Annual Report

2024

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We look for what connects us

Chapter 1

Orange Slovensko, a.s.

Orange Slovensko, a.s. Member of the Global Orange Group

Registered Office

Metodova 8, 821 08 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Company Identification Number (IČO)

35697270

Date of Entry in the Commercial Register of the Slovak Republic

3 September 1996

Legal Form

Joint-stock Company

Identification of the Entry in the Commercial Register

Registered in the City Court Bratislava III

Commercial Register Section: Sa, Insert No.: 1142/B

Description of the Company

Orange Slovensko, a.s. is a leader in providing comprehensive telecommunications services and the largest mobile network operator in Slovakia.

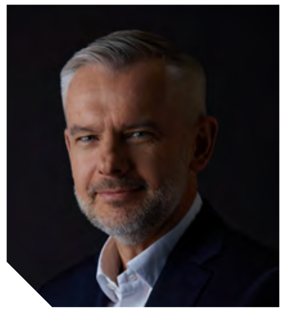
It has been operating on the Slovak market since 1997. As at 31 December 2024, Orange Slovensko, a.s. company recorded 2.392 million active mobile network customers, 325 thousand fixed internet customers and 188 thousand digital TV accesses. As at 31 December 2024, the revenue of Orange Slovensko, a.s. reported under IFRS 15 standards amounted to EUR 576.4 million. Orange Slovensko is a member of the global Orange Group, one of the world's leading telecommunications operators. As at 31 December 2024, the revenue of Orange Group reached EUR 40.3 billion and its services were used by 291 million customers in 26 countries of the world.

The company is providing mobile services through 2G network covering 99.8% of the population, 4G network available to 99.1% of the Slovak population and via high speed 5G network with maximal theoretical speed up to 1 600 Mbit/s that has been available to 82.6% of the Slovak population at the end of 2024. Fixed Internet from Orange, whether via optical network, DSL or fixed LTE, is the most accessible Internet in Slovakia. It is accessible for almost 1.8 million households, while the fiber-optic network from Orange is available to 604,626 households in 70 towns and optical services from Orange provided through partner networks are available to 710,782 households in 816 towns and municipalities of Slovakia.

The quality of services provided by Orange Slovensko, a.s. is compliant with the ISO 9001:2000 certificate criteria; in addition, the company holds an environmental management certificate pursuant to the ISO 14001:2004 standard. The company is a long term leader in CSR and corporate philanthropy. This area is also covered by Nadácia Orange (Orange Foundation) which is considered to belong among the most trusted corporate foundations in Slovakia.

The 100% shareholder of Orange Slovensko, a.s. is the Orange Group, via Atlas Services Belgium.

Mariusz Gatza
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Born in 1973. He has a master's degree in civil engineering from the Polytechnic University of Bydgoszcz, also studied management at the University of Warsaw and received an MBA from the University of Illinois. Mariusz Gatza has more than 20 years of experience at Orange Polska where he held various senior positions, including Deputy General Manager responsible for business and residential segments. After successfully serving as CEO in Orange Moldova between the years 2020 and 2022, in 2022 he became CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Orange Slovensko, a.s.



Katarína Boledovičová
Chief Customer Experience & B2B Officer
Born in 1981. She graduated from the Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics at Comenius University in Bratislava. For more than 17 years, she has held several positions in the banking sector, most recently she led the retail strategy and digital transformation of the Raiffeisen Group, where she was primarily responsible for strategic projects, ESG, customer experience, digital transformation and innovation, and the overall business performance of 12 countries. She was a member of the Supervisory Boards of Raiffeisen Bank International - in Serbia, Bulgaria and Austria. In Slovakia, she led the private banking segment, retail segments and sales at Tatra banka. She joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in January 2023 as Chief Customer Experience and B2B Officer.

Adela Caushi
Chief Information Officer (from September 2024)
Born in 1983, she graduated from the American College of Thessaloniki with a degree in computer science. She has held several managerial positions at A1 Telekom, Slovak Telekom, T-Mobile Czech Republic and Telekom Albania. Most recently, she held the position of Vice President of Digital IT and Cloud at Magenta Telekom in Austria. She joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in 2024 as Chief Information Officer.

Pawel Galej
Chief Commercial B2C Officer
Born in 1978. He received his master's degree from the University of Wrocław. He started his professional career at Cyfrowy Polsat company, which was the leader in pay TV on the Polish market. Between the years 2006 and 2017, he held various marketing positions at Orange Polska, among others as Head of TV and Broadband. Between 2018 and 2022, he served as Head of Sales & B2C Operations at Orange Polska, where he led the transformation of the largest telecommunications distribution network in the Central European region. He joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in 2022 as Chief Commercial B2C Officer.

Eric Maintenay
Chief Technical Officer
Born in 1961. He graduated in electrical engineering at the Marseille-Provence University. He has been working at Orange Slovensko, a.s. company from 1997 when he started his career as Operations Centre Manager in Banská Bystrica. Between 2002 and 2008, he was responsible for quality and operating activities within the technical department, later he was Senior Manager for Networks and Deputy Director of Information Systems and Networks. In July 2020, he became Chief Technical & IT Officer at Orange Slovensko, a.s. and has been in the position of Chief Technical Officer from 2024.

Pascal Marchand
Chief Financial Officer (from September 2024)
Born in 1969. He received a master's degree from ESIAE in Paris, an MBA from Paris Dauphine University and a master's degree in international management from UQAM in Montreal. He has more than 25 years of experience in the telecommunications sector he gained in various positions in the countries where Orange operates, as well as within the Orange Group itself. In France, he held head positions of Controlling Marketing Retail Activities and Central Controlling of the group, and from 2020 he held the position of Head of Controlling at Orange Polska. He joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in October 2024 as Chief Financial Officer.

Martin Mosný
Chief Strategy Officer
Born in 1973. He graduated in telecommunications at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology of STU in Bratislava, where he received an engineering degree. He continued his education in economics and management at the University of Economics in Bratislava and at IFL Stockholm. He has applied his expertise in companies such as Telenor Netherlands, Vizada Networks and Siemens in Slovakia and also in Austria. He joined Orange Slovensko,a.s. from SWAN company, where he last had the head position for Business Development. He had joined SWAN in 2008 as Head of Strategy and Development. From July 2015, he had led the company as Executive Officer and later as CEO. He joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in 2020 and has been in the position of Chief Strategy Officer since July 2022.

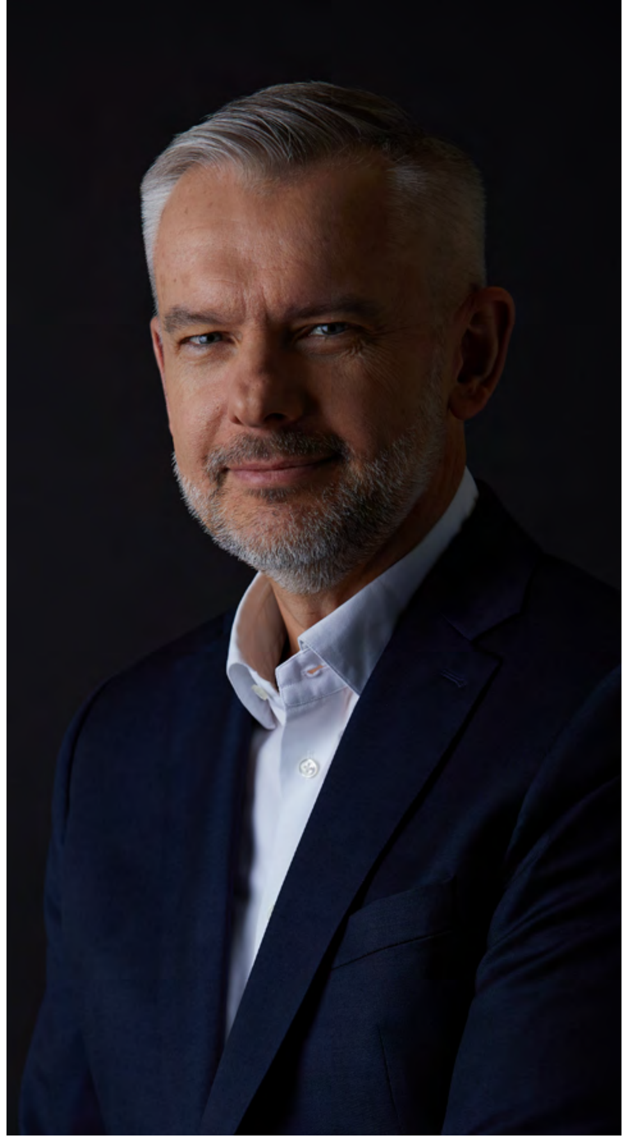
Martin Pakan
Chief People and Culture Officer (from February 2024)
Born in 1983. He completed his studies at the Alexander Dubček University in Trenčín, where he graduated in human resources and management. He joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. from the position of Head of Human Resources at VUB, where he worked for more than 3 years and mainly supported the strategic management of business partnering. Prior to that position, for more than 20 years, he had worked in various HR positions, most recently at Erste Group IT since 2013 where he had the head position of Regional HR since 2017 and at the same time he had a board member position for Austria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. He joined Orange Slovensko, a.s. in 2024 as Chief People and Culture Officer.

Eve Bourdeau
Chief Financial Officer
(until September 2024)

Letter from the CEO

Chapter 2

Together we can always find each other



Letter from the CEO

Dear shareholders, partners, colleagues and customers,

it is with pride that I address you in reviewing our achievements and challenges we have mastered in a rapidly changing market over the past year. Our primary focus has been on improving the customer experience, as we believe that only satisfied customers can ensure the success of the company. It is only thanks to them that we have been able to maintain our position as the market leader and be the largest mobile operator in the country. Alongside this, we have focused on further developing 5G networks, continuously expanding the optical network and supporting ecological initiatives so that we too can contribute to a more beneficial and sustainable future.

Last year, after 18 years, we officially terminated the operation of our 3G network. This strategic step was part of the company's broader plan to streamline the use of the frequency spectrum and to focus on the development of advanced 4G and 5G technologies. These bring new possibilities and an even better customer experience to the customers. Following the 3G network shutdown, we focused on expanding the availability of our 5G network. We increased its coverage by 25.9% year-on-year and up to 82.6% of the population in 1020 towns and municipalities in Slovakia could use our 5G network at the end of 2024. In addition to expanding its availability, we have also paid particular attention to its quality, as we are aware that only thanks to it and a positive customer experience associated with it, we are able to move forward in this advanced competitive environment. Therefore, the fifth award in a row presented for the best mobile network in Slovakia in an internationally recognized network quality comparative test is an important recognition for us.

We have a long term focus on developing our strengths and aim to bring simple and affordable solutions at the best quality and the best price. We have continued simplifying our portfolio and processes in order to better meet the needs of our customers and offer them only high-quality and relevant services that they will actually use. In the present digital age, data is what customers really appreciate and brings real value to them. That is why we rewarded them with data regularly throughout the year. For one thing, it was the first year we automatically increased customers' data in the Plus plans as a reward for their loyalty. At the same time, we have prepared a Christmas delivery of large data volumes, both for the plans and for prepaid Prima cards. We also gave away free data to visitors of the Pohoda and Grape festivals of which we have been a long-standing partner. In addition to our strategic activities, we have focused more than ever on the target group of young people, for whom we brought improved offers.

I am pleased to state that this year too we were successful in the field of fixed services, where we have achieved significant growth, especially in the field of most recent optical technologies. We have exceeded 600,000 households for which our own optical network is available and we continue in expanding coverage also through partner networks. We have successfully launched cooperation with Stredoslovenská distribučná, which will enable us to bring quality fiber connectivity to new locations even faster and more efficiently. Fiber optics, including cooperation with partners, is already available for more than 1.32 million households in Slovakia.

We pay exceptional attention to customer care to make their experience with Orange the best possible. We have continued to improve it mainly through digitization and the introduction of innovations. We have simplified our service offerings and significantly strengthened our digital customer service channels and thus making it easier for customers to access our products. We have continued to develop voice and digital assistants, improved the mobile application and made providing customer support more efficient. Our application is currently the top-rated app among telecommunications operators in Slovakia. We significantly increased the share of digital communication with customers and it increased by 34% compared to the previous year. Our efforts have also been recognized with prestigious awards. In the KPMG's customer experience survey, we moved up by 47 places and became the leader in our sector. At the same time, we won the NAY TECHBOX OPERATOR of the Year 2024 award.

In the B2B segment, cybersecurity represented a key topic for us, especially due to the introduction of the NIS2 regulation. As a technology operator, we have built a complex system of solutions for small, medium and also large companies that will prepare them for this regulation and at the same time protect their business also financially from the ever-increasing attacks of cyber attackers. We have become a key technology partner of the top Slovak football league and helped in developing a centralized VAR (video assistant referee) system in Banská Bystrica which supplies both data and technology infrastructure fundamental for this solution. I am also proud that in 2024 we hosted a very successful Orange Business Conference which was attended by 700 of our clients physically and a further 3,500 online. At selected stores, we have launched a space where we can also serve our SOHO clients. We were the first operator in Slovakia to launch a new functionality in the Orange eshop for entrepreneurs, with the help of which companies can buy up to 5 devices for 5 Pro Biznis plans per basket at a time.

One of the highlights of 2024 was the opening of the Orange Digital Center (ODC), an innovative learning space in Bratislava. Thanks to the ODC, we are making the digital world accessible to all through very necessary education in the area of technologies. The ODC is open free of charge to all who want to develop their digital skills, whether they are children, adults or seniors, with a particular focus on groups that do not normally have access to technology or education in this area.

As the commercial activities are concerned, we long-term regard them equally important as their impact on the environment. As at 31 December 2024, we operated 585 transmitters with solar power, while they produced 1,533 MWh of electricity from own production of renewable sources, which represents a saving of 208 tons of CO_2. At the same time, 74.8% of our energy consumption came from renewable sources which, together with solar production, represents approximately 8,108 tons of CO_2 that we did not emit into the atmosphere.

The total revenue of Orange Slovensko, a.s. as at 31 December 2024 reported under IFRS 15 standards amounted to EUR 576.4 million, 2.5% less than in 2023. Revenue from the sale of retail services reached EUR 455.4 million. In the past year, we managed to generate an EBITDAaL profit of EUR 231.5 million which represents almost 6% year-on-year increase. More than one third of our EBITDAaL profit, namely EUR 99.8 million, was returned to the company in the form of CAPEX investments.

Ladies and gentlemen, the year 2024 was full of challenges, but also of successes. Despite various obstacles we have faced, we have managed to meet and even exceed most of our objectives. However, we remain aware that the market in which we operate is increasingly competitive and therefore, we have to be prepared for constant changes. Our goal is to become the fastest growing challenger in the fixed market and to remain the leader in the mobile segment. At the same time, we want to profile ourselves as an innovative, digital and flexible player that will constantly deliver value to our customers. We want to be a modern employer where everyone finds room for personal and professional growth. Let me thank our shareholders for their trust, our employees for their hard work and professional approach, and last but not least our customers for choosing us.

I am looking forward to everything that lies ahead, I know we are on the right track and I am very keen to open the next chapter.

Mariusz Gatza
CEO and Chairman
of the Board of Directors
Orange Slovensko, a.s.

Key Milestones in 2024

Chapter 3

Every challenge moves us further

Our results in 2024

The best mobile network in Slovakia

5x The best mobile network in Slovakia awarded for the fifth time in a row

We won the **Nay Techbox Operator of the Year 2024** award

We won the **TOP Employer of the Year 2024** award

Revenue
EUR 576.4 mil.

EBITDAaL
EUR 231.5 mil.

Investments into mobile networks
EUR 60 mil.

investments into fixed networks
EUR 15 mil.

131.37 mil. GB
transferred in mobile data network in Slovakia

11.2 mil. GB
transferred in roaming in EU

coverage of high speed 5G network
82.6 %

coverage of 4G network
99.1 %

325 thousand
customers of fixed Internet

2,392 thousand
customers of mobile services

604,626 households with available optical network from Orange

TV services

188 thousand
activated TV services

mobile ARPU
EUR 13.7

182 thousand
customers of convergent services

710,782 households with available optical services from Orange provided by partner networks

1,041
employees

The given data represent data as of December 31, 2024.

We want the world around us to be even better

45,995
collected and safely recycled old mobile phones

1,297 refurbished mobile phones sold

585
transmitters in operation with solar power

74.8% of our energy consumption came from renewable sources, representing approximately

8,108 tons
of CO_2 we did not emit

1,533 MWh
of electricity produced from our own production of renewable sources, thus saving **208 tons** of CO_2

126
projects supported by Nadácia Orange (Orange Foundation)

EUR 497,891.61
redistributed by Nadácia Orange (Orange Foundation) among individual projects

91,265
benefiting individuals we have reached in 2024 through the activities of Nadácia Orange (Orange Foundation)

29,608
benefiting individuals trained in digital skills through the activities and programs of Orange CSR and Nadácia Orange (Orange Foundation)

650 recipients of learning activities in the newly opened Orange Digital Center

87%
of invoiced customer base using eInvoice

The given data represent data as of December 31, 2024 Publications related to the environmental, social and employment fields, including the EU taxonomy, are included in the consolidated annual report of the company ORANGE SA, and are not mentioned in this annual report.

Financial Statement

Chapter 4

The right direction leads us to great results

Orange Slovensko, a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(prepared in accordance with
International Financial Reporting
Standards as adopted by the EU)

Year ended 31 December 2024

Company identification number:
35 69 72 70

Tax identification number:
SK2020310578

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

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Orange Slovensko, a.s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Orange Slovensko, a.s.:

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance about, inter alia, the planned scope and time schedule of the audit and significant audit findings, including all material deficiencies of internal control identified during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report

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

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

As at the issuance date of the auditor's report on the audit of financial statements, the annual report was not available to us.

When we obtain the annual report, we will assess whether the Company's annual report includes information whose disclosure is required under the Act on Accounting, and based on procedures performed during the audit of the financial statements, we will express an opinion on whether:

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

Furthermore, we will disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report based on our understanding of the Company and its position, obtained in the audit of the financial statements.

Bratislava, 6 June 2025

Mgr. Jakub Holly
Responsible Auditor
Licence UDVA No. 1244

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

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

Separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	447,554	433,609
Intangible assets	5	130,856	137,798
Right-of-use assets	6	117,527	98,770
Investments in subsidiaries	7	306	306
Non-current receivables	10	20,197	23,312
Contract assets	11	3,954	4,253
Cost to obtain contract	11	1,832	1,977
Other non-current assets	10	26,310	24,663
		748,536	**724,688**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	17,225	18,486
Trade receivables	10	110,093	100,675
Contract assets	11	23,464	28,960
Cost to obtain contract	11	7,393	7,770
Other assets		5,116	2,794
Current income tax receivable		–	–
Current financial assets	12	37,164	19,037
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,268	4,539
		201,723	**182,261**
Total assets		**950,259**	**906,949**

In thousands of EUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	**14**		
Share capital		39,222	39,222
Legal reserves		15,260	15,260
Retained earnings		246,926	247,658
Profit for the year		85,659	82,224
		387,067	**384,364**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	32,244	29,628
Long-term debt/loan	15	220,000	–
Lease liabilities	6	104,720	85,923
Deferred tax liabilities	8	17,899	12,092
Non-current payables	17	15,928	24,986
		390,791	**152,629**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other liabilities	18	111,410	100,491
Current provisions		11	63
Short-term debt/loan	15	–	210,000
Lease liabilities	6	13,387	11,919
Current income tax payable		5,161	4,740
Contract liabilities	11	26,644	25,898
Deferred income	10	15,788	16,845
		172,401	**369,956**
Total equity and liabilities		**950,259**	**906,949**

Separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	2024	2023
Revenues	**19**	**576,441**	**590,951**
External purchases	20	(260,679)	(291,602)
Other operating expenses	21	(16,419)	(16,629)
Other operating income	21	9,279	7,884
Wages and contributions	22	(52,459)	(49,205)
Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets	10	(6,490)	(7,491)
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	6	(13,660)	(11,649)
Amortisation and depreciation expenses	4,5	(100,979)	(101,314)
Operating profit		**135,034**	**120,945**
Interest income		2,183	1,364
Interest expenses		(11,083)	(9,591)
Interests on lease liabilities		(4,492)	(3,811)
Other finance expenses		(16)	(19)
Other finance income		12	30
Profit before tax		**121,638**	**108,918**
Income tax	23	(35,979)	(26,694)
Profit for the year		**85,659**	**82,224**
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**85,659**	**82,224**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		85,659	82,224

Separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**14**	**39,222**	**15,260**	**330,607**	**385,089**
Profit for the year		–	–	82,224	82,224
Share based plan		–	–	51	51
Transactions with shareholders					
Dividends paid		–	–	(83,000)	(83,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**14**	**39,222**	**15,260**	**329,882**	**384,364**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**14**	**39,222**	**15,260**	**329,882**	**384,364**
Profit for the year		–	–	85,659	85,659
Share based plan		–	–	45	45
Transactions with shareholders					
Dividends paid		–	–	(83,000)	(83,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**14**	**39,222**	**15,260**	**332,586**	**387,068**

Separate Statement of Cash Flow
for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	2024	2023
Profit for the year		**85,659**	**82,224**
Taxes	23	35,979	27,206
Interest expenses		11,083	9,591
Interest income		(2,183)	(1,363)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	4,5	100,979	101,314
Depreciation and amortisation of right-of-use - leased assets	6	13,659	11,649
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	16	1,685	199
Increase / (Decrease) in value adjustment to receivables	10	3,973	6,041
Increase/(Decrease) in value adjustment to inventories	9	(35)	1,991
Result on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21	(461)	(389)
Other		194	(52)
Share based compensation		(6)	–
Profit from operating activities before changes in working capital		**250,526**	**238,411**
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables, contract assets, costs to obtain the contract and other assets		(7,805)	(10,156)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventory		1,297	(1,031)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade liabilities, contract liabilities (including accruals/deferrals of liabilities)	17,18	12,730	(1,615)
Cash generated from operations		**256,748**	**225,609**
Interest received		2,183	1,363
Interest paid		(9,780)	(8,335)
Taxes paid		(29,751)	(25,342)
Cash flows from operating activities		**219,399**	**193,295**

In thousands of EUR	Note	2024	2023
INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4,5	(121,850)	(105,997)
Proceeds from sale of non–current assets		461	333
(Increase)/ decrease in financial assets		(18,127)	5,947
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(139,516)**	**(99,717)**
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Repayment of lease liabilities interests		(4,492)	(3,811)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(5,663)	(6,274)
Increase in long-term loan net of arrangement fees		10,000	
Dividends paid	14	(83,000)	(83,000)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(83,154)**	**(93,085)**
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,271)	493
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	4,539	4,047
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**12**	**1,268**	**4,539**

1) Basis of Preparation

a) Reporting entity's general information

Orange Slovensko, a.s. (hereinafter also referred to as the "Company") is a joint stock company established on 29 July 1996 and incorporated on 3 September 1996 with its registered office at Metodova 8, 821 08 Bratislava, Slovak Republic. In August 2008, Atlas Services Belgium, S.A. acquired all the shares held by Wirefree Services Nederland B.V., which had been the major shareholder since November 2005, when it acquired all the shares held by minority shareholders and became the 100% shareholder of Orange Slovensko, a.s. The Company's principal activity is the establishment and operation of mobile telecommunication networks at assigned frequencies as well as the operation of fibre-optic cable networks. The Company is not an unlimited guarantor in any other entity. The Company provides payment services pursuant to Article 1 Section (3) letter (l) of Act No. 492/2009 Coll. on Payment Services (payment transactions intended for the purchase of digital content or voice services, charitable activities or the purchase of electronic tickets).

Approval of the 2023 Financial Statements

On 26 June 2024, the General Meeting approved the Company's 2023 financial statements.

Members of the Company's Bodies

Body	Function	Name
Board of Directors	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Mariusz Gatza
	Member (until 1 October 2024)	Eve Bourdeau
	Member (since 1 October 2024)	Pascal Marchand
	Member	Eric Maintenay
	Member	Pawel Galej
	Member	Katarína Boledovičová
	Member	Martin Mosný
Supervisory Board	Chairman	Bruno Duthoit
	Member	Gilles Deloison
	Member	Peter Škodný
	Member	Ľuboš Brozman
	Member	Bohumil Suchánek
	Member	Igor Berta
	Member (until 26 June 2024)	Jean-Marie Culpin
	Member	Christian Urs Luginbühl
	Member	Milena Harito Shteto
	Member	Marc Ricau
	Member (since 26 June 2024)	Pascal Normand

Employees

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Number of employees as at	**1,041**	**1,041**
Of which: managers	111	102
Average number of employees	**1,031**	**1,026**

b) Basis of accounting

The financial statements were prepared for the reporting period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU).

These financial statements are the Company's separate financial statements prepared under Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. According to § 17a of the Act on Accounting, the Company prepares financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU). The Company elected to use the exemption from consolidation in accordance with the 7th Directive of the EU as well as with IAS 27.10 and not to present consolidated financial statements (with its 100% owned subsidiaries Orange CorpSec, spol. s r.o. and Orange Finančné služby, s.r.o.), which is also incorporated into the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. These financial statements are intended for general use and information; they are not intended for the purpose of any specific user or for the consideration of any specific transaction. Accordingly, users should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

Orange SA (France), the Company's ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) for a group of companies, which also includes Orange Slovensko, a.s. and its subsidiary Orange CorpSec, spol. s r.o.

The consolidated financial statements of Orange SA are available at its registered office at 111, Quai du Président Roosevelt, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France

(c) Functional and presentations currency

The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2) Adoption of New and Revised Standards

In the current year, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB have not issued any new or revised standards or interpretations that could be relevant to the Company's operations for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2024.

(a) Standards and interpretations adopted by EU effective in 2024, but not relevant to the Company's operation

The following standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted by the EU are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, but did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)
- Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments"-disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)

b) Standards, interpretations, and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations not yet effective

- Amendments to IAS 21 "- Lack of Exchangeability" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)
- Amendments to IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability" - Disclosure (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)
- Amendments to IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

The Company anticipates that adopting most of these standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

3) Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) and on the going concern assumption. IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) do not currently differ from IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, except for certain standards and interpretations that have not been effective as at the balance sheet date.

b) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro using the exchange rate of the day prior to the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date. The exchange rate differences upon translation are charged to the result for the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into euro at the foreign exchange rates valid on the dates on which the fair value is determined.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if applicable. The cost consists of the price at which the asset was acquired plus the costs related to the acquisition (installation and commissioning, transport, assembling cost, etc). The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, the initial estimate (where relevant) of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are/were located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads. SIM cards, set top boxes are capitalized as an item of property, plant and equipment.

Items of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a component-by-component basis at a level that allows for the depreciation of each component over its expected useful life and allows the proper accounting of asset disposal and withdrawal.

Subsequent expenditure

The Company recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant, and equipment the additional costs or cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each category of an item of property, plant, and equipment. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation starts when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	2024	2023
Mobile RAN equipment	5 to 9 years	5 to 9 years
RAN CW&shelters, power connection	10 years	10 years
RAN CW&tower, pylons, constructions	20 to 28 years	20 to 28 years
Transmission equipment	5 to 10 years	5 to 10 years
Transmission optical fibres	15 years	15 years
Transmission CW&poles, terrestrian cables	9 to 30 years	20 to 30 years
Switching	5 to 8 years	5 to 8 years
Data Network	4 to 5 years	4 to 5 years
Dedicated Platforms	5 years	5 years
Other Network	8 to 10 years	8 to 10 years
IT non-network hardware&infrastructure	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years
Buildings	10 to 30 years	10 to 30 years
Other non-network equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years
Optical fibre control equipment	10 years	10 years
Optical fibre cables	15 years	15 years
CW*&poles	28 to 30 years	28 to 30 years
SIM cards	5 to 7 years	5 to 6 years
Set top boxes	2 to 4 years	2 years

* CW - civil works, RAN - radio access network

At the Company level, the revision of an individual asset's useful life is performed when indicators of an earlier or later end of life exist. There were no significant changes in the accounting estimates during the period.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses if applicable. Intangible assets mainly comprise software and licenses for operating the telecommunication network.

Telecommunication licenses

Upon the granting of the telecommunication licenses (GSM, UMTS, LTE), Orange Slovensko, a.s. is obliged to pay to the Telecommunication Office an one off license fee and two types of recurrent fees:

- Administrative variable fees
- Spectrum fixed fees

The license fees and the spectrum fees are capitalized as intangible assets and amortized over the license period. The administrative fees are expensed as incurred.

Capitalisation of spectrum fees

Spectrum fees are the unavoidable payments computed on the principle of allocated bandwidth and fixed tariff for the whole period to which a license is granted. Payment is done on a quarterly basis during the whole license period.

The Company discounts the value of future spectrum fees to their present value and recognizes them as other intangible assets. Related future spectrum fees payables are presented as both current and non-current liability.

Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures on capitalised intangible assets are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which they relate. All other expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised from the date they become available for use, using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	2024	2023
Software	3 to 5 years	3 to 10 years
Licences	3 to 18 years	3 to 15 years

At the Company level, the revision of an individual asset's useful life is performed when indicators of an earlier or later end of life exist. There were no significant changes in the accounting estimates during the period and their impact was immaterial.

e) Lease agreements

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This policy is applied to contracts entered on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company applied the new IFRS 16 standard to all contracts entered into before January 1, 2019 and identified them according to IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is lease.

The Company applies a practical expedient not to deduct the non-lease component from the contract lease payments.

Leases (the Company as a lessee)

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. Any obligation regarding the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located after the end of a lease period is recognized as Asset retirement obligation ("ARO") provision according to the IAS 37. The costs for ARO obligation are recognized in the plant and equipment.

The Company systematically determines the lease term as the period during which leases cannot be canceled, plus periods covered by any extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise and by any termination options that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise. This period is also defined taking into account any laws and practices specific to each jurisdiction and business sector regarding the firm lease commitment term granted by the lessors. The Company nonetheless assesses the enforceable period, based on the circumstances of each lease, taking into account certain indicators such as the existence of more than insignificant penalties in the event of termination by the lessee. To determine the length of this enforceable period, the Company considers the economic importance of the leased asset and the assumptions made in its strategic plan.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers the length of the lease term and early termination or extension option of contract. In assessing the likelihood of exercise extension or early termination option of the lease term, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that provide economic impulse to exercise (not to exercise) those options. The period by which the contract can be extended (or the period which follows after the early termination option of the contract) will be included in the lease term only if the Company is reasonably certain that the extension will be exercised.

For lease contracts where the Law on electronic communication is applicable, the lease period is defined taking into account economic importance of sites on which telecommunication equipment is installed and the Slovak legal environment protecting telco operators as providers of public services. For those types of contracts the lease term is set for ten years regardless of the lease terms contractually agreed. In determining this enforceable period, the Company takes into account the technological and strategic predictability in the telco industry.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. If the lease contains transfer of ownership or call option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method during the useful life of the asset. Depreciation begins on the date of commencement of the lease. The impairment assessment of the right-of-use asset is carried out in a similar way as the impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment described in accounting policy f).

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	2024	2023
Network	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	3 to 5 years	3 years
Shops	1,5 to 7 years	1,5 to 7 years
Offices and Warehouse	4 to 9 years	4 to 9 years

The lease liability is initially measured on the date when the leased asset is made available to the lessee (the lease commencement date). The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company's incremental borrowing rate was determined based on available financial information relating to the Company. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero (so that the final right-of-use asset will amount to zero). During the accounting period, the Company did not recognise the remeasurement of the lease liability due to the above changes.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases for all types of leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company recognises lease transactions in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

- principal lease payments as a part of financing activities,
- interest payments on lease liabilities as a part of financing activities (application of requirements for interest paid in accordance with IAS 7),

After the lease commencement date, the amount of the lease liability may be reassessed to reflect changes introduced in the following main cases;

- a change in term resulting from a contract amendment or a change in assessment of the reasonable certainty that a renewal option will be exercised or a termination option will not be exercised;
- a change in the amount of lease payments, for example following application of a new index or rate in the case of variable payments;
- a change in assessment of whether a purchase option will be exercised;
- any other contractual change, for example a change to the scope of the lease or the underlying asset.

f) Impairment

Financial assets

The Company measures loss allowances for trade receivables, non current receivables and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (hereinafter referred to as "ECL").

To determine the credit risk of financial assets when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL's

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are not discounted as the financing component is not considered significant.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the group, in full.

Write-off policy

The company writes off a financial asset 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. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's other assets (current and non-current), are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

g) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries represent investments in 2 wholly-owned subsidiaries, Orange CorpSec, spol. s r.o., and Orange Finančné služby, s.r.o. and to Nadácia Orange ("the Foundation"), where the Company is the founder – all three with the seat on Metodova 8, 821 08 Bratislava. The Company's investments have been accounted for at acquisition costs, less impairment, if any.

h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and the net realisable value. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary for completing the sale and selling expenses.

The cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

i) Trade receivables

The trade receivables are mainly short-term with no stated interest rate and are measured at transaction price, subsequent to initial recognition they are stated at their amortized costs using the effective interest rate method, less provisions for any impairment of the receivables.

Those receivables which include deferred payment terms over 12 up to 24 months for the benefit of customers who purchased devices are initially recognised at fair value and discounted and classified according to their remaining maturities. For impairment provision to receivables, refer to Note 10.

j) Contract assets and contract liabilities

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the customer invoicing.

Trade receivables presented in the statement of financial position represent an unconditional right to receive consideration (primarily cash), i.e. the services and goods promised to the customer have been transferred.

Conversely, contract assets mainly concern amounts allocated pursuant to IFRS 15 to consideration for goods and services transferred to a customer, where the unconditional right to collect is subordinated to the transfer of other goods or services under the same contract. This is the case in a bundled offering combining the sale of a equipment and mobile communication services for a fixed period, where the mobile phone is invoiced at a subsidised price leading to the reallocation of a portion of amounts invoiced for telephone communication services to the supply of the mobile phone. The excess of the amount allocated to the mobile phone over the price invoiced is recognized as a contract asset and transferred to the trade receivables as the service is invoiced.

Contract assets, like trade receivables, are subject to the impairment for credit risk. Upon recognition of contract assets, the related impairment loss is recognized at the credit default rate.

Contract liabilities represent amounts paid by customers to the Company before receiving the goods and/or services promised in the contract. This is typically the case for advances from customers or amounts invoiced and paid for goods or services not yet transferred, such as contract payable in advance or prepaid packages (previously recorded in deferred income).

Cost of obtaining a contract

Where a telecommunications services contract is signed via a third-party distributor, this distributor is entitled to receive the remuneration, generally paid in the form of a commission for each contract or invoiced-indexed commission. Where the commission is incremental and would not have been paid in the absence of the contract, the commission cost is capitalised in the balance sheet. The Company has adopted the simplification measure authorized by IFRS 15 to recognize the costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when they are incurred if the amortization period of the asset would otherwise be twelve months or less. The costs of obtaining fixed-period mobile service contracts are capitalized and released to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the enforceable contract term.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks, and highly-liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in value.

l) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income “FVOCI” or fair value through profit or loss “FVTPL”. The Company has only financial assets classified at amortised costs.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of the initial recognition.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company holds trade receivables, bank accounts and current cash-pool account held by the parent company Orange SA categorised as ‘measured at amortised costs’.

m) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis. The Company’s financial liabilities relate to overdraft on the current account held by the parent company Orange SA and long term loan received from the parent company.

n) Borrowing cost

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The Company records a provision for asset retirement, a provision for retirement benefit cost and a provision for litigations (see Note 16).

p) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are stated at amortized cost.

q) Revenues

Revenue falls within the application scope of IFRS 15 „Revenue from contracts with customers“. Our products and services are offered to customers under service contracts only and contracts combining the equipment used to access services and/or other service offerings. Revenue is recognized net of VAT.

Standalone service offerings (mobile service only, fixed service only, convergence service)

The Company proposes to Mass market and Corporate markets customers a range of fixed-line and mobile telephone services, fixed-line and mobile Internet access services and content offerings (TV, video, media, added-value audio service, etc.). Certain contracts are for a fixed term (generally 12 or 24 months), while others may be terminated at short notice (i.e. monthly arrangements or portions of services).

The service fees are usually billed upfront in 12 different bill days over the month. The Company grants predominantly 14 days payment terms to its customers. Service revenues are recognized over time when the service is rendered, the billed service fees are proportionally split to correct period either based on use (e.g. minutes of traffic) or the period (e.g. monthly service costs).

In minor cases, some customers use prepaid cards, which are recorded as service revenues at the time of actual use (i.e. minutes of traffic). Under certain content offerings, The Company may act solely as an agent enabling the supply by a third-party of goods or services to the customer and not as a principal in the supply of the content. In such cases, the revenue is recognized net of amounts transferred to the third-party. The Company does not obtain the control over the content prior to selling it to these customers.

Contracts with customers generally do not include a material right, as the price invoiced for contracts and the services purchased and consumed by the customer beyond the specified scope (e.g. additional consumption, options, etc.) generally reflect their standalone selling prices. Service obligations transferred to the customer at the same time are treated as a single obligation.

The initial service connection in the context of a service contract is not considered to be a distinct service and it is recognized as revenue over the average term of the expected contractual relationship.

Convergent services are considered to be the revenues, where the customers do have mobile services and purchase additional services with a convergent discount, i.e. fixed-line internet services. In case the customer purchases both services with a convergent discount, the whole revenue is classified as a convergent sale, i.e. the convergent discount is accounted for within revenues from convergent sales together with all services in the convergent offer.

Equipment sales

The Company proposes to Mass market and Corporate markets customers several ways to buy their equipment (primarily mobile phones): equipment sales may be separate from or bundled with a service offering. When separate from a service offering, the amount invoiced is recognized in revenue on delivery and receivable immediately or in instalments usually over a period of up to 24 months. Where payment is received in instalments, the offering comprises a financial component and interest is calculated and deducted from the amount invoiced and recognized over the payment period in net finance costs. When the equipment sale is combined with a service offering, the amount allocated to the equipment (bundled sale – see below) is recognized in revenue on delivery and collected over the service contract. In this case, the Company does not calculate interest based on the contractual analysis of offers and the current level of interest rates, as it was considered not material. This judgement could subsequently be amended in the event of a change in commercial offers or interest rates.

Where the Company purchases and sells equipment to indirect channels, the Company generally retains control until sale to the end-customer (the distributor acts as an agent). Sales proceeds are therefore recognized when the end-customer takes possession of the equipment (on activation). The consideration for the equipment sale is collected either immediately on the transfer of control over the equipment or the consideration is collected via instalments in the period up to 24 months. The instalments are billed to the customers together with the monthly service fees.

Bundled equipment and service offerings

The Company proposes numerous offerings to its Mass market and Corporate markets customers comprising equipment (e.g. a mobile terminal) and services (e.g. a communications contract). The bundled contracts have a contractual period with a significant termination penalty.

Both equipment sale and service revenue are considered as a separate performance obligation from the customer contract, as both equipment sale and service revenues are distinct. The total consideration from the customer contract is allocated to each individual performance obligation based on proportion of stand alone selling prices. To determine the stand alone selling prices, the Company uses an observable price where the individual selling price of the equipment is considered equal to its purchase cost and logistics expenses plus a commercial margin based on market inputs.

The supply of a set-top box (Internet proprietary box) is neither a separate performance obligation of the Internet access service nor a finance lease, as the Company retains the control of the box during the whole customer contract.

Service offerings to carriers (wholesale)

Two types of a commercial agreement are entered into with the Company customers for domestic wholesale activities and international carrier offerings:

- Pay-as-you-go model (PAYG): generally applied where contract services are not covered by a firm volume commitment. The revenue is recognized as revenues from wholesale at point in time when the services are rendered (which corresponds to transfer of control). The billed price for international carrier offerings contracts is decreased for an estimated discount that represents a variable consideration to be given to customers. The amount of variable consideration is estimated based on the historical experience and expected results of negotiations within a larger group of telecom operators;
- Mixed model: hybrid contract combining the "Pay-as-you-go " and "Send-or-pay" models, comprising a fixed entry fee providing access to preferential pricing conditions for a given volume ("Send or pay" component) and invoicing of traffic consumption ("Pay-as-you-go" component). The revenue is recognized as revenues from wholesale if it is expected the traffic would not exceed the committed volumes, it is recorded over the contract period. If the revenue exceeds the committed volumes, it is recorded in the period when it becomes known.

r) Taxation

Income tax expenses for the year comprise current and deferred tax and special levy.

Current Income tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the separate income statement 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.

Special levy

Special contribution made by a regulated entity from activities in regulated industries. The base for the levy is the economic result reported for the current accounting period. The monthly levy rate was 0.363% for 2024 (2023: 0.363%) from the operating profit, which is broadly similar to profit in the financial statements. The annual special levy was 4.356 % of operating profit (2023: 4.356 %)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date including the special levy. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

s) Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in prior periods. The obligation is calculated using actuarial methods and discounted to its present value using a risk free interest rate. The Company's employee benefits contain only statutory retirement benefits.

4) Property, Plant, and Equipment

In thousands of EUR	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures and Fittings	Under Construction	Total
Cost						
As at 1 January 2023	**5,488**	**952,964**	**3,918**	**29,628**	**37,577**	**1,029,575**
Additions	–	–	–	–	80,328	80,328
Disposals	–	(11,271)	(398)	(269)	–	(11,938)
Transfer	126	67,842	–	518	(68,486)	–
As at 31 December 2023	**5,614**	**1,009,535**	**3,520**	**29,877**	**49,419**	**1,097,965**
As at 1 January 2024	**5,614**	**1,009,535**	**3,520**	**29,877**	**49,419**	**1,097,965**
Additions	–	–	–	–	83,833	83,833
Disposals	–	(6,082)	(418)	(736)	–	(7,236)
Transfer	616	68,623	–	1,585	(70,824)	–
As at 31 December 2024	**6,230**	**1,072,076**	**3,102**	**30,726**	**62,428**	**1,174,562**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2023	**3,109**	**571,805**	**3,238**	**25,899**	**–**	**604,051**
Charge for the year	171	70,154	363	1,255	–	71,943
Disposals	-	(10,727)	(642)	(269)	–	(11,638)
As at 31 December 2023	**3,280**	**631,232**	**2,959**	**26,885**	**–**	**664,356**
As at 1 January 2024	**3,280**	**631,232**	**2,959**	**26,885**	**–**	**664,356**
Charge for the year	163	68,252	260	1,074	–	69,749
Disposals	-	(5,958)	(403)	(736)	–	(7,097)
As at 31 December 2024	**3,443**	**693,526**	**2,816**	**27,223**	**–**	**727,008**
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2023	2,379	381,159	680	3,729	37,577	425,524
As at 31 December 2023	**2,334**	**378,303**	**561**	**2,992**	**49,419**	**433,609**
As at 1 January 2024	2,334	378,303	561	2,992	49,419	433,609
As at 31 December 2024	**2,787**	**378,550**	**286**	**3,503**	**62,428**	**447,554**

As at 31 December 2024, none of the properties were pledged to secure bank loans.

In 2024, transfers from assets under construction to property, plant, and equipment mainly comprised investments to upgrade the existing network, particularly Mobile RAN (Radio Access Network) and Mobile RAN Infrastructure and increase in customer equipment and terminals.

During 2024, the Company had a disposal in gross value of EUR 7,236 thousand (book value of EUR 139 thousand) relating mainly to old, fully depreciated equipment.

Property and equipment, excluding motor vehicles, is insured to a limit of EUR 1,288,849 thousand (2023: EUR 1,125,191 thousand). Each motor vehicle is insured to a limit of EUR 5,000 thousand (2023: EUR 5,000 thousand) for damage on health and expenses related to death and EUR 2,000 thousand (2023: EUR 2,000 thousand) for damage caused by destroyed, seized or lost items.

5) Intangible Assets

In thousands of EUR	Software	Telecom. Licences	Other Intangible Assets	Under Construction	Total
Cost					
As at 1 January 2023	**128,952**	**237,698**	**20,007**	**24,736**	**411,393**
Additions	–	–	–	25,445	25,445
Disposals				–	–
Transfer	13,886		205	(14,091)	–
As at 31 December 2023	**142,838**	**237,698**	**20,212**	**36,090**	**436,838**
As at 1 January 2024	**142,838**	**237,698**	**20,212**	**36,090**	**436,838**
Additions	–	52	–	23,603	23,655
Disposals		–	–	–	–
Transfer	16,612	–	284	(16,896)	–
As at 31 December 2024	**159,450**	**237,750**	**20,496**	**42,797**	**460,493**
Accumulated amortisation					
As at 1 January 2023	**114,672**	**139,927**	**15,840**	**–**	**270,439**
Charge for the year	12,937	14,711	1,378	–	29,026
Disposals	(425)	–	–	–	(425)
As at 31 December 2023	**127,184**	**154,638**	**17,218**	**–**	**299,040**
As at 1 January 2024	**127,184**	**154,638**	**17,218**	**–**	**299,040**
Charge for the year	13,906	15,652	1,316	–	30,874
Disposals	(277)	–	–	–	(277)
As at 31 December 2024	**140,813**	**170,290**	**18,534**	**–**	**329,637**
Carrying amount					
As at 1 January 2023	14,280	97,771	4,167	24,736	140,954
As at 31 December 2023	**15,654**	**83,060**	**2,994**	**36,090**	**137,798**
As at 1 January 2024	15,654	83,060	2,994	36,090	137,798
As at 31 December 2024	**18,637**	**67,460**	**1,962**	**42,797**	**130,856**

6) Lease Agreements

Right-of-use assets

In thousands of EUR	Buildings	Lands for sites	Other	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2023	**23,255**	**117,430**	**6,400**	**147,085**
Net change	1,178	8,556	169	9,903
As at 31 December 2023	**24,433**	**125,986**	**6,569**	**156,988**
As at 1 January 2024	**24,433**	**125,986**	**6,569**	**156,988**
Net change	2,332	27,532	556	30,420
As at 31 December 2024	**26,765**	**153,518**	**7,125**	**187,408**
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 1 January 2023	**12,015**	**33,769**	**514**	**46,298**
Charge for the year	2,911	8,481	528	11,920
As at 31 December 2023	**14,926**	**42,250**	**1,042**	**58,218**
As at 1 January 2024	**14,926**	**42,250**	**1,042**	**58,218**
Charge for the year	3,483	7,610	570	11,663
As at 31 December 2024	**18,409**	**49,860**	**1,612**	**69,881**
Carrying amount				
As at 1 January 2023	**11,240**	**83,661**	**5,886**	**100,787**
As at 31 December 2023	**9,507**	**83,736**	**5,527**	**98,770**
As at 1 January 2024	**9,507**	**83,736**	**5,527**	**98,770**
As at 31 December 2024	**8,356**	**103,658**	**5,513**	**117,527**

Lease liabilities

As at 31 December 2024, lease liabilities total EUR 118,107 thousands, including non-current lease liabilities of EUR 104,720 thousands and current lease liabilities of EUR 13,387 thousands.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities is shown in the following table:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Less than one year	13,387	11,919
One to five years	57,135	49,775
More than five years	47,585	36,148
	118,107	**97,842**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Overview of lease transactions recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is shown in the following table:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest of lease liabilities	(4,492)	(3,811)
Expenses relating to the short-term leases	(18)	(30)
	(4,510)	**(3,841)**

Statement of Cash Flow

Overview of lease transactions recognised in the Statement of Cash Flow is shown in the following table:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Repayment of lease liabilities interests	(4,492)	(3,811)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(5,663)	(6,274)
Total cash outflow for leases	**(10,155)**	**(10,085)**

The cash outflows from the lease liabilities represent lease payments and are presented in the cash flow from financing activities.

Fair values

The liabilities were initially discounted to the present value at a discount rate that ranges from 3.62% to 4.13% p.a. (2023: 3.87% to 4.13% p.a.). The present value of the lease liability using the discount rate used for calculation of present value of asset retirement obligation (ARO) of 3.713% (in 2023: 4.402%) would be by EUR 40.4 million (2023: EUR 32.2 million) lower compared to its carrying amount on the balance sheet date.

7) Investments in Subsidiaries

Investments in the Orange CorpSec, spol. s r.o. subsidiary at a cost of EUR 100 thousand represent an investment in the wholly-owned subsidiary with 100% of voting rights. The subsidiary was registered in the Commercial Register on 1 February 2005.

The table below summarises the financial information of Orange CorpSec:

In thousands of EUR	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss for the Period
As at 31 December 2024	573	242	331	1,176	31
As at 31 December 2023	515	215	300	1,316	28

In 2010, the Company recognised an investment in Nadácia Orange (hereinafter also referred to as the “Foundation”) at a cost of EUR 6 thousand, which is considered immaterial for the purpose of these financial statements.

In September 2017, the Company recognized investment in Orange Finančné služby, s.r.o. at a cost of EUR 200 thousand (100% ownership / 100% of voting rights). As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiary had a limited number of transactions which are immaterial to publish.

8) Deferred Tax Assets And Liabilities

Movement in the deferred tax account is as follows:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
At the beginning of period – net deferred tax liability	12,092	12,604
Income statement	5,807	(512)
At the end of – net deferred tax liability	**17,899**	**12,092**

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the items detailed for the current as well as the preceding period in the table below:

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
In thousands of EUR	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Property, plant, and equipment	–	55,039	(55,039)	–	31,143	(31,143)
Rights of use of leased assets	–	48,510	(48,510)	–	23,902	(23,902)
Lease liabilities	50,682	–	50,682	24,809	–	24,809
Inventories	1,042	–	1,042	624	–	624
Receivables	3,975	–	3,975	2,156	–	2,156
Accruals	12,330	–	12,330	6,274	–	6,274
Provisions	17,621	–	17,621	9,090	–	9,090
Net deferred tax	**85,650**	**103,549**	**(17,899)**	**42,953**	**55,045**	**(12,092)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were offset on the grounds that the Company has the legally-enforceable right to offset their current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

The statutory tax rate for 2024 was 21% (2023: 21%) plus the special levy for the regulated industries of 4.356 % of operating profit (2023: 4.356 %). For the deferred tax calculation, the effective tax rate of 42.912% (income tax rate: 24% and special levy rate 18.912%) was used, as the tax rate is going to be changed from 1 January 2025.

9) Inventories

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Raw materials and consumables	1,106	717
Merchandise	18,547	20,232
Provision for slow moving merchandise	(2,428)	(2,463)
	17,225	**18,486**

As at 31 December 2024, no inventories were pledged to secure bank loans.

Write-down to NRV for slow moving merchandise are recognised under the Note 20 line ”Consumption of services”.

10) Trade Receivables, Net and other Non-Current Assets

Ageing structure of the trade and other receivables is provided in the table below:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Not past due	94,290	83,905
Past due	54,677	51,574
Trade and other receivables - gross	**148,967**	**135,479**
Provision for impairment	(38,874)	(34,804)
Trade and other receivables - net	**110,093**	**100,675**

Expected credit loss assessment for non-current, trade and other receivables as at 1 January and 31 December 2024

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about corporate customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default. Expected credit loss "ECL" rate is calculated by a statistical method for the retail market which is based on historical losses over the past two years and leads to a separate impairment rate for each ageing balance category (Note 3 (f)).

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate expected lifetime credit losses for trade receivable: subscribers, distributors and others. The following table sets total gross book values at default in payment ("Gross") and the ECL in 2024 and 2023 calculated with provision matrix for trade receivables:

In thousands of EUR	Weighted-average loss rate in 2024	Gross 31 December 2024	ECL 31 December 2024	Weighted-average loss rate in 2023	Gross 31 December 2023	ECL 31 December 2023
unbilled and not yet due	1.1%	94,290	1,049	0.4%	83,905	370
Past due 0-30 days	6%	5,828	350	4%	6,169	247
Past due 31-60 days	31%	861	267	22%	1,224	269
Past due 61-90 days	40%	620	248	33%	852	281
Past due 91-180 days	47%	1,854	871	43%	2,254	969
Past due 181-360 days	53%	4,292	2,275	52%	5,269	2,740
Past due 361 -720 days	58%	8,037	4,661	59%	6,770	3,995
Past due 721 -1080 days	64%	5,491	3,515	65%	2,988	1,942
Past due 1081 and more days	100%	11,862	11,862	100%	11,241	11,241
Contract penalties	87%	15,832	13,776	86%	14,807	12,750
Total		**148,967**	**38,874**		**135,479**	**34,804**

The Company has grouped trade receivables according to loss patterns observed in the past and the provision rates are based on days past due. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historically observed default rates, which are updated on a yearly basis.

Loss rates are calculated using a ‚roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated for all the customers balances, and the customers are not segmented further, as the collection policy is the same for all customers as well as the management, it is a view that further segmentation will require undue costs and efforts and will not result in more precise information about the impairment provision.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Impairment allowance to short term receivables		
At 1 January	**34,804**	**28,629**
Specific provision related to contract penalties	1,024	1,500
Impairment of trade receivables used during the year	4,407	5,437
Impairment of trade receivables reversed during the year	(1,361)	(762)
At 31 December	**38,874**	**34,804**
Impairment allowance to non current receivables		
At 1 January	**110**	**88**
Net creation of provision for impairment non-current receivables	118	22
At 31 December	**228**	**110**

During 2024, no receivables which are still subject to enforcement activity were written-off.

Non-current receivables

Non-current receivables mostly represent receivables from sales of handset with payment on instalments that are payable in more than 12 months. The receivables are discounted to the fair value at a discount rate 3.44% (2023: 3.44%). The discount rate must be the prevailing market rate for the type of customers: it is at least equal to the Company's marginal borrowing rate plus the expected customer credit loss. The discount rate used at inception remains unchanged over the instalment period.

Other non-current assets

Non-current assets in the vast majority include the fixed network sharing with other Slovak operators. The rest of non-current assets represent advance payments related to upgrade of the existing network.

11) Contract Net Asset And Liabilties

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current net contract assets	**27,418**	**33,213**
Customer contract assets	27,834	33,727
Impairment provision	(416)	(514)
Customer net contract assets	**27,418**	**33,213**
Costs of obtaining a contract	9,225	9,747
Costs of obtaining a contract	**9,225**	**9,747**
Contract liabilities	**26,644**	**25,898**
Discount granted to customers	3,137	2,683
Deffered revenue - Prepaid telephone cards	5,830	5,769
Deffered revenue - Monthly service fees	16,447	16,162
Loyalty program	–	–
Connection fees	1,230	1,284
Customer contract net liabilities	**26,644**	**25,898**

For detailed description of Contract asset and liabilities pls see Note 3 (j).

Impairment of contract assets

Contract assets, like trade receivables, are subject to the impairment for credit risk. Upon recognition of contract assets, the related impairment loss is recognized at the credit default rate.

Movements of the provision for impairment of contract assets are as follows:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
At 1 January	**514**	**651**
Net creation of provision for impairment	(98)	(137)
At 31 December	**416**	**514**

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The contract liability represents in the vast majority the monthly services fees which will be recorded to revenues in January 2025 and prepaid telephone cards, which will be recorded to revenues broadly during the first half of 2025.

The Company applies the practical expedient and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have originally expected durations of one year or less.

The Company applies the practical expedient and does not disclose the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations and an explanation of when the Company expects to recognise that amount as revenue as at 31 December 2024.

12) Current Financial Assets

The balance of EUR 37,164 thousand (2023: EUR 19,037 thousand) represents the receivable on the cash-pooling account of the Company with Orange SA. On 15 March 2006, the Company signed a Centralised Treasury Management Agreement with France Télécom S.A. (the successor company of Orange SA) with the aim of centralisation and optimisation of the affiliated companies' cash surplus under the best technical and financial conditions and ensuring a fine-tuning of the liquidity at the Group level. The Company transfers free cash from local banks to its current account held by Orange SA, except for a reasonable level held for operational purposes.

Cash balances are not subject to any foreign exchange risk as they are denominated in the local currency. Maximum borrowing headroom is EUR 66 million. The balances bear an interest rate calculated as €STER (€STER: Euro Short-term rate). Interest is accounted for on a monthly basis and capitalised on the Company's current account. In the event of an overdraft, the interest is paid on a monthly basis and is calculated as EONIA plus the fixed rate of interest. The interest rate was 2.905% as at 31 December 2024 (3.882% as at 31 December 2023).

13) Cash and Cash Equivalents

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash on hand and cash equivalents	66	69
Bank balances and deposits	1,202	4,470
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet	**1,268**	**4,539**

The Company's cash balance includes current bank accounts and overnight balances with banks.

14) Equity

Share capital

As at 31 December 2024, the authorised share capital comprised 1,181,755 ordinary shares (2023: 1,181,755), with a nominal value of EUR 33.19 each, 1 ordinary share (2023: 1) with a nominal value of EUR 13.78, and 1 ordinary share (2023: 1) with a nominal value of EUR 0.66. The holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company.

Reserves

Reserves of EUR 15,260 thousand (2023: EUR 15,260 thousand) relate to the Legal Reserve Fund. The Company is obliged by Slovak law to create a legal reserve totalling a minimum of 5% of net profit (annually) and up to a maximum of 10% of registered share capital. As the balance of the fund has already reached its maximum, no further distribution from the Company's profits is required by law. The Legal Reserve Fund is not available for distribution and should be used to cover future losses arising from business activities, if any.

Dividends

As at the preparation date of these financial statements, the Board of Directors made no decision regarding the amount of dividends to be paid from the 2024 profit.

In June 2024, at their annual general meeting, the shareholders approved a dividend payment of EUR 83 million related to undistributed profits from previous years. An amount of EUR 50 million was paid in July 2024 and EUR 33 million was paid in November 2024.

15) Loans and Borrowings

On 30 June 2015, the Company entered into a Credit Facility Agreement with Atlas Services Belgium S.A. for the first time. Since then, the Company has had credit facility refinancing twice, the last credit facility was refinanced in full amount on 30 June 2024.

The new credit facility agreement was signed in June 2024 for an amount EUR 220,000 thousand with the final maturity date in May 2029. The Company paid an arrangement fee in June 2024 in the amount of EUR 550 thousand. Interest is paid on a semi-annually basis and is calculated as 6M EURIBOR plus 0.72% margin. The interest rate was 3.288% as at 31 December 2024 (4.655% as at 31 December 2023).

The loan is unsecured and the Company may use the funds for general corporate operation purposes.

16) Provisions

Non-current provisions

In thousands of EUR	Provision for Asset Retirement	Other	Total
Balance at 31 December 2023	**23,544**	**6,084**	**29,628**
Provisions made during the year	3,983	692	4,675
Provisions used during the year	–	(668)	(668)
Provisions reversed during the year	–	(1,391)	(1,391)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**27,527**	**4,717**	**32,244**

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Non–current	32,244	29,628
Current	11	63
	32,255	**29,691**

A provision for asset retirement obligation was recorded in the amount of EUR 27,527 thousand (2023: EUR 23,544 thousand), using the following assumptions based on an expert's study: average costs of site demolition of EUR 10.6 thousand, an average site usage of 15 years, discount rate of 3.713%, dismantling cost index of 3.82% and number of sites of 2,557 (2023: EUR 10.6 thousand, 15 years, 4.402%, 3.61%, and of 2,507 sites, respectively). The Company records the carrying amount of EUR 4,943 thousand (2023: EUR 2,184 thousand) in the asset side of the balance sheet (Note 4 – Land and buildings).

Other provisions represent a provision of EUR 951 thousand for retirement benefit costs and a provision of EUR 3,766 thousand for litigations.

17) Non-current payables

Non-current payables of EUR 15,928 thousand (2023: EUR 24,986 thousand), from which EUR 6 million represent payable in 2026 for the 3,5MHz frequency, EUR 8 million represent payable until 2029 for the 1800 MHz frequency and the rest is long-term liability resulted from the capitalised unavoidable future spectrum fees payable to the Telecommunication Office. The short-term liability related to spectrum fees is presented within trade payables and other liabilities of EUR 2,078 thousand (2023: EUR 2,078 thousand).

The liabilities were initially discounted to the fair value at a discount rate that ranges from 2.69% to 2.8%. The liability is amortised using the effective interest rate method. Fair value of the liability using the discount rate of 4.402% is EUR 0.4 million lower compared to its carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

18) Trade Payables and Other Liabilities

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade payables	36,373	38,932
Accrued liabilities	45,893	38,382
Tax liabilities (VAT)	15,121	12,724
Liabilities to employees	13,418	10,032
Other current liabilities	605	421
Total	**111,410**	**100,491**

Account payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year or less. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the prevailing credit period on purchases is from one to two months.

Payables within and after maturity

31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	within maturity period	within 360 days overdue	more than 360 days overdue	Total
Trade payables	35,034	392	947	36,373
Accrued liabilities	45,893	–	–	45,893
Tax liabilities (VAT)	15,121	–	–	15,121
Liabilities to employees	13,418	–	–	13,418
Other current liabilities	605	–	–	605
Total	**110,071**	**392**	**947**	**111,410**

31 December 2023

In thousands of EUR	within maturity period	within 360 days overdue	more than 360 days overdue	Total
Trade payables	38,244	688	–	38,932
Accrued liabilities	38,382	–	–	38,382
Tax liabilities (VAT)	12,724	–	–	12,724
Liabilities to employees	10,032	–	–	10,032
Other current liabilities	421	–	–	421
Total	**99,803**	**688**	**–**	**100,491**

Liabilities to employees include social fund liabilities:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
As at 1 January	**(5)**	**90**
Additions	684	408
Utilisation	664	503
As at 31 December	**15**	**(5)**

19) Revenues

Revenues are broken down by the product line as follows:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Convergent services	93,303	98,669
Mobile services only	276,108	269,023
Fixed services only	34,040	32,499
IT & integration services	21,986	18,946
Wholesale	20,306	30,303
Equipment sales	121,080	131,541
Other revenues	9,618	9,970
Total revenue	**576,441**	**590,951**

- Convergent services: revenue from convergent Mass market services (Internet + Mobile offerings)
- Mobile services only: mobile service revenue is generated by incoming and outgoing calls (voice, SMS and data), excluding convergent services.
- Fixed services only: revenue from fixed services includes fixed broadband
- IT & integration services: revenue from unified communication and collaboration services (LAN and telephony, advising, integration, project management), hosting and infrastructure services (including Cloud Computing), applications services (customer relations management and other applications services), security services, video conferencing offers as well as sales of equipment related to the products and services above
- Wholesale: roaming revenues from customers of other networks (national and international), revenues from Mobile Virtual Network operators and from network sharing
- Equipment sales: all equipment sales (mobile phones, broadband equipment, connected objects and accessories), excluding sales of equipment related to integration and information technology (i.e. set top boxes)

20) External Purchases

External purchases are presented in the table below:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Cost of equipment sold	104,813	111,598
Consumption of services	92,834	96,582
Service fees and interoperator costs	40,981	60,391
Rent-related expenses	2,848	2,563
Audit fees	140	105
Other	19,063	20,363
Total external purchases	**260,679**	**291,602**

Audit services were provided to the Company by Deloitte Audit s.r.o. (2023: Deloitte Audit s.r.o.)

21) Other Operating Expenses/ (Income), Net

Other operating expenses are presented in the table below:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Brand royalty and management fees	14,282	14,568
FX differences net	(8)	14
Other operating expenses	2,145	2,047
Total other operating expenses	**16,419**	**16,629**

Other operating income is presented in the table below:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Property fees	1,132	888
Late payment interest on trade receivables	301	100
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	321	35
Other operating income	7,525	6,861
Total other operating income	**9,279**	**7,884**

22) Wages and Contributions

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	28,460	26,270
Bonuses and untaken holiday payroll provision	6,098	6,719
Social contribution	15,247	13,999
Restructuring cost	–	(137)
Other	2,654	2,354
Total wages and contributions	**52,459**	**49,205**

23) Income Tax

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate is shown in the table below:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Income tax payable		
from operating activities	30,173	27,206
Deferred income tax		
from operating activities	(1,516)	(512)
change in tax rate	7,322	–
Total income tax	**35,979**	**26,694**

The current Slovak Corporate Tax is 21%. Effective from 1 January 2025, the tax rate will change to 24% and the special levy rate will increase to 18.912%. New tax rates were used for the calculation of deferred income tax.

In thousands of EUR	2024	%	2023	%
Profit before tax	121,638		108,918	
Income tax at the rate of 21% (2023: 21%)	25,544	21.0%	22,873	21.0%
Income tax in respect of prior year	(621)	-0.5%	(469)	-0.4%
Special levy 4.356% (2023: 4.356%) for regulated businesses	3,769	3.1%	3,399	3.1%
Impact of adjusting items:				
permanent differences and other differences	(35)	0.0%	891	0.8%
change in tax rates	7,322	6.0%	–	0.0%
Total income tax	**35,979**	**29.6%**	**26,694**	**24.5%**

24) Financial Instruments

Risk management policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk mainly. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and the economic environment and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents (Note 13), cash pooling (Note 12), long term and short term debt/loan (Note 15) and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 14.

The Company reviews the capital structure regularly. Based on the review and the General Meeting's approval, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, the issue of new debt, or the redemption of existing debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total loans (as shown in the separate balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratios as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

In thousands of EUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	13	(1,268)	(4,539)
Loan	15	220,000	210,000
Current financial (assets)/liabilities	12	(37,164)	(19,037)
Net debt		**181,568**	**186,424**
Equity		387,068	384,364
Gearing ratio (Net debt to equity)		47%	49%

Main Categories of Financial Instruments :

In thousands of EUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,268	4,539
Trade and other receivables	10	110,093	100,675
Current financial assets	12	37,164	19,037
Financial liabilities			
Loan	15	220,000	210,000
Trade payables and other liabilities	17	111,410	100,492
Lease liabilities	6	118,107	97,842

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not use any official statistical methods for measuring market risk exposures; however, the management's assessments of the Company's exposure to those risks are described below:

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure is to changes in USD, which represents a minor risk in respect of the US dollar position to the total amount of liabilities/assets and therefore no sensitivity analysis was performed.

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

	Liabilities		Assets	
In thousands of EUR	2024	2023	2024	2023
Currency USD	634	478	472	459

Interest rate risk

The Group's Treasury Department exercises the policy of cash pooling of the Company's available funds to maximise economic returns and to manage the cash optimisation and centralisation under the best financial conditions for most of the affiliated companies (see Note 12). Such instruments are not exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuation. Owing to the character of the financial assets/liabilities, the Company does not assume any risk relating to interest rate movements.

The Management has entered into loan contracts which are exposed to floating interest rates in the normal course of business (see Note 15). The Management policy is to enter in the variable interest rates of borrowing contracts only. It does not see the need to hedge the interest rates related to these contracts.

An increase or decrease of interest rate (EURIBOR) by 100 basis points, considering all other factors remaining unchanged, would cause a decrease or an increase of profitability by the amounts shown below:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
EURIBOR +/- 100 bp	7,840	10,799

The sensitivities were estimated based on year end balances and the actual results might differ from these estimates.

The Management has lease liabilities for which a fixed interest rate was set.

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, loans and interest bearing borrowings with variable interest rate is approximated by their carrying amounts as at 31 December 2024 as well as at 31 December 2023. The fair values of non current payables are disclosed in the Note 16 and lease liabilities in the Note 6.

Basis for determining fair values

The fair value of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, finance lease receivables, trade and other payables, including long term payables (refer to Note 15) loans and interest bearing borrowings is estimated as the present value of the future cash flows discounted at market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that could potentially expose the Company to concentration of counterparty risk consist primarily of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company considers that it has limited concentration in credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivables due to its large and diverse customer base (residential, professional and large business customers) operating in numerous industries and located in many regions. In addition, the maximum value of the counterparty risk on these financial assets is equal to their recognized net book value. An analysis of net trade receivables past due is provided in Note 10.

In addition, should a customer fail to pay any due payment for services, the Company will limit the customer's outgoing calls and, thereafter, the provision of services will be disconnected.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of EUR 1,268 thousand at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 4,539 thousand). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated AA- to AA+, based on Standard & Poor's ratings. The Company also held cash at a cash-pooling account with Orange SA.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and cash-pool account has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents and the cash-pool account have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Management monitors risks with rolling 12-month forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising loan facility and cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Group's Treasury department exercises the policy of cash pooling the Company's available funds to maximise economic returns and to manage the cash optimisation and centralisation under the best financial conditions for most of the affiliated companies (see Note 12).

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities without provisions in which the maturity is unknown. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes the principal and interest cash flows if applicable.

The Management plans to negotiate the extension of the final maturity of intercompany loan and it is expected the extension will be agreed based on the historical experience.

2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	Year end effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years	Total
Non-current payables	17		–	–	–	15,928	–	15,928
Non-interest bearing liabilities	18		65,464	44,037	1,909	–	–	111,410
Lease liability and interest	6		1,132	2,265	9,990	57,135	47,585	118,107
Loan	15		–	–	–	220,000	–	220,000
Interest and commitment fee from Long term loan	15	3.288%	–	1,808	5,425	28,935	–	36,168
Total			**66,596**	**48,110**	**17,324**	**321,998**	**47,585**	**501,613**

2023

In thousands of EUR	Note	Year end effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	5+ years	Total
Non-current payables	17		–	–	–	23,392	1,594	24,986
Non-interest bearing liabilities	18		37,684	61,249	1,558	–	–	100,491
Lease liability and interest	6		1,001	1,991	8,927	49,775	36,148	97,842
Loan	15		–	–	210,000	–	–	210,000
Interest and commitment fee from Long term loan	15	4.655%	–	2,444	2,444	–	–	4,888
Total			**38,685**	**65,684**	**222,929**	**73,167**	**37,742**	**438,207**

The following tables detail the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	Year end effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	Total
Non-current receivables	10	–	–	–	–	20,197	20,197
Non-interest bearing receivables	10	–	61,599	10,753	37,741	–	110,093
Cash and cash equivalents	13	0.000%	1,268			–	1,268
Variable interest rate instruments	12	2.905%	37,164			–	37,164
Total			**100,031**	**10,753**	**37,741**	**20,197**	**168,722**

2023

In thousands of EUR	Note	Year end effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1–5 years	Total
Non-current receivables	10	–	–	–	–	23,312	23,312
Non-interest bearing receivables	10	–	52,311	10,351	38,013	–	100,675
Cash and cash equivalents	13	0.0%	4,539	–	–	–	4,539
Variable interest rate instruments	12	3.88%	19,037	–	–	–	19,037
Total			**75,887**	**10,351**	**38,013**	**23,312**	**147,563**

25) Related Party Transactions

The immediate parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company are Atlas Services Belgium, SA, (from August 2008, up to July: Wirefree Services Nederland B.V.) and Orange SA (incorporated in France), respectively. Transactions with related parties have been conducted under standard business conditions. Receivables, liabilities, purchases and sales with related parties are summarised in the following tables:

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liabilities – non current		
Atlas Services Belgium (parent company)	220,000	–
Liabilities – current and unbilled supplies		
Atlas Services Belgium (parent company)	227	210,000
Orange Brand Services (fellow subsidiary)	2,410	2,391
Orange Global International Mobility (fellow subsidiary)	805	697
Orange SA (ultimate control.party)	120	1,523
Orange Romania (fellow subsidiary)	845	18
Orange CorpSec (subsidiary)	118	238
Other	943	175
	225,468	**215,042**
Dividends paid		
Atlas Services Belgium (parent company)	(83,000)	(83,000)
	(83,000)	**(83,000)**

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Purchases		
Orange SA (ultimate control.party)	10,453	10,727
Orange Brand Services (fellow subsidiary)	8,801	8,917
Atlas Services Belgium (mother company)	9,901	8,460
Orange Global International Mobility (fellow subsidiary)	1,862	1,880
Orange CorpSec (subsidiary)	1,166	1,314
Orange Polska (fellow subsidiary)	979	1,097
Other	470	909
	33,632	**33,304**

In thousands of EUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade accounts receivable – current		
Orange SA (ultimate control.party)	1,291	999
Orange SA - cash pool account	37,164	19,037
Orange Polska (fellow subsidiary)	353	552
Orange Espagne S.A.U. (fellow subsidiary)	399	42
Atlas Services Belgium (parent company)	494	58
Other	921	111
	40,622	**20,799**

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Sales		
Orange Polska (fellow subsidiary)	5,884	5,786
Equant (fellow subsidiary)	1,966	2,000
Orange SA (ultimate control.party)	635	449
Orange SA (ultimate control.party)	626	–
Other	407	38
	9,518	**8,273**

The following related party transactions are applicable for the Company:

- Management fees, brand fees – transactions mainly with Orange Brand Services and Orange SA (ultimate parent company);
- Intra-group international telecom services – mobile and other telecom services with other group companies; and
- Shared products – mobile and other telecom services with other group companies.

All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash mostly within 6 months of the reporting date, except for cash pool account and long term debt as these have individual maturities. None of the balances is secured. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by the related parties. No guarantees have been given or received.

26) Information on Income and Emoluments of Members of the Statutory Bodies, Supervisory Bodies, and Other Bodies of the Accounting Entity

The income and emoluments of the Company's members of the statutory body, supervisory body and other bodies are summarised in the following table:

In thousands of EUR	2024	2023
Board of Directors	2,566	2,368
Total	**2,566**	**2,368**

27) Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company is not involved in any legal proceedings outside of the normal course of business except for litigations for which provision was created (see Notes 16). The Management does not believe that the resolution of the Company's legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, the result of the operations, or cash flows.

Commitments

The Company has CAPEX commitments in a total amount of EUR 27,356 thousand (2023: EUR 27,807 thousand). The main consists of investment in network assets in the amount of EUR 10,605 thousand (2023: EUR 11,383 thousand), investments in fixed lines network assets in the amount of EUR 12,607 thousand (2023: EUR 10,861 thousand) and other less material investments in long-life assets.

The Company also has OPEX commitments in the total amount of EUR 68,557 thousand (2023: EUR 44,792 thousand) mainly related to the purchase of handsets in the amount of EUR 49,130 thousand (2023: EUR 21,989 thousand), energy purchase in the amount of EUR 15,618 thousand (2023: EUR 15,448 thousand), and network maintenance in the amount of EUR 3,309 thousand (2023: EUR 5,771 thousand).

Legal commitments

The Company has not given any guarantees to third parties in 2024 (2023: EUR 0 thousand).

28) Critical Accounting Estimates, Key Judgements, and Key Sources of Estimate Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The 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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that 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:

Estimated useful lives of property, plant, and equipment

Useful lives, which are described in Note 3 (c) and (d), are determined based on the Company's best estimate of the useful lives of long-term assets and are reviewed annually..

A change in estimated useful lives of assets by 10% against the actual depreciation as at 31 December 2024 would have increased / (decreased) the property plant and equipment amounts as shown below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
In thousands of EUR	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Estimated useful life in years +/-10%	6,341	(7,750)	6,540	(7,994)

The sensitivities were estimated based on year end balances and the actual results might differ from these estimates.

Estimated ARO

The Company is obligated to dismantle technical equipment and restore technical sites when it terminates its operation. The provision is based on dismantling costs (on a per-site basis) incurred by the Company to meet its environmental commitments over the asset dismantling and site restorations planning. The provision is assessed on the basis of the identified costs for the current financial year, extrapolated for future years by using the best estimate for the commitment settlement. It is discounted at a risk-free rate. This estimate is revised annually and the provision is consequently adjusted against the relevant asset where appropriate.

Sensitivity of ARO reserves

A change in discount rate by 100 bps and a change in dismantling costs by 10% against initial assumption as at 31 December 2023 would have increased / (decreased) the Estimated ARO by the amounts shown below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
In thousands of EUR	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate +/- 100 bps	(3,690)	4,306	(3,137)	3,656
Dismantling costs +/- 10%	4,257	(3,720)	3,648	(3,187)
Length +/- 1 year	(27)	27	(178)	179

The sensitivities were estimated based on year end balances and the actual results might differ from these estimates.

Estimated enforceable period for revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 requires judgements and assumptions regarding the enforceable period of contract. Determining the enforceable period, the Company takes into account the economic logic of the transaction, and also over which period the contractual terms have made the rights and obligations enforceable through exit options, early renewal options and other business practices. In developing the judgments, information from the historical behaviour of clients was used as well as their contractual terms to determine enforceable period (see Note 3 (j)).

Sensitivity of enforceable period

A change in enforceable period by 1 month against the initial assumption of 22 months as at 31 December 2024 would have increased / (decreased) the contract asset with direct impact to equity amount as shown below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
In thousands of EUR	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Enforceable period +/- 1month	72	(4,617)	690	(3,298)

The sensitivities were estimated based on year end balances and the actual results might differ from these estimates.

Sensitivity of lease term and discount rate for lease liability

A change in discount rate by 100 bps and a change in lease term by 1 year against initial assumption as at 31 December 2024 would have increased / (decreased) the lease liability by amounts shown below:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
In thousands of EUR	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate +/- 100bps month	(8,243)	9,141	(6,767)	7,495
Length +/- 1year	8,359	(7,067)	6,397	(7,067)

The sensitivities were estimated based on year end balances and the actual results might differ from these estimates.

29) Subsequent Events

No other events with a material impact on the true and fair presentation of facts as presented in these financial statements occurred after 31 December 2024 up to the preparation date of these financial statements.

30) Authorisation Of Financial Statements

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management on 6 june 2025.

Mariusz Gatza
Chief Executive Officer

Pascal Marchand
Chief Financial Officer