

NAFTA a.s.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS (PRESENTED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS AS ADOPTED BY
THE EU)**

Year ended 31 December 2015

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NAFTA a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of NAFTA a.s.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of NAFTA a.s. and subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Statutory Body's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's statutory body is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as the statutory body determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.


An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the statutory body, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

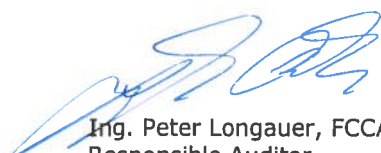
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NAFTA a.s. and subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Bratislava, 18 February 2016


Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014


Ing. Peter Longauer, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence UDVA No. 1136

NAFTA a.s.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014
(Thousands of EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	4	243 946	256 221
Intangible and other assets		10 838	10 865
Investment in joint venture	5	24 732	20 917
Deferred tax asset	18.3	7 684	9 520
Long-term loans provided	9	250 000	-
Total non-current assets		537 200	297 523
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories	7	6 992	5 914
Trade and other receivables	8	13 914	7 819
Income tax assets		3 633	-
Financial receivables to group companies	9	30 000	-
Other financial receivables		806	-
Cash and cash equivalents		13 951	64 075
Total current assets		69 296	77 808
TOTAL ASSETS		606 496	375 331
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
EQUITY:			
Registered capital	10	107 235	107 235
Treasury shares, at cost	10	(4 745)	(4 745)
Other capital funds	10	23 001	23 001
Translation reserve		(354)	(400)
Hedging derivatives reserve and other reserves	10	449	(147)
Profit/(loss) from previous years		5 459	3 118
Profit/(loss) for the current year		107 200	92 050
Equity attributable to shareholders of NAFTA		238 245	220 112
Minority interests of other owners of subsidiaries	3c	2 026	2 083
Total equity		240 271	222 195
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term loans	11	175 000	-
Provision for abandonment and restoration	12	97 397	95 673
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	13	3 116	2 946
Other non-current liabilities		1 261	1 861
Deferred income		1 831	1 892
Total non-current liabilities		278 605	102 372
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade and other payables	14	20 035	19 741
Income tax liabilities		-	2 198
Short-term loans	11	65 000	-
Other current provisions	12, 15	2 585	28 825
Total current liabilities		87 620	50 764
TOTAL LIABILITIES		366 225	153 136
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		606 496	375 331

NAFTA a.s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014
(Thousands of EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2015</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>
REVENUES:			
Natural gas storage revenues and hydrocarbon sales	21.1	194 550	185 267
Geological works		2 594	3 013
Other revenues		4 687	3 388
Total revenues		<u>201 831</u>	<u>191 668</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Own work capitalized		3 679	5 876
Consumables and services		(22 616)	(24 113)
Labour and related costs	16	(22 638)	(22 817)
Depreciation and amortization		(22 130)	(19 931)
Other operating income/(expenses), net	17.1	(2 086)	(3 294)
Total operating income/(expenses), net		<u>(65 791)</u>	<u>(64 279)</u>
FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSES):			
Interest income		443	116
Interest expense		(3 661)	(3 715)
Income from joint venture	5	5 137	4 068
Other financial income/(expenses), net	17.2	(281)	71
Total financial income/(expenses), net		<u>1 638</u>	<u>540</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAXES		<u>137 678</u>	<u>127 929</u>
INCOME TAXES	18	(30 137)	(35 434)
NET PROFIT		<u>107 541</u>	<u>92 495</u>
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of NAFTA		107 200	92 050
Minority interests of other owners of subsidiaries	3c	341	445
EARNINGS PER SHARE (in EUR)	19	33.28	28.63

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
AND INCOME TAX NOTE RELATED TO OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014
(Thousands of EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2015</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER INCOME TAXES		107 541	92 495
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss statement:</i>			
Effect of subsidiaries' foreign currency translations		90	(37)
Hedging derivatives		806	(32)
Other comprehensive income for the year before income taxes		896	(69)
Tax at the tax rate of 22%		(177)	7
Tax related to items of other comprehensive income		(177)	7
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the profit and loss statement:</i>			
Actuarial gains/losses		(42)	(188)
Other comprehensive income for the year before taxes		(42)	(188)
Tax at the tax rate of 22%		9	41
Tax related to items of other comprehensive income		9	41
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		108 227	92 286
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of NAFTA		107 842	91 859
Minority interests of other owners of subsidiaries		385	427
		108 227	92 286

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2015</i>			<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>		
	<i>Before taxation</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>After taxation</i>	<i>Before taxation</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>After taxation</i>
Effect of subsidiaries' foreign currency translation	90	-	90	(37)	-	(37)
Hedging derivatives	806	(177)	628	(32)	7	(25)
Actuarial gains/losses	(42)	9	(32)	(188)	41	(147)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	854	(168)	686	(257)	48	(209)

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014
(Thousands of EUR)

	Registered capital	Treasury shares, at cost	Other capital funds	Translation reserve	Hedging derivatives reserve and other reserves	Profit/(loss) from previous years	Profit/(loss) for the current year	Attributable to shareholders of NAFTA	Minority interests	Total
At 1 January 2014	107 235	(4 745)	23 001	(381)	25	34 560	99 165	258 860	2 229	261 089
Transfer of profit/(loss) for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(130 607)	(99 165)	(130 607)	(573)	(131 180)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	99 165	92 050	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 050	92 050	445	92 495
At 31 December 2014	107 235	(4 745)	23 001	(400)	(172)	3 118	92 050	220 112	2 083	222 195
Transfer of profit/(loss) for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92 050)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	92 050	107 200	107 200	341	107 541
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(89 709)	-	(89 709)	(442)	(90 151)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	46	596	-	-	642	44	686
At 31 December 2015	107 235	(4 745)	23 001	(354)	449	5 459	107 200	238 245	2 026	240 271

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014
(Thousands of EUR)

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2015</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before income taxes and minority interests	137 678	127 929
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income taxes to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	22 130	19 931
Interest expense, net	3 218	3 599
Unrealised exchange rate differences	5	46
Impairment and provisions	(10 681)	8 486
(Profit)/loss on sale of non-current assets	(826)	(1 072)
Income from joint venture	(5 137)	(4 068)
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	403	1 077
Other non-cash items	(84)	1 436
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(1 734)	44
Trade and other receivables	(7 513)	4 901
Trade and other payables	882	1 242
Provision for abandonment and restoration and other provisions	(15 476)	(1 604)
Employee benefits	(275)	(118)
Other assets and liabilities	(600)	(978)
Operating cash flows, net	121 990	160 851
Interest received	28	116
Interest paid	-	(10)
Income tax	(32 922)	(26 676)
Net cash flows from operating activities	89 096	134 281
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to tangible and intangible non-current assets	(10 045)	(13 401)
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	1 281	1 120
Income received from joint venture	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	(8 764)	(12 281)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	240 000	-
Provision of loans and borrowings	(280 000)	-
Dividends paid	(89 975)	(129 869)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(442)	(573)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(130 417)	(130 442)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(50 085)	(8 442)
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	64 075	72 459
EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(39)	58
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	13 951	64 075

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2015
(Thousands of EUR)

1. GENERAL

1.1. Description of Business

NAFTA a.s. (hereinafter "NAFTA" or the "Company") is a joint stock company based in the Slovak Republic. The registered office of the Company is in Bratislava at Votrubova 1. The Company was established on 1 March 2006, and registered in the Commercial Registry of the Slovak Republic on 16 March 2006.

NAFTA, as described in Note 3d below (NAFTA Group), is involved in the underground storage of natural gas, hydrocarbon exploration and production, and geological works. The underground storage of natural gas is the primary source of revenue. The storage services are offered under transparent and non-discriminatory principles. NAFTA provides storage services mainly in the form of seasonal flexibility (injecting natural gas into underground storage structures during the summer, which is consumed during the winter) and supports the security of supply. NAFTA stores gas for significant Slovak and international companies.

As at 31 December 2015 the Company's shares were held by SPP Infrastructure, a.s. (56.2%, EUR 60 217 thousand), Czech Gas Holding Investment B.V. (40.4%, EUR 43 375 thousand), other minority shareholders (1.9%, EUR 2 050 thousand), and NAFTA (treasury shares 1.5%, EUR 1 593 thousand). The share of voting rights of the aforementioned shareholders equalled their shares in the registered capital of NAFTA. The shareholders of SPP Infrastructure, a.s. are Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s. ("EPH") holding a 49% share and management control, and Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. ("SPP") holding a 51% share. Czech Gas Holding Investment B.V. is controlled by EPH, which is also an ultimate consolidating reporting entity of NAFTA.

1.2. Legal Basis for Preparing the Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared as the ordinary consolidated financial statements pursuant to Article 22 of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended.

1.3. Comparative Information for Previous Reporting Periods

Some comparatives for the previous reporting periods were reclassified in order to comply with the current year's presentation.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that have been endorsed for use in the European Union (hereinafter the "EU"), and that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2015. The following standards, amendments and interpretations to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:

- **Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2011-2013)"** resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording – adopted by the EU on 18 December 2014 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015);
- **IFRIC 21 "Levies"**, adopted by the EU on 13 June 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 17 June 2014).

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards and interpretation has not led to any material changes in the Company's financial statements.

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

- **Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"** – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations – adopted by the EU on 24 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"** – Disclosure Initiative – adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets"** – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation – adopted by the EU on 2 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture"** – Agriculture: Bearer Plants – adopted by the EU on 23 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"** – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions – adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015);
- **Amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements"** – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements – adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2010-2012)"** resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording – adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015);
- **Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2012-2014)"** resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording – adopted by the EU on 15 December 2015 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except for the following new standards and amendments to the existing standards which were not endorsed for use in the EU as at the balance sheet date (the effective dates stated below are for IFRS in full):

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- **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- **IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard;
- **IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"** and further amendments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- **IFRS 16 "Leases"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"** – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"** – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until a research project on the equity method has been concluded);
- **Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"** – Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017);
- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes"** – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated.

According to the Company's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to IAS 39: "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" would not significantly impact the financial statements if applied as at the balance sheet date.

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations will have no material impact on its financial statements in the period of initial application, except for IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" for which the Company assesses its potential impacts.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the European Union. IFRS as adopted for use in the EU do not currently differ from IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39, which has not been approved by the EU. The Company has identified that portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39 will have no material impact on consolidated financial statements if approved by the EU.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

b. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in this note, the Company has made the following judgements and key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year or that have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Energy legislation related to natural gas storage and price regulation

Primary energy legislation in the gas industry is represented by Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on Energy and Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries, which have been effective since 1 September 2012 and superseded previous energy legislation. The purpose of these laws was the transposition of the so-called 3rd Energy Package of the EU including the requirements of Directive

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(Thousands of EUR)

2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market on natural gas. In accordance with the current energy legislation, the Company is required, amongst other obligations, to provide non-discriminatory access to underground gas storage facilities and the use of natural gas storage services. Natural gas storage was not subject to price regulation in 2015.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

As at the reporting date, the Company made an assessment as to whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of the Company's property, plant, and equipment is below their carrying amount. When there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's net selling price and the present value of its future cash flows, is estimated.

In assessing the recoverable amount of property, plant, and equipment, certain assumptions and estimates, specific to individual cash-generating units, were considered that may be subject to changes in the future. Core cash-generating units represent gas storage assets and assets designated for hydrocarbon production and exploration. The recoverable amount of the gas storage assets depends on the future demand for gas storage services. The recoverable amount of property, plant, and equipment for the cash-generating unit "exploration and production" depends on the estimates of producible hydrocarbon reserves, production costs and hydrocarbon prices on the global markets. Further information on the impairment of property, plant, and equipment is disclosed in Note 4.

Litigations

With respect to litigations, management estimates a probable loss, which may result in certain financial expenses. In making this assessment, the Company relies on the advice of external legal counsel, the latest available information on the status of the court proceedings, and an internal evaluation of the likely outcome. Details of the individual legal cases are included in Note 22.2.

Provision for Abandonment and Restoration

These consolidated financial statements include significant amounts as a provision for the abandonment and restoration of production and storage wells and centres. The provision is based on estimates of the future costs and is also significantly impacted by the estimate of the timing of cash flows and the Company's estimate of the discount rate used. The provision takes into account the costs estimated for the abandonment of production and storage wells and centres and for the restoration of sites to their original condition based on previous experience and estimates of costs. In 2008, the Company prepared a detailed estimate of abandonment and restoration which is updated yearly. Refer to Note 12 for further details.

Unaudited Subsidiaries and Associate Undertakings

Certain subsidiaries and associate undertakings included in these consolidated financial statements were not audited. Unaudited subsidiaries represent less than 4% of the total consolidated assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

c. Basis of Consolidation

NAFTA consolidates the financial statements of all significant subsidiaries.

Those business undertakings in which NAFTA, directly or indirectly, has an interest of usually more than one-half of the voting rights or otherwise has the power to exercise control over the operations, are defined as subsidiary undertakings ("subsidiaries") and have been consolidated. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which effective control is transferred to NAFTA and are no longer consolidated from the date when such control ceases.

All transactions, balances, and unrealised surpluses and deficits on transactions within the NAFTA Group have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Minority interests of other investors in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified as a separate item in the equity in accordance with IFRS 3. Minority interests represent the other investors' proportionate share of the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets and liabilities of the relevant subsidiary, amended for the minority's share of subsequent profits and losses. Losses arising on minority interest exceeding the amount of the minority interest in the equity of the subsidiary are incorporated in NAFTA's equity.

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(Thousands of EUR)

d. Subsidiaries and Business Combinations

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the purchase method.

Goodwill arising on consolidation is recognized as an asset and represents the positive difference between acquisition cost of a business combination and the share of the NAFTA Group's interest in the net realizable value of the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities recognized. The negative difference between the acquisition cost of a business combination and the share of the NAFTA Group's interest in the net realizable value of the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities is recognized immediately in the profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there is an indication that it may be impaired. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

The following subsidiaries have been consolidated:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>Description of business</i>	<i>Ownership interest</i>	<i>Ownership status</i>
1. Karotáže a cementace, s. r. o. ⁽¹⁾	Velkomoravská 2606/83, Hodonín, Czech Republic	Logging and cementation	51%	Subsidiary
2. Nafta Exploration s.r.o. ⁽¹⁾	Plavecký Štvrtok 900, Slovak Republic	Exploration	100%	Subsidiary
3. Nafta Services, s.r.o. ⁽¹⁾	Dolní Bojanovice č.p. 891, Czech Republic	Service work	100%	Subsidiary
4. Nafta International B.V.	Schiphol Boulevard 403, Tower C-4, 1118 BK Schiphol, Netherlands	Financial activity	100%	Subsidiary

⁽¹⁾ Unaudited subsidiary for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the year ended 31 December 2014 represents approximately 2% of total consolidated assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity.

e. e. Investments in Associated Undertakings and Joint Ventures

Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Associated undertakings are such entities over which NAFTA has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights, and over which NAFTA has the power to exercise significant influence, but which it does not control. Joint ventures are entities in which NAFTA has jointly controlled interest. Provisions are recorded for long-term impairment in value.

The equity method of accounting involves recognizing in the statement of profit and loss NAFTA Group's share of its associates' and joint venture's profit or loss and the tax charge for the year. The interest of NAFTA Group in associated undertakings and joint ventures is carried in the balance sheet at an amount that reflects its share of the net assets of the associates and joint ventures and includes goodwill on acquisition.

The following joint venture has been recorded using the equity method:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>Description of business</i>	<i>Ownership interest</i>	<i>Ownership status</i>
POZAGAS a. s.	Malé námestie 1, Malacky, Slovak Republic	Natural gas storage	35%	Joint-venture

f. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, property, plant, and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and total provisions due to the permanent and temporary impairment of assets. Cost includes the costs of contracted work, direct material, wages and salaries, overheads and capitalised interest on received loans and borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of the relevant asset.

For wells and sites, the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site ("dismantling asset") are stated at the initial recognition at the present value based on discounted future cash flows. Dismantling assets related to production wells are depreciated over the life of the proved producible reserves on a unit-of-production basis. Changes in the provision for abandonment and restoration as a result of changes in the estimated timing of cash flows and discount rates are credited or debited, with a counter-entry, to the dismantling asset.

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Production wells and related centres are depreciated over the life of the proved producible reserves on a unit-of-production basis. Other items of property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives for the major classifications of property, plant, and equipment and intangible non-current assets are as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Buildings, halls and structures used in natural gas storage	40 – 80 years	40 – 80 years
Cushion gas	1 000 years	1 000 years
Other buildings, halls and structures	25 – 40 years	25 – 40 years
Machines and equipment used in natural gas storage	4 – 40 years	4 – 40 years
Other machines, equipment and vehicles	4 – 30 years	4 – 30 years
Intangible assets	4 – 30 years	4 – 30 years

Expenditures related to hydrocarbon reserves exploration are accounted for in accordance with the successful efforts method. Under this method, exploration expenditures (exploration wells) are capitalized under assets in the course of construction when incurred and certain expenditures, such as geological and geophysical exploration costs, are expensed. A review is carried out at least annually, on a field-by-field basis, to ascertain whether proven reserves have been confirmed. When proven reserves are determined and production commenced, the relevant expenditures are transferred from assets in the course of construction to the relevant category of property, plant, and equipment. Expenditures related to efforts deemed to be unsuccessful are provided for.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment are fully recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Expenditures relating to the items of property, plant, and equipment after they are put into use are added to the carrying amount of the asset when they meet criteria for the recognition of property, plant, and equipment, and the Company may expect future economic benefits, in excess of the original performance. All other subsequent expenditures are treated as repairs and maintenance and are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 36, at each balance sheet date an assessment is made as to whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of the Company's property, plant, and equipment is less than the carrying amount. When there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's net selling price and the present value of its net cash flows, is estimated. Any resulting estimated impairment loss is recognized in full in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the impairment occurs. The discount rates used to calculate the net present value of the cash flows are those considered appropriate to the Company in the economic environment in the Slovak Republic at each balance sheet date. In the event that a decision is made to abandon a construction project in progress or to significantly postpone its planned completion date, the carrying value of the asset is reviewed for potential impairment, and a provision is recorded, if appropriate.

Intangible assets include a connection fee to the transmission system related to the project Gajary – Baden.

g. Cushion Gas

Cushion gas represents gas needed to run the underground reservoirs of natural gas. Its production would affect the operability of underground reservoirs. Cushion gas is disclosed as part of land, buildings and structures.

h. Financial Assets

Investments are recognized and derecognized on the transaction date when the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value less direct transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'held-to-maturity' investments, financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of using the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

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As at the date of the preparation of the financial statements, held-to-maturity' investments (the debt securities NAFTA Group intends to hold up to their maturity) are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognized on an effective yield basis.

Investments other than held-to-maturity debt securities are classified either as financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" (investments held for trading) or as investments available for sale, which are measured as at the dates of the preparation of the following financial statements at fair value based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. Where securities are held for trading purposes, unrealised gains and losses are included in the statement of profit and loss. For available-for-sale investments, unrealised gains and losses are recognized directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized is included in the statement of profit and loss. If the fair value of investments available for sale cannot be determined reliably (e.g. investments in unlisted companies), such investments are measured at cost less impairment losses.

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or variable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks, and highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in value and original maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

j. Inventories

Materials and supplies are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes raw materials, other direct costs and related overheads. Net realisable value is an estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses.

k. Accruals

Expenses and liabilities are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate.

l. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL) or 'other financial liabilities'. Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as 'held for trading':

- If it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future; or
- If it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has a pattern of a short-term profit-taking portfolio; or
- If it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis, except for short-term liabilities when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The Company accrues costs relating to the abandonment of its production, exploration, and storage wells (including related centres and pipelines) and any related restoration costs. Additionally, the Company accrues costs relating to the abandonment and restoration of waste dump sites. Estimated abandonment

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and restoration costs are based on current legislation, technology, and price levels. In respect of production wells and related centres, the estimated cost is provided over the life of the proved producible reserves on a unit-of-production basis. The provision for abandonment and restoration is measured in an amount that includes all anticipated future costs related to abandonment and restoration discounted to their present value and reflecting the inflation. The discount rate used reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

n. Revenue Recognition

NAFTA records revenue from the underground storage of natural gas, hydrocarbon sales and other activities on the accrual basis. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and value added tax.

o. Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided on accounting profit as determined under the applicable legislation at a rate of 22%, after adjustments for certain items for taxation purposes. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

In line with the currently applicable law, in addition to income taxes the company is obliged to pay a monthly special levy from September 2012 for business in regulated services. The levy rate is 0.00363 per month calculated from the profit/loss determined in accordance with Slovak accounting regulations. Refer also to Note 18.1.

p. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recorded in equity. The income tax rate for 2014 and 2015 is 22%. Refer also to Note 18.

The most significant temporary differences arise as a result of differences between net tax value and the net book value of property, plant, and equipment and due to the provision for abandonment and restoration costs. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

q. Transactions in Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the day of the transaction. Resulting exchange differences are recognized as an expense or as income in the statement of profit and loss. At the balance sheet date, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to EUR using the exchange rates of the ECB on the balance sheet date. Unrealized gains and losses due to fluctuations in exchange rates are fully recognized in the profit and loss statement.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to the Company's exchange differences reserve. Such exchange differences are recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which the subsidiary is disposed of.

r. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except for borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying non-current assets. These costs are recognised in cost until the relevant assets are put into use.

s. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the NAFTA Group's balance sheet when the NAFTA Group became a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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t. Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and are re-measured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as cash flow hedges are recognised directly in equity. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument that is used in a hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item. Amounts deferred in equity are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction affects net profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

u. Social Security and Pension Schemes

Contributions are made to the government's health, retirement benefit and unemployment schemes at the statutory rates in force during the year, based on gross salary payments. The cost of social security payments is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related salary cost. The Company has no obligation to contribute to these schemes beyond the statutory rates in force. The Company also makes contributions to a supplementary pension fund for employees.

v. Retirement and Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The Company operates un-funded long-term defined benefit programs comprising lump-sum post-employment. According to IAS 19, employee benefits costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the statement of profit and loss so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees. The benefit obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by the market yields on government bonds, the maturity term of which approximates the term of the related liability. Changes in the reserve due to changes in actuarial estimates are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income.

w. Finance Lease

Assets acquired under finance lease are recognized as assets at their fair value as at the acquisition date. The related payable to the lessor is recognized as obligations under finance leases in the balance sheet. Financial expenses representing the difference between total obligations under finance leases and fair value of acquired assets are recognized in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term using the internal rate of return.

x. Emission Rights

Emission quotas issued free of charge are accounted at zero book value. Transactions that have been made on the market are recorded at cost. The liabilities resulting from potential differences between available emission quotas and emission quotas to be delivered are accounted for as a liability, at fair market value.

y. Government and European Union Grants

Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions associated with receiving the grants, and (ii) the grants will be received.

Grants are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company has recognized costs that are intended to be compensated by the grants. Specifically, government grants the primary condition of which is that the Company should purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and accounted in the profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the economic useful lives of the related assets.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are comprised of the following:

<i>Year ended 31 December 2014</i>	<i>Land, buildings & structures</i>	<i>Plant, machinery & equipment</i>	<i>Dismantling assets</i>	<i>Assets in course of construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net Book Value as at 1 January 2014	137 142	74 336	35 143	21 666	268 287
Additions	-	-	-	11 087	11 087
Transfers	5 944	16 760	-	(22 704)	-
Disposals	(332)	(25)	(962)	(86)	(1 405)
Depreciation	(6 669)	(6 897)	(160)	-	(13 726)
Exchange rate differences	(8)	(12)	-	(3)	(23)
Change in provision recorded to assets (Additions)/Release of provision	-	-	(3 747)	-	(3 747)
	(166)	(152)	-	(3 934)	(4 252)
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2014	135 911	84 010	30 274	6 026	256 221
Cost as at 31 December 2014	311 731	202 065	73 799	44 040	631 635
Accumulated depreciation and provisions as at 31 December 2014	(175 820)	(118 055)	(43 525)	(38 014)	(375 414)
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2014	135 911	84 010	30 274	6 026	256 221
Year ended 31 December 2015					
Net Book Value as at 1 January 2015	135 911	84 010	30 274	6 026	256 221
Additions	-	18	-	10 427	10 445
Transfers	6 567	4 030	-	(10 597)	-
Disposals	(156)	(401)	(107)	(9)	(673)
Depreciation	(6 380)	(7 560)	(2 157)	-	(16 097)
Exchange rate differences	18	28	-	5	51
Change in provision recorded to assets (Additions)/Release of provision	-	-	(874)	-	(874)
	(4 302)	(991)	-	166	(5 127)
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2015	131 658	79 134	27 136	6 018	243 946
Cost as at 31 December 2015	304 299	200 593	71 942	41 063	617 897
Accumulated depreciation and provisions as at 31 December 2015	(172 641)	(121 459)	(44 806)	(35 045)	(373 951)
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2015	131 658	79 134	27 136	6 018	243 946

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Company has reassessed the impairment of property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" on the basis of an evaluation of their future use, liquidation, or sale. The Company has determined the amount of the provision based on the present value of future cash flows, liquidation plan, estimated sale price or the sale price of other assets. A discount rate of 12% (31 December 2014: 12%) was used to calculate the present value of future cash flows of the "hydrocarbon production and exploration" cash-generating unit. The carrying amount of the cash-generating unit based on the recoverable amount as at 31 December 2015 represents EUR 2 507 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 4 838 thousand).

Assets in the course of construction include:

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Cost	Provision	Net	Cost	Provision	Net
Exploration wells	28 278	(28 278)	-	31 698	(31 698)	-
Facilities with suspended completion	5 962	(5 707)	255	5 962	(5 707)	255
Other	6 823	(1 060)	5 763	6 380	(609)	5 771
Total	41 063	(35 045)	6 018	44 040	(38 014)	6 026

NAFTA recorded a provision in respect of exploration wells, the success of which was uncertain or which were impaired, and also in respect of related facilities, the construction of which was suspended. In 2015, the Company capitalised EUR 3 185 thousand referring to cost of hydrocarbon reserves exploration (31 December 2014: EUR 5 429 thousand).

The cost of fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment that were still in use as at 31 December 2015 amounts to EUR 87 688 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 88 147 thousand).

The net book value of property, plant and equipment that are temporarily unused amounts to EUR 2 366 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 2 538 thousand), and the related provision of EUR 2 366 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 2 538 thousand) was recorded; thus, such items are stated at a zero net book value as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.

NAFTA's non-current tangible assets are insured against all significant risks through the "ALLRISK" insurance policy. The insured amount is EUR 644 441 thousand.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, NAFTA had no limited right to handle non-current tangible assets.

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5. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cost of investment	433	433
Share of post-acquisition profit, net of dividends received	24 299	20 484
Net book value	24 732	20 917

The NAFTA Group has the following significant interest in this joint venture:

Name of Company	Seat	Effective ownership	Principal activity
POZAGAS a. s.	Malé námestie 1, Malacky, Slovak Republic	35%	Natural gas storage

POZAGAS a. s. is jointly controlled by NAFTA and two other entities with proportional sharing of the risk and rewards of ownership and operation of the joint venture.

The following amounts represent the NAFTA Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of POZAGAS:

	Year ended	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Non-current assets	19 820	19 938
Current assets	11 479	7 179
	31 299	27 117
Other non-current liabilities	(5 244)	(4 648)
Current liabilities	(1 323)	(1 552)
	(6 567)	(6 200)
Net assets	24 732	20 917
Revenues	9 678	9 314
Profit before tax	5 137	4 068
Income tax including deferred tax	(1 322)	(1 005)
Profit after tax	3 815	3 063

6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

Available-for-sale investments comprise the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cost	6 477	6 477
Diminution in value	(6 477)	(6 477)
Closing net book value	-	-

Available-for-sale investments comprise the following unconsolidated subsidiaries and other shareholdings:

Name of Company	Seat	Effective ownership	Principal activity
Unconsolidated subsidiaries			
AUTOKAC, s. r. o., Hodonín ⁽¹⁾	Velkomoravská 2606/83, Hodonín, Czech Republic	42%	Dormant, in liquidation
Other shareholdings			
AG Banka, a. s. v konkurze (in bankruptcy)	Coboriho 2, Nitra, Slovak Republic	39%	Dormant, in bankruptcy

⁽¹⁾ Shareholding held directly by Karotáže a cementace, s. r. o. Hodonín

Investments in the subsidiaries, joint venture and available-for-sale investments are recognised at cost net of impairment, if any.

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7. INVENTORIES

Inventories, net are comprised of the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Materials and supplies	7 421	6 419
Work in progress	-	-
Finished goods	1 164	476
Less: provision for old and obsolete items	(1 593)	(981)
Total inventories, net	6 992	5 914

NAFTA's inventories are insured against all significant risks under the "ALLRISK" insurance policy.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables, net are comprised of the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Trade receivables		
Domestic customers	10 827	4 626
Foreign customers	679	1 788
Total trade receivables	11 507	6 414
Less: provisions for doubtful amounts	(32)	(423)
Total trade receivables, net	11 474	5 991
Other receivables	2 440	20 157
Less: provisions for doubtful amounts	-	(18 329)
Trade and other receivables, net	13 914	7 819

In 2015, the Company derecognised a receivable to SPX Trading, a. s., v likvidácii (company in liquidation) amounting to EUR 18 297 thousand for which 100% provisions were created in 2001.

The trade receivables also include advance payments for non-current assets purchasing.

The average credit period on sales of goods and services is 13 days (2014: 15 days). The Company creates 100% provisions for all receivables overdue by more than 365 days because previous experience suggests that receivables that are past due beyond 365 days are generally unrecoverable. Trade receivables between 60 days to 365 days are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods and services, determined by reference to previous default experience.

Movement in the provision for doubtful debts:

	Year ended	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Balance at beginning of the year	(18 752)	(18 777)
Creation, reversal	345	25
Use	18 375	-
Balance at end of the year	(32)	(18 752)

9. LOANS PROVIDED

The Company provided its direct shareholders with long-term loans amounting to EUR 250 000 thousand with a variable interest rate. The average effective interest rate for such loans is 1.61%. The long-term loans fall due in 2019. The loans are secured by an option of their offsetting against future potential dividends.

The Company has an agreement concluded with other Group companies on an efficient use of resources and liquidity optimisation (cash pooling), under which it provided an amount of EUR 30 000 thousand.

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10. EQUITY

Registered capital includes certificate-form registered shares. As at 31 December 2015, the total number of issued and fully paid shares was 3 230 960, with nominal value of EUR 33.19 per share (31 December 2014: EUR 33.19).

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, NAFTA held 48 013 own shares at cost of EUR 4 745 thousand. This amount of shares held is in no way limited by law.

Other capital funds are comprised of the legal reserve fund, which amounts to EUR 21 526 thousand as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: EUR 21 526 thousand) and other funds that amount to EUR 1 475 thousand as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: EUR 1 475 thousand). Under the Company's Articles of Association, the legal reserve fund is not available for distribution and can be used to cover losses and to increase the registered capital.

For profit distribution purposes the separate financial statements of the Company prepared under IFRS as at 31 December 2015 are relevant. The amount of retained earnings under the Company's financial statements, prepared as at 31 December 2015, distributable to shareholders is EUR 105 036 thousand. In 2015, the dividend payment to shareholders from profit for 2014 was approved in the amount of EUR 28.19 per share.

The hedging reserve represents hedging gains and losses recognized on the effective portion of cash flow hedges. The cumulative deferred gain or loss on the hedge is recognized in profit or loss when the hedged transaction impacts the profit or loss, or is included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the applicable accounting policy. Other reserves represent actuarial gains and losses related to a change in estimates used to calculate retirement and other long-term employee benefits.

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
Hedging reserve and other reserves:		
Balance at beginning of the year	(147)	25
Profit/(loss) recognized on cash flow hedges:		
Commodity swap contracts	1 510	134
Actuarial gains/losses	(42)	(188)
Income tax related to profit/loss recognized in equity	(323)	12
Transferred to profit or loss:		
Commodity swap contracts	(704)	(166)
Income tax related to profit/loss recognized in profit or loss	155	36
Balance at end of the year	449	(147)

11. LOANS RECEIVED

In 2015, the Company drew bank loans in the amount of EUR 240 000 thousand from a long-term credit facility totalling EUR 250 000 thousand. The long-term credit facility consists of a fixed portion of EUR 175 000 thousand falling due in 2019 and a variable portion (a revolving loan), which is renewed every three months and the final maturity of which is in 2019.

The loans are denominated in EUR with a variable interest rate. The average effective interest rate for bank loans is 0.9% p.a. The bank loans are not secured by any assets.

Under the loan agreements, the Company is obliged, *inter alia*, to comply with certain financial covenants as at the end of a calendar half-year (30 June and 31 December). The Company complied with the financial covenants as at 31 December 2015.

The Company has opened unused credit lines amounting to EUR 25 000 thousand. See also Note 23.2 (v).

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12. PROVISION FOR ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

The Company estimates the costs of abandonment of production, exploration, and storage wells (including the related centres and pipes) and other related costs of restoration.

Movements in the provision for abandonment and restoration are summarised as follows:

Balance as at 1 January 2014	101 883
Additions/(Release) to provision to assets	(3 747)
Additions/(Release) through profit or loss	(999)
Interest on discounting	3 704
Utilization of provision	(1 604)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	99 237
Additions/(Release) to provision to assets	(874)
Additions/(Release) through profit or loss	(1 948)
Interest on discounting	3 433
Utilization of provision	(765)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	99 083

NAFTA currently has 163 production wells in addition to 245 storage wells. Production wells that are currently in production or are being used for other purposes are expected to be abandoned after reserves have been fully produced, or when it has been determined that the wells will not be used for any other purposes. Storage wells are expected to be abandoned after the end of their useful lives. NAFTA has the obligation to dismantle the production and storage wells, decontaminate contaminated soil, restore the area and restore the site to its original condition to the extent as stipulated by the law.

The provision for abandonment and restoration has been estimated using existing technology and reflects expected future inflation. The present value of these costs was calculated using a discount rate, which reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability (3.15%). The provision takes into account the costs estimated for the abandonment of production and storage wells and centres, and for the restoration of the site to its original condition. These costs are expected to be incurred between 2016 and 2093 as follows:

Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	5 – 20 years	More than 20 years
2 558	24 809	30 666	41 050

13. RETIREMENT AND OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The long-term employee benefits program at the Company is a defined benefit program, under which employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment upon old age or disability retirement as a multiple of the employee's average salary and, subject to vesting conditions. As at 31 December 2015 there were 761 employees at the Company covered by this program. To date it has been an unfunded program, with no separately allocated assets to cover the program's liabilities.

A change in long-term employee benefits can be summarised as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Liabilities as at 1 January, net	2 946	1 799
Net change in provision (actuarial estimate), included in labour and related expenses	403	1 077
Actuarial gains/losses included in other comprehensive income	42	188
Employee benefits paid	(275)	(118)
Liabilities as at 31 December, net	3 116	2 946

Key assumptions used by the Company in estimating the actuarial assessment:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Discount rate	1.3%	1.3%
Future expected annual rate of salary increases	1.9%	1.9%
Expected fluctuation	5.0%	5.0%
Retirement age	62 years	62 years

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14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables consist of the following:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Trade payables	10 994	10 212
Payables to employees	3 842	3 672
Social security liabilities	1 475	1 334
Other tax liabilities	2 284	2 979
Other payables	1 440	1 544
Total trade and other payables	20 035	19 741

The average credit period is 34 days (2014: 29 days). The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

The Group records no payables overdue as at 31 December 2015 (2014: EUR 0 thousand overdue).

The change on Social Fund liabilities disclosed in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 is analysed as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Payables as at 1 January	47	60
Total creation:	362	340
<i>from expenses</i>	184	176
<i>from profit</i>	178	164
Total drawing:	(349)	(353)
<i>catering services</i>	(161)	(163)
<i>other</i>	(188)	(190)
Payables as at 31 December	60	47

15. OTHER CURRENT PROVISIONS

Other current provisions consist of provisions for liabilities and charges, and include provision for abandonment and restoration, refer to Note 12 and litigation and other, refer to Note 22.2.

16. LABOUR AND RELATED EXPENSES

Labour and related expenses are comprised of the following:

	Year ended	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Wages and salaries	(15 291)	(15 030)
Social security costs and other social expenses	(7 347)	(7 787)
Total labour and related expenses	(22 638)	(22 817)

Labour and related expenses also include change in the provision for retirement and other long-term employee benefits recognised in the statement of profit and loss. See also Note 12. The average number of employees for the year ended 31 December 2015 was 757, thereof 11 managers (year ended 31 December 2014: 750, thereof 12 managers).

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17. OTHER OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSES)

17.1. Other Operating Income/(Expenses), Net

Other operating income/(expenses), net consist of the following items:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
Taxes and charges	(3 302)	(3 203)
Profit/(loss) on sale of non-current assets and inventories	826	1 072
Provisions for receivables, net	346	25
Provisions for inventories, net	(603)	(18)
Provision for abandonment and restoration costs	1 948	999
Provision for potential losses from litigations and other provisions	88	(117)
Insurance charges	(554)	(579)
Other income/(expenses), net	(835)	(1 473)
Total other operating income/(expenses), net	(2 086)	(3 294)

17.2. Other Financial Income/(Expenses), Net

Other financial income/(expenses), net consist of the following items:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
Exchange rate differences, net	38	117
Other financial income/(expenses), net	(319)	(46)
Total other financial income/(expenses), net	(281)	71

18. INCOME TAXES

18.1. Income Taxes Reconciliation

Reconciliation between the income tax calculated at the statutory tax rate of 22% and income tax expenses is as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
Profit before income taxes	137 678	127 929
Tax at domestic income tax rate of 22%	(30 289)	(28 144)
Special levy for business in regulated services	(4 580)	(4 848)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible, tax effect of non-taxable income, tax related to previous periods	6 028	(1 471)
Tax effect due to a change in the tax rate	-	-
Tax effect of shares in profit/loss of joint venture	(1 322)	(1 005)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	26	34
Total income tax charges	(30 137)	(35 434)

The overall effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate primarily due to differences in the classification of certain expense and revenue items for accounting and tax purposes and tax rules for group of companies compiling the consolidated financial statements in the Slovak Republic.

Currently, companies in the Slovak Republic must submit tax returns separately and no possibility exists to prepare a consolidated tax return for a group of companies.

18.2. Income Taxes

Income tax expenses comprise the following:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	<i>31 December 2015</i>	<i>31 December 2014</i>
Current income tax	(27 147)	(32 301)
Share of taxation attributable to the joint venture	(1 322)	(1 005)
Deferred income tax	(1 668)	(2 128)
Total income taxes	(30 137)	(35 434)

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18.3. Deferred Income Taxes

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognized by the Company, and the movements thereon, during the current and prior reporting periods:

	1 January 2014	Transfer	Charge (credit) to equity	Charge (credit) to profit	31 December 2014
Property, plant and equipment	(7 392)	(7 731)	-	(702)	(15 825)
Provision for abandonment and restoration costs	14 683	7 731	-	(582)	21 832
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	396	-	41	211	648
Inventories	254	-	-	(56)	198
Derivatives	(7)	-	7	-	-
Other	3 664	-	2	(999)	2 667
Total	11 598	-	50	(2 128)	9 520

	1 January 2015	Transfer	Charge (credit) to equity	Charge (credit) to profit	31 December 2015
Property, plant and equipment	(15 825)	-	-	(323)	(16 148)
Provision for abandonment and restoration costs	21 832	-	-	(34)	21 798
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	648	-	9	29	686
Inventories	198	-	-	133	331
Derivatives	-	-	(177)	-	(177)
Other	2 667	-	-	(1 473)	1 194
Total	9 520	-	(168)	(1 668)	7 684

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for balance sheet purposes:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deferred tax asset	7 808	9 636
Deferred tax liability	(124)	(116)
Total	7 684	9 520

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are calculated using the net profit after tax attributable to shareholders of NAFTA divided by the weighted average number of shares in existence during the reporting period.

20. COSTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COMPANY'S AUDITORS

The costs of services of an audit firm comprised EUR 50 thousand for the audit of the financial statements (2014: EUR 47 thousand), and EUR 2 thousand for accounting or tax advisory services (2014: EUR 13 thousand).

21. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH THIRD PARTIES AND RELATED PARTIES

21.1. Significant Transactions

NAFTA provides the underground storage of natural gas for Slovenský plynárenský priemysel a.s. and other significant international companies. NAFTA performs operation services of underground storage facilities of natural gas at POZAGAS (joint venture).

21.2. Related Parties

Related parties of the Company have been identified as unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates (see Notes 5 and 6), companies under common ownership (SPP Infrastructure Group, Energetický a Průmyslový holding, a.s.), shareholders, directors, and management of the Company.

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Transactions between NAFTA and related parties are performed under the arm's length principle.

As at 31 December 2015, receivables and loans to related parties amounted to EUR 291 338 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 2 508 thousand).

As at 31 December 2015, payables to related parties amounted to EUR 1 128 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 1 128 thousand).

Revenues and other considerations from transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to EUR 132 241 thousand (year ended 31 December 2014: EUR 114 446 thousand).

Expenses and other deliveries from transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to EUR 6 315 thousand (year ended 31 December 2014: EUR 6 341 thousand).

Transactions with related parties mainly represent services related to the underground storage, sale and purchase of natural gas mainly to the direct or indirect owners of the Company SPP and POZAGAS a. s. (associate) and services to SPP Storage, a.s. (SPP Infrastructure Group) via NAFTA Services (subsidiary).

Amounts related to each separate entity have not been disclosed, as the management of the Company believes that this would breach confidentiality and/or trade secrets and/or may cause damage to the Company.

NAFTA is not involved in any transactions with the Company's management and members of its statutory bodies of any NAFTA Group company, except for employment relationship transactions.

21.3. Board Members' and Directors' Remuneration

Remuneration to board members and directors recorded during the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 was as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Salaries	1 438	1 599
Discretionary bonuses	-	-
Total	1 438	1 599

Salaries and bonuses are included in labour and related expenses.

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

22.1. Capital Expenditures

As at 31 December 2015, capital expenditures in the amount of EUR 1 266 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 2 167 thousand) have been committed under contractual arrangements that are not recognized in these consolidated financial statements and relate primarily to the construction and modernisation of non-current assets related to the underground storage facility of natural gas.

22.2. Litigation

The Company has entered into long-term storage contracts with various customers operating in Europe. The prices and other contractual conditions in these contracts are subject to change due to various contractually defined factors. In this regard, in 2012 NAFTA entered into price arbitration, which it reflected in the financial statements for previous periods. The price arbitration ended with a positive result in 2015. The arbitration result is significant and is fully reflected in the Company's revenues for 2015. It was decided not to disclose additional data on this matter since the management of the Company believes that this would breach confidentiality and/or trade secrets and/or may cause damage to the Company.

In addition to the legal cases described above, the Company is also involved in other litigations arising in the normal course of business and it is not expected, either individually or in aggregate, that such litigations would have a significant adverse impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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22.3. Taxes

The tax environment under which the NAFTA Group operates in the Slovak Republic is dependent on the prevailing tax legislation and practice with relatively little existing precedent. As the tax authorities are reluctant to provide official interpretations with respect to the tax legislation, there is an inherent risk that the tax authorities may require adjustments of the corporate income tax base. Corporate income tax in the Slovak Republic is levied on each individual legal entity and, as a consequence, there is no concept of group taxation or relief. The Tax Authorities in the Slovak Republic have broad powers of interpretation of tax laws, which could result in unexpected results of tax examinations. The amount of any potential tax liabilities related to these risks cannot be estimated. The Company applies a multi-level control during the preparation of tax returns. Tax declarations remain open and subject to inspection for at least a five-year period. The fact that a year has been reviewed does not close that year, or any tax declaration applicable to that year, from further review during the next five-year period. Consequently, the Company's tax declarations for the years 2010 through 2014 are open and subject to review.

22.4. Bank Guarantees

As at 31 December 2015, the Company provided bank guarantees amounting to EUR 165 thousand (31 December 2014: EUR 255).

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

23.1. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern with the aim to achieve an optimum debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2014.

The gearing ratio at year-end was as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Debt (i)	240 000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(13 951)	(64 075)
Net debt	226 049	64 075
Equity (ii)	240 271	222 195
Net debt to equity ratio	94.08%	N/A
<i>(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.</i>		
<i>(ii) Note 9.</i>		

23.2. Categories of Financial Instruments

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	307 865	71 894
Financial derivatives recognized as hedging	806	-
Financial assets	308 671	71 894
Other	(240 000)	-
Interest free liabilities	(21 296)	(21 602)
Financial liabilities	(261 296)	(21 602)

(1) Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, fluctuations of commodity prices, and loan interest rates. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide principles of management of foreign exchange risk, commodity price fluctuation risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

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(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The Company uses derivative instruments to reduce this risk.

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

	Liabilities		Assets	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
USD	74	181	354	464
CZK	136	213	2 336	2 248

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 16% increase and decrease of EUR against USD (in 2014: 16%) and a 12% increase and decrease of EUR against CZK (2014: 12%). The sensitivity analysis includes foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for the aforementioned change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit in the case of a decrease in EUR against the relevant currency. Where EUR strengthens against the relevant currency, there would be an opposite impact on the profit, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD		CZK	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Profit or loss (i)	45	45	264	244

(i) This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on USD and CZK receivables, payables and cash at the year end.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Company had no open currency contracts.

(ii) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is a party to framework agreements for the purchase of services and material related to underground storage facilities of natural gas and natural gas and oil production. In addition, the Company enters into contracts for oil, natural gas and gas condensate sales and underground storage of natural gas. The Company uses commodity derivative instruments to reduce risks related to changes in oil, natural gas and gas condensate prices.

The following table details the swap commodity contracts designated and evaluated as effective hedge, outstanding at the balance sheet date:

Outstanding swap commodity contracts	Contract value (EUR '000)		Fair value (EUR '000)	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cash flow hedges				
<u>Sell crude oil</u>				
Less than 3 months	623	-	201	-
3 to 12 months	1 868	-	605	-
Total	2 491	-	806	-

As at 31 December 2014, the Company had no open swap commodity contracts to hedge against the market risk of price changes.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's operating income and operating cash flows are independent of changes in market interest rates. In addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Company has other interest-bearing assets. The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate ratio and structure between the interest rates for provided and received loans.

As at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Company had no open interest rate derivatives.

(iv) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit-worthy

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counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Derivative counter-parties and cash transactions, if any, are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to financial institutions.

(v) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines, funds from cash pooling and the ability to close out market positions. The Company maintains sufficient cash and credit lines, and has no open market positions.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. 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.

	<i>Weighted average effective interest rate</i>	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 – 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>1 – 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015						
Variable interest rate instruments	0.9%	-	540	1 620	246 480	248 640
Non-interest bearing	-	17 454	2 114	467	1 261	21 296
2014						
Variable interest rate instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	-	17 919	1 276	546	1 861	21 602

The Company has access to financing facilities. The total unused amount of such facilities is EUR 25 000 thousand at the balance sheet date (2014: EUR 15 000 thousand). The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows, maturing financial assets and funds from cash pooling.

(2) Fair Value Estimation

The fair value of publicly traded derivatives and trading and available-for-sale securities is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The fair value of interest swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on forward interest rates as at the balance sheet date and agreed forward rates reflecting the credit risk of various parties. The fair value of interest rate-currency swap contracts is determined using forward currency exchange rates at the balance sheet date and agreed forward exchange rates discounted using interest rates, which reflect the credit risk of various parties.

In assessing the fair value of non-traded derivatives and other financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and market assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date. Other techniques, mainly estimated discounted value of future cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

According to the Company's management, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

**24. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ACCORDING TO THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

24.1. Consolidated Financial Statements

NAFTA prepares consolidated financial statements for the consolidated group which includes NAFTA as a parent company and other business companies in which NAFTA holds at least a 20% share in their registered capital. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the European Union.

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After the consolidated financial statements are approved by Company's bodies and the General Meeting, the financial statements are available for inspection in the Company's registered office (Votrubova 1, Bratislava) and at the Commercial Registry of the District Court Bratislava I, administered by the Registration Court (Záhradnícka 10, Bratislava).

NAFTA is a direct subsidiary of SPP Infrastructure, a.s. with the registered office in Bratislava, Mlynské nivy 44/a, which holds a 56.2% share in the Company's registered capital. SPP Infrastructure, a.s. prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the EU. The consolidated financial statements of SPP Infrastructure a.s., after being approved by the Company's bodies and the General Meeting, will be available at SPP's registered office (Mlynské nivy 44/a, Bratislava) and at the Commercial Registry of the District Court Bratislava I, administered by the Registration Court (Záhradnícka 10, Bratislava).

The consolidated financial statements of EPH, after being approved by the Company's bodies and General Meeting, will be available at EHP's registered office (Přikop 843/3, Brno, Czech Republic) and at the Commercial Registry of the Regional Court in Brno, Czech Republic.

24.2. Unlimited Guarantee

NAFTA is not a partner with unlimited guarantee in any business company.

24.3. Members of the Company's Bodies as at 31 December 2015

Board of Directors:	Chairman	Ing. Jan Špringl
	Vice-Chairman	RNDr. Pavol Kaločaj, PhD
	Member	Ing. Robert Bundil
	Member	Ing. Bohumil Kratochvíl
Supervisory Board:	Chairman	JUDr. Daniel Křetínský
	Member	Mgr. Jozef Dermek
	Member	Mgr. Pavel Horský
	Member	Ing. Daniel Kujan
	Member	Dušan Sajko
	Member	Mgr. Marek Spurný
	Member	Mgr. Jan Střiteský
	Member	Ing. Matúš Tisovský
Top Management:	General Director	Ing. Martin Bartošovič
	Director for Strategy and Development	Ing. Bohumil Kratochvíl
	Director of Underground Gas Storage Division	Ing. Ladislav Goryl
	Director of Exploration and Production Division	Ing. Jozef Levoča, MBA
	Director of Workover and Drilling Division	Ing. Gabriel Macejka
	Director of Service Division	Ing. Michal Ševera
	Director of Economic Section	Ing. Szilárd Kása
	Director of Sales and Marketing Section	Mgr. Peter Kučera

25. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

From 31 December 2015 up to the date of the approval of these financial statements, there were no significant events that would significantly impact the assets and liabilities of the Company.

26. PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements on pages 3 to 31 were signed on 18 February 2016 on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Ing. Jan Špringl
Chairman of Board of Directors



Ing. Robert Bundil
Member of Board of Directors

Signature of the person responsible for preparing the financial statements:



Ing. Szilárd Kása
Director of Economic Section

Signature of the person responsible for bookkeeping:



Ing. Ivana Kocáková
Head of Financial Accounting Department