value if the discounted factor decreases or increases by 1%:

Cash-generating unit	Decrease by 1% (100bps)	Increase by 1% (100bps)
Zásobování teplem Vsetín a.s.	0	0
Teplárna Liberec, a.s. TERMIZO a.s.	0	342 025
IROMEZ s.r.o.	0	0
TERMO Děčín a.s.	0	0
At 30 September 2024	0	342 025
POWGEN a.s.	13 885	53 700
At 30 September 2025	13 885	53 700

Management has performed impairment tests on all cash-generating units as of 30 September 2025. Based on the tests performed, goodwill is not impaired. However, the impairment of property, plant and equipment of POWGEN in the amount of CZK 37,206 thousand was identified.

For further information see Note 16. Goodwill and Note 19. Property, Plant and Equipment.

21. Inventories

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Coal	16 250	27 102
Biomass	20 273	20 429
Spare parts	16 696	19 113
Other inventories	5 865	6 249
Heating oil	2 097	1 106
Total	61 181	73 999

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period was CZK 116,736 thousand (2024: CZK 110,998 thousand). Inventories of fuels (coal, biomass, heating oil) of CZK 44,485 thousand (2024: CZK 54,886 thousand) are expected to be consumed during the next 12 months.

The capitalisation of own inventories during the period in the amount of CZK 20,117 thousand (2024: CZK 20,594 thousand) is related to own production of biomass.

For additional details on pledged inventories, refer to Note 24.

22. Trade and Other Receivables

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Trade receivables, gross	800 728	652 528
Loss allowance	-2 796	-4 679
Trade receivables, net	797 932	647 849
Other receivables	5 079	210 451
Total	803 011	858 300
Non-current	22 126	24 066
Current	780 885	834 234
Total	803 011	858 300

Further details of pledged trade and other receivables are set out below.

Trade receivables

The average maturity period on sales of heat and electricity is 14 - 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The average maturity period of EPC projects is 10 years. The Group charges interest (in the range 5-6%) on outstanding trade receivables (in 2025: CZK 532 thousand; in 2024: CZK 608 thousand). The Group usually sells the trade receivables to reduce credit risk and manage the liquidity.

The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a loss allowance matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current and the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Group has recognised loss allowances of 0.52% against all receivables overdue up to one year; 98.27% against all receivables overdue between one and five years and 100% against all receivables overdue by more than five years. These percentages are informed by the Group's past experience indicating that receivables overdue by more than one year are generally not recoverable.

The Group has deployed an automated solution in the information system, which performs checks required by legislation (unreliable VAT payer, registered bank account). Checks are carried out at several points in the whole financial process. The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings whichever occurs earlier.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Group's loss allowance matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different revenue streams, the provision for losses based on past due status is not further distinguished between the different customers of the Group.

Trade receivables – days past due

30 Sept 2025	Not past due CZK '000	< 1 year CZK '000	1 – 5 years CZK '000	>5 years CZK '000	Total CZK '000
Expected credit loss rate	0.06 %	0.52 %	100 %	98.27 %	X
Total gross carrying amount	651 903	147 610	858	357	800 728
Lifetime ECL	-818	-769	-858	-351	-2 796
Total					797 932

The contractual amounts outstanding on trade receivables that were written off during the period but are still subject to enforcement activities were CZK 0 thousand.

As of 30 September 2025, the balance of trade and other receivables includes a receivable from a shareholder for an additional equity payment in the amount of CZK 0 thousand (30 September 2024: CZK 200,000 thousand).

23. Other Assets

	30 September 2025 CZK '000	30 September 2024 CZK '000
Value added tax	10 654	16 490
Deferred expenses	45 464	14 488
Other	0	0
Total	56 118	30 978

In 2025, deferred expenses increased due to the significant increase in advance payments for gas consumption.

24. Long-term Debts

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Debts at amortised cost		
Loan from shareholder	1 771 440	3 186 896
Bank loans	1 903 526	2 009 253
Lease liabilities	23 660	16 044
Total borrowings	3 698 626	5 212 194
Non-current	3 144 891	4 687 641
Current	553 735	524 553

More information about cash flow arising from financing activities is provided in Note 33.2.

Analysis of borrowings by currency

	Loans drawn in CZK '000	Loans drawn in EUR CZK '000	Total CZK '000
30 September 2024			
Loan from shareholder	0	3 186 896	3 186 896
Bank loans	843 588	1 165 666	2 009 253
Lease liabilities	16 044	0	16 044
Total	859 632	4 352 562	5 212 194
30 September 2025			
Loan from shareholder	0	1 771 440	1 771 440
Bank loans	1 903 526	0	1 903 526
Lease liabilities	23 660	0	23 660
Total	1 927 186	1 771 440	3 698 626

The Group has the following main new types of long-term debts:

Bank loans

Within Komerční banka, a.s., the Group has arranged three credit lines for operational and investment activities in the total volume of CZK 900,000 thousand. As of 30 September 2025, CZK 100,000 thousand has been utilised for investments. The carrying amount at 30 September 2025 is CZK 71,875 thousand.

In August 2025, the loan for the acquisition drawn down in December 2022 was refinanced. The maturity date of the new loan is 11 August 2032. The bank loan was provided in CZK and bears interest at a nominal interest rate of 6M PRIBOR plus margin.

In December 2022, ENETIQA Energy, s.r.o., the parent Company of the Group, entered into an agreement to secure obligations from the Credit Agreement with the financial institution Komerční banka, a.s., pledging all assets, including cash and its financial investment in ENETIQA, a.s., which is the parent company of the remaining subsidiaries.

24.1. Covenants

The secured bank loan is subject to financial covenants which are tested semi-annually on 31 March and 30 September each year.

The management of the Group reported that the covenants as of 31 March and as of 30 September 2025 have been fulfilled based on non-audited data.

25. Derivative Financial Instruments and Other Financial Assets

	Current		Non-Current	
	30 Sept 2025 '000	30 Sept 2024 '000	30 Sept 2025 '000	30 Sept 2024 '000
Other financial assets recognised at amortised cost				
Corporate bond	0	0	5 000	5 000
Other financial assets		0	1 400	0
Trading derivatives				
Interest rate swap	0	0	0	0
Commodities	0	376	0	0
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate swap	0	278	0	0
Commodities	9 816	3 953	0	127
Derivatives and other financial assets	9 816	4 604	6 400	5 127

Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities

	Current		Non-Current	
	30 Sept 2025 '000	30 Sept 2024 '000	30 Sept 2025 '000	30 Sept 2024 '000
Other financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost				
Corporate bond	0	0	0	0
Trading derivatives				
Interest rate swap	0	0	0	0
Commodities	-21 557	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate swap	0	-22 435	0	0
Commodities	-1 877	-1 364	0	0
Derivatives and other financial liabilities	-23 434	-23 799	0	0

a. Hedging Derivatives

Interest rate swap

The Group' risk management strategy is to minimise their exposure to changes in cash flows arising from variable interest payments from the loans.

In order to comply with their risk management strategy, the Group applies a cash flow hedge accounting to limit the risk arising on the payable variable interest on the loans, using a receive variable, pay fixed interest rate swap.

The Group entered into EUR denominated interest rate swap in January 2023. The hedge ratio is set at 1:1. This interest rate swap was settled after the loan was refinanced in August 2025. No new interest rate swap was concluded by the end of the fiscal year.

Commodity swaps

In accordance with the risk management strategy, the Group decided to hedge the commodity risk from electricity and natural gas.

The aim is to use suitable commodity derivatives to fix the price of future sales of electricity and the price of future purchases of natural gas and thereby limit the risk of unfavourable development of cash flows from future electricity sales and future natural gas purchases.

To achieve the above objective, the Group entered into commodity swap contracts for planned future sales volumes. The hedge ratio is set at 1:1.

The Group assesses the economic relationship based on comparing the critical parameters of the hedging instruments and the hedged items.

- i. The underlying item of the hedged item and the hedging instrument is the same – electricity and natural gas denominated in MWh.
- ii. The reference price on the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists – proved by correlation analyses
- iii. The hedged item and the hedging instrument match in the designated volumes of the commodity per month as well as in timing of the cash flows. Difference is considered negligible.

Potential sources of hedge ineffectiveness:

- iv. Unexpected changes in delivery dates
- v. Change in the volume of the actual hedged items below the designated volume
- vi. A change in the credit risk of the Group or the swap counterparty

	Maturity	Contract volume (MWh)	Fair value in CZK '000
Commodity swap	Q4 2025	233 796	-13 618
Total	-	233 796	-13 618

Movement in the reserve for cash flow hedges from commodity swaps was as follows:

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000
Opening balance 1 Oct 2024	4 329
Change in fair value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	8 138
Effect of deferred tax	-1 709
Closing balance 30 Sept 2025	10 758

The Group determines the actual ineffectiveness for accounting purposes using the dollar-offset method. The method includes comparing the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item due to the hedged risk from the inception of the hedging relationship.

Hedging ineffectiveness in respect of commodity swaps was immaterial in 2025.

26. Deferred Tax

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Property, plant and equipment CZK '000	Emission allowances CZK '000	Fair value gain/ (loss) arising on derivatives CZK '000	Other CZK '000	Total CZK '000
At 30 September 2023	-504 839	-52 025	-3 342	4 386	-555 821
Charge to profit or loss	-73 868	6 246	0	122 431	54 809
Charge to other comprehensive income	0	0	3 098	-986	2 112
At 30 September 2024	-578 707	-45 779	-244	125 831	-498 899
At 30 September 2024	-578 707	-45 779	-244	125 831	-498 899
Charge to profit or loss	31 610	6 397	58	-859	35 745
Charge to other comprehensive income	0	0	3 045	0	3 045
Effect of acquisition	-3 178				-3 178
At 30 September 2025	-550 275	-39 382	2 859	126 690	-460 108

The "Other" item primarily consists of deferred tax assets related to allowances for property, plant and equipment and provisions for trade receivables.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offsetting) for financial reporting purposes:

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Deferred tax liabilities	-467 537	-501 080
Deferred tax assets	7 428	2 181
	-460 109	-498 899

Unrecognised deferred tax asset as of 30 September 2025 amounts to CZK 32,848 thousand (2024: CZK 40,001 thousand).

As of 30 September 2025, deferred tax asset was calculated using the rate of 21%.

27. Trade and Other Payables

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Trade payables	604 948	554 493
Other payables	57 123	297
Total	662 071	554 790

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases (fuels, capex) and ongoing costs. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

The management of the Group considers that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

28. Other Liabilities

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Overpayment of advances received from customers		
Unbilled heat, electricity and other supplies	-577 757	-415 274
Received advances from customers	807 126	757 194
Received advances from customers, net	229 369	341 920
Value added taxes	21 633	9 533
Other taxation and social security	36 078	38 047
Liabilities to employees	89 315	77 346
Contract liability from projects	6 016	3 464
Unpaid part of the purchase price from the acquisition of subsidiary	0	0
Other	35 312	38 164
	417 723	508 476
Non-current	21 909	23 530
Current	395 814	484 945
	417 723	508 476
Financial liabilities	0	0
Non-financial liabilities	417 723	508 476

The settlement period for supplies of heat, electricity and other supplies is 1 January – 31 December. The balance of advances as of 30 September 2025 will be settled with heat supplies. The balance of advances is classified under non-financial liabilities.

29. Provisions

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Restoration provision	27 000	27 000
Litigation	538	589
Use of emission allowances	20 370	19 626
Other provisions	15 292	15 118
	63 199	62 333
Current	58 493	57 801
Non-current	4 706	4 532
	63 199	62 333

	Restoration provision CZK '000	Litigation CZK '000	Use of emission allowances CZK '000	Other provisions CZK '000	Total CZK '000
At 30 Sept 2023	28 748	1 625	32 291	24 049	86 713
Additional provisions in the year	0	0	32 850	3 527	36 377
Utilisation of provision	0	-1 063	-45 515	-12 507	-59 085
On acquisition of subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0
Unwinding of discount	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment for change in discount rate	-1 748	0	0	49	-1 699
At 30 Sept 2024	27 000	589	19 626	15 118	62 333
Additional provisions in the year	0	0	31 207	770	31 977
Utilisation of provision	0	0	-30 463	-13	-30 476
On acquisition of subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0
Unwinding of discount	0	-589	0	0	-589
Adjustment for change in discount rate	0	0	0	-45	-45
At 30 Sept 2025	27 000	0	20 370	15 830	63 199

The restoration provision has been created based on environmental regulation no. 415/2012 Coll., which requires stricter environmental limits. The Group decided to terminate the production of heat from heating oil (HHO) and later dismantle the HHO tanks and restore the land. Management is in the process of clarifying certain aspects of the legislation and therefore the final assessment of costs that the Group will need to incur may change materially based on the outcome of this process. Based on the current interpretation of the legislation, the directors have estimated a liability of CZK 27,000 thousand. In estimating the liability, the directors have made assumptions regarding the following: level of contamination at the site, proximity to approved landfill sites, available decontamination technology and costs required to dispose of certain raw materials.

The Group's ongoing court proceedings:

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Provision for the ongoing court proceedings on heavy heating oil (HHO) inventory.	0	589

The ongoing litigation was settled in 2025 in favour of the Group and the provision was reversed.

Other provisions represent part of the resources for future realistically expected events from business contracts that will lead to an outflow of money from the Group.

30. Share Capital

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Share capital of the Company (ENETIQA Energy s.r.o.), fully paid	100 000	663 970

On 9 January 2025, QuantumX S.à r.l., L-2411 Luxembourg, Boulevard F.W. Raiffeisen, 17, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, became a shareholder of ENETIQA Energy s.r.o., and, through its contribution, the registered capital was increased by CZK 9,000 thousand. The new investor's capital contribution was paid by transfer to the bank account of ENETIQA Energy s.r.o.

On 30 June 2025, pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting of ENETIQA Energy s.r.o., the registered capital was reduced by CZK 572,969 thousand to CZK 100,000 thousand. The amount of the reduction was transferred within equity for the purpose of covering losses from prior years.

31. Other Components of Equity

In September 2024, the shareholder committed to provide the Group with an additional equity contribution of CZK 500,000 thousand. The contribution of CZK 300,000 thousand was received at the end of September 2024. The contribution of CZK 200,000 thousand was provided to the Group in October 2024.

On 30 September 2025, a shareholder provided an additional equity contribution of CZK 1,520,000 thousand. A portion of CZK 20,000 thousand was sent to the Company's bank account; the remaining portion of CZK 1,500,000 thousand was provided as a loan payment.

32. Non-controlling Interests

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary	Share of non-controlling interests %	Profit (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests for the period		Non-controlling interests	
		From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 CZK '000	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
CTZ s.r.o.	49.04	760	1 215	66 964	68 655
TERMO Děčín a.s.	3.09	173	244	14 187	14 752
Teplárna Liberec, a.s.	23.96	-6 004	-20 707	122 285	128 288
ČESKOLIPSKÁ TEPLÁRENSKÁ a.s.	25.00	5 351	3 956	10 678	5 327
Total		280	-15 292	214 114	217 022

Dividend distributions to non-controlling interests during the current period were by CTZ s.r.o. in the amount CZK 2,452 thousand (2024: CZK 4,904 thousand) and TERMO Děčín a.s. in the amount of CZK 736 thousand (2024: CZK 247 thousand)

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Teplárna Liberec, a.s.

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Current assets	101 606	96 075
Non-current assets	1 591 828	1 080 704
Current liabilities	550 352	510 238
Non-current liabilities	574 178	72 362
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	446 619	465 891
Non-controlling interests	122 285	128 288
	568 904	594 179

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Revenue	612 270	623 509
Expenses	-637 325	-709 925
Profit (loss) for the period	-25 055	-86 416
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	-19 051	-65 709
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	-6 004	-20 707

CTZ s.r.o.

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Current assets	10 508	17 156
Non-current assets	208 360	212 842
Current liabilities	73 939	77 484
Non-current liabilities	7 998	12 133
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	69 967	71 725
Non-controlling interests	66 964	68 655
	136 931	140 380

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Revenue	177 416	141 863
Expenses	-175 865	-139 386
Profit (loss) for the period	1 551	2 477
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	790	1 262
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	761	1 215

33. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement**33.1. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Bank balances	298 265	566 969
Cash on hand	791	1 176
Restricted cash	11 459	14 000
	310 515	582 145

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months.

The carrying amount of these assets is approximately equal to their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated reporting position as shown above.

For additional details on pledged cash and cash equivalents, refer to Note 24.

33.2. Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

	30 Sept 2023 CZK '000	Cash flow from financing activities CZK '000	Effect of acquisition (Note 6) CZK '000	Accrued interest (Note 13) CZK '000	Foreign exchange gain/loss (Note 14) CZK '000	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000
Loans from shareholder (Note 24)	-2 888 676	0	0	-197 627	-100 593	-3 186 896
Loans from banks (Note 24)	-1 907 386	98 840	0	-146 759	-53 948	-2 009 253
Lease liabilities (Note 24)	-6 641	-8 915	0	-488	0	-16 044
Interest rate swap	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities from financing activities	-4 802 703	89 925	0	-344 874	-154 541	-5 212 193

	30 Sept 2024 CZK '000	Cash flow from financing activities CZK '000	Effect of acquisition (Note 6) CZK '000	Accrued interest (Note 13) CZK '000	Foreign exchange gain/loss (Note 14) CZK '000	30 Sept 2025 CZK '000
Loans from shareholder (Note 24)	-3 186 896	1 500 000	0	-192 514	107 971	-1 771 439
Loans from banks (Note 24)	-2 009 253	244 488	0	-120 236	-18 525	-1 903 526
Lease liabilities (Note 24)	-16 044	-6 091	0	-1 525	0	-23 660
Interest rate swap	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities from financing activities	-5 212 193	1 738 397	0	-314 275	89 446	-3 698 625

34. Contingent Liabilities

The Group has a commitment as of 30 September 2025 arising from: ordered gas for the production of heat and electricity, purchased electricity, ordered coal for heat production, lease agreements (outside the Group), concluded contracts on water treatment services (outside the Group) and investment contracts (outside the Group).

Item	CZK '000 (excl. VAT)
Ordered gas for the period Sept-Oct 2025	115 738
Ordered electricity for the period Sept-Oct 2025	2 394
Ordered coal for the period Sept-Oct 2025	3 858
Leases (outside the Group) Oct-Sept 2025	97
Water treatment services contract (outside the Group) Oct-Sept 2025	0
Investment contracts (outside the Group) Oct-Sept 2025	150 818
Ordered gas for the period Jan-Dec 2026	552 104
Ordered electricity for the period Jan-Dec 2026	2 622
Ordered coal for the period Jan-Dec 2026	8 295
Leases (outside the Group) Jan-Dec 2026	184
Water treatment services contract (outside the Group) Jan-Dec 2026	0
Investment contracts (outside the Group) Jan-Dec 2026	15 934
Other contingent liabilities	0
Total	852 045

The amount disclosed represents the Group's share of the expected amount of contingent liabilities. The extent to which an outflow of funds will be required is dependent on the future operations of the associates being more or less favourable than currently expected.

35. Financial Instruments

Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The following table combines information about:

- Classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
- The carrying amounts of financial instruments
- Fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates their fair value)
- Fair value hierarchy levels of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value was disclosed

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the current period.

a) Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As of 30 September 2025, the Group recognised an interest rate swap, the fair value of which was determined based on a discounted cash flow method. Future cash flows were estimated using forward exchange rates observable at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate reflecting the credit risk of the various counterparties.

30 Sept 2024		Fair value			
		Level			
	Carrying amount	1	2	3	Total
	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 33.1)	582 145	0	0	582 212	582 212
Trade and other receivables (Note 22)	858 300	0	0	858 300	858 300
Loans from shareholders (Note 24)	3 186 896	0	0	2 970 233	2 970 233
Loans from bank (Note 24)	2 009 253	0	0	2 009 253	2 009 253
Trade and other payables (Note 27)	554 790	0	0	554 790	554 790
Other financial assets (Note 25)	5 000	0	0	5 000	5 000
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at FVTPL					
Derivative financial assets (Note 25)	278		278		278
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 25)	22 435		22 435		22 435
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at FVOCI					
Derivative financial assets (Note 25)	4 080		4 080		4 080
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 25)	1 364		1 364		1 364

30 Sept 2025		Fair value			
		Level			
	Carrying amount	1	2	3	Total
	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000	CZK '000
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 33.1)	310 515	0	0	310 515	310 515
Trade and other receivables (Note 22)	803 010	0	0	803 010	803 010
Loans from shareholders (Note 24)	1 771 440	0	0	1 720 323	1 720 323
Loans from bank (Note 24)	1 903 526	0	0	1 903 526	1 903 526
Trade and other payables (Note 27)	662 825	0	0	662 825	662 825
Other financial assets (Note 25)	6 400	0	0	6 400	6 400
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at FVTPL					
Derivative financial assets (Note 25)	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 25)	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets/liabilities recognised at FVOCI					
Derivative financial assets (Note 25)	9 816	0	9 816	0	9 816
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 25)	23 434	0	23 434	0	23 434

The management of the Group assumed that the carrying amount of loans from banks are approximate to their fair value as they bear variable interest rates.

The fair value of loans from the shareholder with fixed interest rates was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received, discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities.

The carrying amount of current assets and liabilities is considered to be the same as their fair value due to their short-term nature, i.e. the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected realisation.

36. Financial Risk Management

36.1. Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Group co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management pursues the objective of identifying developments on financial and commodity markets at an early stage and countering any resultant negative implications. The policies for managing each of these risks are described below.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by board members' approval.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

36.2. Market Risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in commodity price, interest rates (see below) and foreign exchange risk. The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and commodity risk, including:

- interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rate
- commodity derivatives to mitigate the price risk of purchased commodity

Market risk exposures are measured using value-at-risk (VaR) analysis supplemented by sensitivity analysis.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) Analysis

The VaR measure estimates the potential loss in pre-taxation profit over a given holding period of one year for a specified confidence level. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability-based approach that takes into account market volatilities as well as risk diversification by recognising offsetting positions and correlations between products and markets. Risks can be measured consistently across all markets and products, and risk measures can be aggregated to arrive at a single risk number. The one-day 95 percent VaR number used by the Group reflects the 95 percent probability that the daily loss will not exceed the reported VaR.

VaR methodologies employed to calculate daily risk numbers include the historical and variance-covariance approaches. In addition to these two methodologies, Monte Carlo simulations are applied to the various portfolios on a monthly basis to determine potential future exposure.

Potential impact of the risk factors as of 30 September 2024

Daily VaR (95%)	Impact on the pre-tax profit (CZK '000)	Impact on the post-tax profit (CZK '000)
Interest rate	434	334
Exchange rate	1 037	799
Commodity	7 460	5 745
Total	8 931	6 877

Potential impact of the risk factors as of 30 September 2025

Daily VaR (95%)	Impact on the pre-tax profit (CZK '000)	Impact on the post-tax profit (CZK '000)
Interest rate	461	355
Exchange rate	265	204
Commodity	6 077	4 679
Total	6 803	5 239

The impact on other components of equity should be zero.

The Group's VaR should be interpreted in light of the limitations of the methodologies used. These limitations include the following:

- Historical data may not provide the best estimate of the joint distribution of risk factor changes in the future and may fail to capture the risk of possible extreme adverse market movements which have not occurred in the historical window used in the calculations.
- VaR using a one-day time horizon does not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged within one day.
- VaR using a 95 percent confidence level does not reflect the extent of potential losses beyond that percentile.

These limitations, along with the inherent nature of the VaR measure, mean that the Group cannot guarantee that actual losses will not exceed the indicated VaR amounts, nor can it ensure that losses exceeding these amounts will occur less frequently than once every 20 business days.

While VaR captures the Group's daily exposure to currency and interest rate risk, sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency rates over a year. The longer time frame of sensitivity analysis complements VaR and helps the Group assess its market risk exposures.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk Management

As the Group's entities mainly operate on the local markets, they do not face significant foreign exchange rate risks regarding their operational activities. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk especially due to bank and shareholder loans that are denominated in EUR. The Group abstained from hedging the EUR/ CZK exchange rate for the period. The Group's management is conscious of the potential risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations and is considering adopting hedging strategies in the future.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

EUR	30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	53 587	58 657
Other assets (escrow account)	0	0
Financial liabilities		
Debts	-1 771 440	-5 212 194
Net position	-1 717 853	-5 153 537

For foreign exchange rate CZK/EUR sensitivity analysis see the VaR analyses above.

(b) Interest Rate Risk Management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by utilisation Group cash pooling and maintaining mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts.

The Group's management is conscious of the potential risks associated with interest rate fluctuations and as a result, the Group concluded an interest rate derivative securing the interest rate for 50% of the CZK bank loan amount. The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this Note.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rate instruments at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. For interest rate sensitivity analysis see the VaR analyses above.

(c) Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk within the Group primarily stems from fluctuations in gas prices and availability, which impact electricity production and revenue streams. To mitigate these risks, the Group may engage in derivative transactions. However, as of the end of the reporting period, all commodity derivatives had been settled. Aware of the potential risks associated with gas and electricity price volatility, the Group entered into commodity derivatives or contractual arrangements in the subsequent reporting period to secure gas and electricity prices. These measures lock in margins and are executed in multiple tranches.

For commodity price sensitivity analysis see the VaR analyses above.

(d) Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. To further reduce the liquidity risk, the Group has the option of drawing credit lines (see Note 24).

(e) Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest cash flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the reporting date.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

Trade and other payables include advance payments received from customers for services. This is a specific feature of the heating industry, where customers make advance payments for heat supplies throughout the year. As of the reporting date (September), these advances have not been fully settled. The settlement occurs through the provision of heat, particularly during the winter months when consumption is highest.

Additionally, the Group has an undrawn credit facility available to settle short-term liabilities as needed. This facility was not utilised during the financial year, demonstrating the stability of the Group's financial management.

30 Sept 2024	Effective interest rate%	Less than 1 year (CZK '000)	1–5 years (CZK '000)	5+ years (CZK '000)	Total (CZK '000)	Carrying amount (CZK '000)
Trade and other payables		1 067 394	5 483	5 719	1 077 596	1 063 266
Loans from shareholder	7.0 %	556 501	792 489	3 459 767	4 808 760	3 186 896
Bank loans	7.83 %	316 760	2 218 251	23 799	2 558 810	2 009 253
Lease liabilities	6.00 %	1 927	13 326	5 371	20 625	16 044
Interest rate swaps						
– derivative liability		0	0		0	–23 799
– derivate assets		5 118	0		5 118	4 733
30 Sept 2025	Effective interest rate%	Less than 1 year (CZK '000)	1–5 years (CZK '000)	5+ years (CZK '000)	Total (CZK '000)	Carrying amount (CZK '000)
Trade and other payables		1 072 343	3 425	5 180	1 080 948	1 079 794
Loans from shareholder	7,00 %	623 793	345 528	1 428 565	2 392 221	1 771 440
Bank loans	5,58 %	12 500	869 315	1 715 967	2 597 782	1 903 526
Lease liabilities	5,46 %	4 104	19 556	0	23 660	23 660
Interest rate swaps						
– derivative liability		16 587	6 846	0	23 433	23 434
– derivate assets		9 816	0	0	9 816	9 816

(f) Credit Risk

Credit risk primarily originates from cash deposits in banks and sales to customers.

To mitigate the risks associated with the sale of heat, electricity, and water supply, the Group has implemented a policy of requiring monthly advance payments from customers. These advance payments help reduce exposure to accounts receivable and provide regular insights into customers' financial health and payment behaviour.

The Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk from individual contractual partners or groups of contractual partners with similar characteristics. The concentration of credit risk with a single contractual partner during the reporting period did not exceed 10%. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the large customer base.

For risks related to EPC projects, the Group typically sells trade receivables to reduce credit risk and effectively manage liquidity.

As of the end of the reporting period, the Group holds bank accounts only with prestigious banking institutions. Given that these banking institutions are part of international groups and based on the external credit ratings of these institutions, management considers the credit risk to be very low.

36.3. Credit Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt and equity of the Group. Management of the Company oversees the debt/equity ratio to maintain optimal financial leverage and ensure sustainable growth.

The Group reached net loss for the current period in the amount of CZK (59,560) thousand and is dependent on the financial support of the parent company, which has expressed this support in writing.

Debt is defined by the Group as long- and short-term borrowings and lease liabilities (excluding derivatives) as disclosed in Note 24. Net debt is defined as debt after deducting cash and cash equivalents.

Equity includes capital, reserves, retained earnings, and non-controlling interests as disclosed in Notes 30 and 32.

For more information regarding financial covenants see Note 24.1.

The gearing ratio at the year-end is as follows:

	30 Sept 2025
	(CZK '000)
Debts	3 698 626
Cash and cash equivalents	310 515
Net debt	3 388 111
Equity	1 591 904
Net debt to equity ratio	2.13

37. Subsequent Events

After the end of the reporting period, the following events occurred, which had a significant impact on the financial statements as of 30 September 2024:

- 1 October 2025: Českolipské teplo a.s. was merged into ENETIQA a.s.
- 1 October – 7 October 2025: there was a boiler shutdown at TERMIZO a.s. due to a failure of the flue-gas valve in the amount of CZK 7.7 million.
- 17 October 2025: Teplárna Liberec, a.s. entered into a loan agreement with Komerční banka, a.s. in the amount of CZK 450 million; ENETIQA a.s. guarantees this loan.
- 1 October – 31 December 2025 OPATHERM a.s. held negotiations with Česká podnikatelská pojišťovna, a.s. on concluding a one-off settlement agreement for the September 2024 floods.
- 20 November 2025: ENETIQA a.s. entered into an Ancillary facility agreement with the financial institution Česká spořitelna, a.s., for the drawing of an overdraft and bank guarantees in an aggregate amount of CZK 120 million, maturing on 11 August 2029.
- In the course of November 2025, the companies concluded an interest rate swap for half of the value of the loan financing from KB.

38. Related Party Transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this Note. Transactions between the Group and its shareholder and other related parties are disclosed below.

38.1. Trading Transactions and Loans from Related Party

In the current period, the Group entities had no other relationships with related parties except for the shareholder loan described in Note 24 and interest expenses to the shareholder in Note 13 Loan from shareholder.

On 8 December 2022, the shareholder provided the Group a loan amounting to CZK 2,708,754 thousand, bearing interest at an effective interest rate of 7% per annum.

- The maturity of this loan is 8 December 2032.
- In September 2025, an additional equity contribution of CZK 1,500 thousand was made – the loan was reduced by this amount (see Note 31).

The loan from the shareholder was reduced due to revaluation under IFRS 9.

38.2. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Annual management bonuses are based on the fulfilment of criteria in finance, sales, and the production and technical area in the relevant past period. Remunerations are paid only after the approval of the audited financial statements by the General Meeting, i.e. usually in March next year.

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the Group, is set out below:

	From 1 Oct 2024 to 30 Sept 2025 (CZK '000)	From 1 Oct 2023 to 30 Sept 2024 (CZK '000)
Short-term employee benefits	-57 441	-46 696
Post-employment benefits	-1 308	-903
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	-550	0
Share-based payments	0	0
	-59 299	-47 599

39. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the statutory executives and authorised for issue on 30 January 2026.



www.enetiq-energy.cz