



OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.

Annual report for the year ending

31 December 2025

Foreword of the company management

Dear customers and business partners,

The year 2025 was another period of stable growth for OMV Slovakia and further strengthened our position in the market. We achieved an operating profit of EUR 21.53 million and a profit after tax of EUR 13.87 million, confirming the resilience of our business even in challenging market conditions.

We continued modernising our network – completing the reconstruction of former Benzinol stations, upgrading 18 sites, and expanding our portfolio of customer-appreciated services. The VIVA BILLA concept is now available at 65 locations, the MyStation app surpassed 500,000 users, and our service offering was broadened with new parcel lockers and complementary solutions for motorists.

Sustainability remains at the core of our strategy. Photovoltaic panels are now installed at 51% of our stations, we further expanded the network of EV charging points, and sales of HVO100 increased year-on-year by more than 100%. These steps reinforce our commitment to low-emission mobility and the circular economy.

In the area of HSSE, we continued to strengthen our safety culture, health support, and cyber resilience. Our employees remain the key to our success – in 2025, OMV Slovakia employed 190 people whose professionalism and dedication form the foundation of all our achievements.

We enter 2026 with a clear ambition to continue our transformation journey, bring forward the energy solutions of the future, and enhance the value we create for our customers, partners, and society.

Thank you for your trust and cooperation.

Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE)

Health

In 2025, OMV Slovensko continued to prioritize the health and well-being of employees. We strengthened our focus on preventive healthcare by expanding promoting wellness activities that support long-term physical and mental health. Regular occupational health risk assessments, ergonomic improvements at workplace, and awareness campaigns helped reduce health-related risks and supported a safe and productive work environment. The company also ensured compliance with all relevant health regulations and internal standards, reinforcing a culture where health protection is considered a shared responsibility.

Safety and Security

Safety remains a cornerstone of OMV Slovensko's operational excellence. Throughout the year, we implemented targeted measures to further minimize incidents and high-risk situations. These included ongoing safety trainings, management walks, and enhanced risk assessments across all key processes. We continued to strengthen our reporting culture by encouraging proactive identification of hazards and near-misses. Emergency preparedness was supported updates to response plans. Our continuous focus on behavioral safety and leadership engagement helped maintain high safety performance levels and supported our ambition of zero harm.

In 2025, OMV Slovensko reinforced its security framework to ensure the protection of people, assets, and business continuity. Cybersecurity resilience remained a priority, reflected in regular system monitoring, employee awareness initiatives, and adherence to corporate cybersecurity standards. These combined efforts supported a robust and adaptive security environment capable of responding effectively to evolving risks.

Environment

Environmental responsibility continued to guide our operational decisions and long-term strategic commitments. OMV Slovensko focused on reducing environmental impacts through effective energy management, emission reduction efforts, and responsible waste handling. We further improved environmental monitoring and compliance with national regulations and OMV Group environmental standards. Initiatives supporting sustainability, including resource efficiency and the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies, strengthened our contribution to climate and environmental protection goals. Transparency and continuous improvement remained core principles of our environmental performance.

Financial overview

In 2025, OMV Slovensko recognized an operating profit of EUR 21,53 million compared to the operating profit of EUR 21,81 million recognized in 2024. After deducting the result from financial operations and taxes, in 2025 OMV Slovensko generated a profit of EUR 13,87 million.

Retail sales

In 2025, OMV Slovakia confirmed again that the “more than just a filling station” strategy is a long-term commitment rather than a marketing slogan. All implemented innovations share one common objective – increasing value for the customer. Convenience, time savings and a positive experience during every visit are the key factors systematically shaping the development of the service station network and the services provided.

From the perspective of network development and customer experience, 2025 was a year of significant progress. The company completed the refurbishment of the former Benzinol stations, thereby ensuring a unified standard of design, services and technical equipment across Slovakia. A total of 18 filling stations were modernized, with three car wash facilities receiving a completely new design and technical solution.

Sustainability is an integral part of the company's development strategy. In 2025, OMV installed photovoltaic panels at an additional 19 filling stations, increasing their share to 51% of the entire network. As part of the transformation of its energy infrastructure, the company also expanded its e-mobility offering, installing charging stations at 17 locations during the year, 11 of which were directly at OMV stations. Through this step, OMV further strengthens its readiness for the evolving needs of motorists and supports the transition to low-emission mobility solutions.

OMV systematically responds to the needs of customers who prefer fast, practical and comprehensive solutions in one place.

The VIVA BILLA concept is currently available at 65 stations, with 15 new locations added in 2025. Customers can therefore complete quick grocery purchases without the need to visit a supermarket. SPS parcel lockers were added at 21 new locations, and self-service FlowersDrive flower boxes offering fresh bouquets were installed at three stations.

At 21 selected sites, customers can refill windscreen washer fluid directly from a dispenser, providing a more ecological and convenient solution.

In the area of fuels and mobility services, the company continued to expand the availability of the premium MaxxMotion Diesel product (to six additional sites) and AdBlue refueling directly from the pump, which is now available at 29 OMV stations. The common denominator of these activities is increasing comfort and efficiency for customers on the road.

In September 2025, the MyStation app surpassed 500,000 users and ranks among the most widely used digital tools for motorists in Slovakia. OMV views digitalization as a means of building long-term relationships with customers – also beyond the physical space of its service stations.

The loyalty program also gained a strong charitable dimension. During the year, customers donated 1.5 million points to the organizations Dobrý Anjel, Vlč and Amálka. Everyday decisions thus gained a broader social impact.

Market environment and wholesale business

Similar to 2024, in 2025 we also recorded a high price level of fuels on the Slovak market. The price difference compared to neighboring countries, especially the Czech Republic, is even more significant compared to 2024. As a result, the Slovak market remained attractive for importers, and imports continued to intensify. This was reflected in aggressive pricing strategies by some traders, which created pressure on margins, particularly in the western part of Slovakia.

A secondary consequence of lower prices in neighboring countries was the optimization of transport routes, increased refueling outside Slovakia, and reduced refueling through own storage tanks. In some cases, this occurred even at the cost of increasing the number of driven kilometers.

After 2024, when we completed the first-ever delivery of HVO100 in Slovakia, we continued its sales in 2025 and recorded a year-on-year increase of more than 100%, despite legislation that is not set up to support the development of alternative fuels and the decarbonization of transport.

Human resources management

The People & Culture Strategy fully supports the transformation of OMV as captured in the Strategy 2030. We have developed four strategic drivers: Employee Experience, Growing Talent, Organizational Evolution, and New Ways of Working. These are all powered by a solid foundation of Transformational Leadership, driven by our leaders. Building and retaining a talented and skilled team of employees is a key factor in the success of the strategy. We are committed to creating an environment in which every employee can learn, grow, connect, and collaborate. We are committed to ensuring fair treatment and equal opportunities for all employees, with zero tolerance for discrimination and harassment. Through our People & Culture Strategy, we are adapting current practices to foster an inclusive and purposeful workplace, promoting diversity. We create the same conditions for the self-fulfillment of

different groups of employees, both in terms of gender and age, taking into account education, qualifications and work experience.

Our culture is the practical expression of our values – „**We care, We're curious, We progress**” - it's how we work together, make decisions, and generate new ideas. Having a valued culture ensures that our people can perform at their best and fully realize their potential, creating a cycle of success that lifts our entire company. Our values are how we bring our purpose – “Re-inventing Essentials for Sustainable Living” and our strategy: “From Value Chain to Value Circle” to life:

- „We care” - We show respect, speak up, and act responsibly towards each other, our customers, and the environment
- „We're curious” - We learn by being inclusive, asking questions, sharing our knowledge and having the courage to try new things
- „We progress” - We take ownership, trusting and empowering each other to make bold decisions to deliver safely and at speed

We guarantee to every employee the rights arising from labor-legal relations without any restrictions, in accordance with legal standards, including the field of personal data protection.

We believe that the determination and ability of our employees and partners, combined with the support of our customers, will ensure that our company continues to be successful in the upcoming years.

As of 31th December 2025, OMV Slovensko had 205 employees, 149 women and 56 men. Their average age was 39,6.

Resolution of owners - Profit distribution for the year 2025

In year 2025 the company OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. recognized a profit of EUR 13,87 million. Owners of OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. suggest the profit of EUR 13,87 million to distribute as dividends to the owners.

The management of the company confirms that the Company complies with the existing regulations related to the environmental protection.

Foreign branches

The Company does not have any foreign branches.

Acquisition of own shares, temporary certificates, business shares and shares, temporary certificates and business shares of the parent entity

In the period to which the annual report relates the Company did not acquire the above-stated shares, certificates and business shares.

Significant events occurring after 31 December 2025

After 31 December 2025, there were no events that would have a significant effect on the performance of OMV Slovensko, s.r.o., its financial position and the results of its operations.



Peter Vyšný

Statutory representative



Martin Bátora

Proxy

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PREPARED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS
ADOPTED BY THE EU)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Owners and Director of OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. ("the Company"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025;

and, for the year from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025:

- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows;

and

- notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information

("the financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) as adopted by the Slovak Chamber of Auditors (Code of Ethics for Auditors) together with the ethical requirements of the Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on the amendments and supplements to the Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended (Act on Statutory Audit), that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements in the Slovak Republic.



We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors and the ethical requirements of the Act on Statutory Audit.

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

Responsibilities of Statutory Body and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The statutory body is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the statutory body 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, the statutory body 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 the statutory body 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 the statutory body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the statutory body'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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Reporting on other information in the Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report prepared in accordance with the Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting as amended ("the Act on Accounting") but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information in the Annual Report and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon as part of our engagement to audit the financial statements.

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability reporting that forms part of the other information and provided a separate unmodified auditor's conclusion thereon that is included within the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information in the Annual Report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit of the financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

With respect to the Annual Report, we are required by the Act on Accounting to express an opinion on whether the other information given in the Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements prepared for the same financial year, and whether it contains information required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- the other information given in the Annual Report for the year from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 is consistent with the financial statements prepared for the same financial year; and
- the Annual Report contains information required by the Act on Accounting.



In addition to this, in light of the knowledge of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit of the financial statements, we are required by the Act on Accounting to report if we have identified material misstatements in the other information in the Annual Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Audit firm:

KPMG Slovensko spol. s r.o.
License SKAU No. 96



Responsible auditor:

Ing. Peter Žoldák
License UDVA No. 1061

Bratislava, March 26, 2026

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in EUR)
As of 31 December 2025

	<i>Note</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	211 548 711	215 032 910
Other financial assets	8	0	2 274 152
Deferred tax asset	7	3 924 033	3 383 909
Total non-current assets		<u>215 472 744</u>	<u>220 690 972</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	9	21 294 531	21 741 978
Trade and other receivables	10	45 167 994	40 480 204
Other financial receivables	8	10 997 765	9 942 803
Income tax receivable		0	40 319
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1 607 158	1 629 799
Total current assets		<u>79 067 448</u>	<u>73 835 103</u>
		<u>294 540 191</u>	<u>294 526 075</u>
TOTAL ASSETS			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Registered capital	12	28 248 025	28 248 025
Legal and other funds	12	2 824 803	2 824 803
Accumulated earnings/ (loss)	12	20 026 132	15 230 625
Total equity		<u>51 098 959</u>	<u>46 303 453</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability – non-current	14	74 960 978	77 112 363
Provisions	15	8 330 887	8 584 199
Other financial liabilities	16	4 134 617	4 205 462
Loan from mother company	13	18 600 000	16 000 000
Total non-current liabilities		<u>106 026 482</u>	<u>105 902 024</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	16	93 800 069	114 526 173
Cash pooling payables	16	29 963 986	5 112 684
Lease liability – current	14	6 751 139	7 668 272
Other financial liabilities		0	10 536
Income tax payable		697 522	0
Loan from mother company	13	6 202 034	15 002 934
Total current liabilities		<u>137 414 750</u>	<u>142 320 599</u>
		<u>243 433 326</u>	<u>248 222 623</u>
		<u>294 532 286</u>	<u>294 526 075</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (in EUR)
For the year ended 31 December 2025**

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year Ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>Year Ended 31 December 2024</i>
Revenues from contract with customers - merchandise	17	999 680 176	994 877 934
Revenues from contract with customers - services	17	14 505 113	12 461 835
Other revenues	17	6 164 271	4 613 251
Other operating (expenses)/revenues, net		(1 083 879)	689 310
Income from collateral			0
Excise tax	17	(248 855 400)	(233 405 707)
Cost of merchandise sold		(644 027 348)	(663 667 996)
Consumed material and energy	18	(3 923 274)	(3 279 361)
Services	19	(70 831 122)	(63 326 902)
Personnel expenses	20	(11 837 452)	(10 598 863)
Depreciation and amortization	5	(18 265 415)	(16 553 920)
Operating profit		<u>21 525 670</u>	<u>21 809 581</u>
Interest income		246 346	134 379
Interest expense		<u>(3 025 352)</u>	<u>(2 858 059)</u>
Profit before taxes		18 746 664	19 085 902
Income taxes	21	(4 876 947)	(3 811 692)
Profit for the year		<u>13 869 717</u>	<u>15 274 210</u>
Other total comprehensive income and loss			0
Total comprehensive income		<u>13 869 717</u>	<u>15 274 210</u>

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (in EUR)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Registered Capital</i>	<i>Legal Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Accumulated (loss) / earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024		28 248 025	2 824 803	16 228 171	47 300 999
Dividends	12			(16 271 756)	(16 271 756)
Reduction of capital funds				-	-
Allotment to the legal reserve fund		-	-		
Net profit for the year		-	-	15 274 210	15 274 210
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024		28 248 025	2 824 803	15 230 625	46 303 453
Dividends	12			(9 074 210)	(9 074 210)
Allotment to the legal reserve fund				-	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	13 869 717	13 869 717
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025		28 248 025	2 824 803	20 026 132	51 098 959

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT (in EUR)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Year Ended 31 December 2025	Year Ended 31 December 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	18 746 664	19 085 902
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income taxes to net cash provided operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	18 265 415	16 553 920
Provisions	(253 312)	(134 600)
Foreign exchange differences, net	(143 559)	51 468
Net finance cost	2 779 006	2 723 680
Profit/Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	608 167	(648 874)
Other non-cash items	(317 577)	(463 297)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	39 684 804	37 168 199
Changes in receivables	(4 000 818)	8 499 864
Changes in inventories	447 447	488 391
Changes in payables	(20 815 391)	21 053 163
Net cash generated from operations	15 316 043	67 209 617
Interest received	213 935	63 838
Interest paid	(1 055 000)	(809 000)
Income tax received (paid)	(4 679 230)	(3 688 968)
Net cash from operating activities	9 795 748	62 775 487
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(10 380 657)	(58 039 558)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6 046	2 950 329
Net cash flows from/paid in investing activities	(10 374 611)	(55 089 229)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend payment	(9 074 210)	(16 271 757)
Financial resources received from the group via cash pooling	24 851 302	(17 223 755)
Net change in loans and borrowings	(6 200 000)	31 000 000
Repayment of bank loans	0	(320)
Repayment of leases	(9 020 870)	(7 329 931)
Net cash paid in financing activity	556 222	(9 825 763)
Net increase/(decrease) of cash and cash equivalents	(22 641)	(2 139 505)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1 629 799	3 769 304
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1 607 158	1 629 799

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Description of the Company

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. (hereinafter the "Company" or "OMV Slovensko") is a limited liability company and its registered seat is located at Einsteinova 25, 851 01 Bratislava, Slovak Republic. The Company was established and incorporated on 3 May 1991. The Company's identification number (IČO) is 00 604 381. The Company's tax identification number (DIČ) is 2020491407.

The Company's activities include the sale and distribution of fuel, the operation of fuel stations and the retail of fuel, electricity, food and beverages.

1.2. Ownership Structure

<i>Partner</i>	<i>Amount of Contribution</i>	<i>Ownership %</i>	<i>Voting Rights</i>
OMV Downstream GmbH	28 247 030	99,996 %	99,996 %
Dr. Wolfgang Schilcher	996	0,004 %	0,004 %

1.3. Members of the Company's Bodies as at 31 December 2024

<i>Statutory representative</i>	<i>Proxy</i>
Ing. Peter Vyšný	Ing. Miriam Fellingnerová Ing. Renáta Rafajová Ing. Eva Poncová Martin Bátora Ing. Roman Vančík

1.4. Unlimited Liability

The Company is not an unlimited liability partner in any other company.

1.5. Legal Basis for Preparing the Financial Statements

These financial statements are the annual financial statements of OMV Slovensko and are prepared under Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. The financial statements were prepared for the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter "EU").

As of December 31, 2025, the company has a negative working capital of 24 519 611 EUR which plans to cover by funds received from the parent company in the form of cash pooling. Another option is to use the credit line at Unicredit Bank and VUB Bank in the amount of 66 130 000 EUR.

The financial statements are intended for general use and information, and are not intended for the purposes of any specific user or for the consideration of any specific transactions. Accordingly, users should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern assumption and are prepared as regular financial statements.

1.6. Approval of the 2024 Financial Statements

OMV Slovensko's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 25 June 2025.

1.7. Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is a member of the following group of companies:

	<i>Ultimate Parent Company</i>	<i>Direct Parent Company</i>
Name:	OMV Downstream GmbH Vienna	OMV Downstream GmbH Vienna
Seat:	Trabrennstrasse 6-8, 1020 Vienna Austria	Trabrennstrasse 6-8, 1020 Vienna Austria
Place of filing of the consolidated financial statements:	Trabrennstrasse 6-8, 1020 Vienna Austria	Trabrennstrasse 6-8, 1020 Vienna Austria

2. ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following new standards and interpretations are effective from 1 January 2025

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of exchangeability (issued in August 2023)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Earlier application is permitted.

Under IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, a company uses a spot exchange rate when translating a foreign currency transaction. In some jurisdictions, no spot rate is available because a currency cannot be exchanged into another currency.

IAS 21 was amended to clarify:

- when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and
- how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability.

The amendments also include additional disclosure requirements to help users to assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements on initial application.

2.1 NEW OR AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE FOR ANNUAL PERIODS BEGINNING AFTER 1 JANUARY 2024, NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AS AT 20 JANUARY 2025

The following issued new standards and interpretations were issued with the possibility of early application and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued in May 2024)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted.

Settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems

There has been diversity in practice over the timing of the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, particularly when they are settled using electronic payment system. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognised and derecognised.

Under the amendments, a company generally derecognises its trade payable on the settlement date. Normally this is the date, on which payment is completed.

The amendments also provide an optional exception, which allows the company to derecognise its trade payable earlier than the settlement date, potentially on the date when payment is initiated and cannot be cancelled. The exception is available when the company uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria:

- no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

Companies can choose to apply the exception for electronic payments on a system-by-system basis.

Classification of financial assets with ESG-linked features

Under IFRS 9, it was unclear whether the contractual cash flows of some financial assets with ESG-linked features represented SPPI, which is a condition for measurement at amortised cost. This could have resulted in financial assets with ESG-linked features being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs – e.g. where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract.

Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature.

The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are:

OMV Slovensko, s.r.o.
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- not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs; and
- are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Contractually linked instruments (CLIs) and non-recourse features

The amendments clarify the key characteristics of CLIs and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. The amendments also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non-recourse features (the 'look through' test).

Disclosures on investments in equity instruments

The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – (issued on 18 December 2024)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted.

The amendments enable nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are sometimes referred to as renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs), to be better reflected in the financial statements. The amendments:

- Clarify the application of the own use exemption to these contracts.
- Amend the hedge accounting requirements to allow contracts for electricity from nature-dependent renewable energy sources to be used as a hedging instrument if certain conditions are met.
- Introduce additional disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and future cash flow

The Company plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Annual Improvements Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted. The amendment on derecognition of lease liabilities applies only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

In this volume of improvements, the IASB makes minor amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and to a further four accounting standards. The amendments to IFRS 9 address:

- a conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers over the initial measurement of trade receivables; and
- how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability under paragraph 23 of IFRS 9.

The amendments to IFRS 9 require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. They also clarify that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The major changes in the requirements are summarised below.

A more structured statement of profit or loss

IFRS 18 introduces newly defined 'operating profit' and 'profit or loss before financing and income tax' subtotals and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities: operating, investing and financing.

Under IFRS 18, companies are no longer permitted to disclose operating expenses only in the notes. A company presents operating expenses in a way that provides the 'most useful structured summary' of its expenses by either:

- nature;
- function; or
- using a mixed presentation.

If any operating expenses are presented by function, then new disclosures apply.

MPMs – Disclosed and subject to audit

IFRS 18 also requires some 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for Management Performance Measures ("MPMs"), requiring them to be:

- a subtotal of income and expenses;
- used in public communications outside the financial statements; and
- reflective of management's view of financial performance.

For each MPM presented, companies need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Greater disaggregation of information

To provide investors with better insight into financial performance, the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements.

This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and are required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

Other changes applicable to the primary financial statements

IFRS 18 sets operating profit as a starting point for the indirect method of presenting cash flows from operating activities and eliminates the option for classifying interest and dividend cash flows as operating activities in the cash flow statement (this differs for companies with specified main business activities). It also requires goodwill to be presented as a new line item on the face of the balance sheet.

Transition

In its annual financial statements prepared for the period in which the new standard is first applied, an entity shall disclose, for the comparative period immediately preceding that period, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between:

- the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18; and
- the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

The Company plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

The Company expects that the new standard, when initially applied, will have a material impact of presentation of financial statements and is currently assessing the most significant impact.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET APPLIED - STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

The following issued new standards and interpretations were issued with the possibility of early application and have not been early adopted by the Company.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued in May 2024) and Amendments (issued in August 2025).

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19.

A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date:

- it does not have public accountability;
- its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary applying IFRS 19 is required to clearly state in its explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

The Company is currently eligible to apply IFRS 19 and is in the process of assessment of the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 19..

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (issued on 13 November 2025)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments clarify that:

- a company with a non-hyperinflationary functional currency uses the closing rate at the latest reporting date when translating all the financial statement amounts (including comparatives) into its hyperinflationary presentation currency; and
- a company uses the closing rate at the latest reporting date when translating all amounts (excluding comparatives) of a foreign operation with a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into the company's hyperinflationary presentation currency and applies the change in the general price index to restate the comparatives.

The Company plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2027.

The Company does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance

This individual financial statement was compiled as a regular financial statement for the accounting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, according to § 17 par. 6 of the NRSR Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on accounting as amended (Accounting Act) and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards in force in the EU ("IFRS")

(b) Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The reporting currency and the functional currency of the Company is the euro (EUR). The data in the financial statements are reported in EUR unless stated otherwise.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Owned Assets

Property, plant and equipment (hereinafter "non-current tangible assets") are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Internally generated non-current tangible assets are measured at their own cost, which include the cost of material, direct wages, and overhead costs directly associated with the production of non-current tangible assets until the asset is put into use.

(ii) Leased Assets

In general, IFRS 16 applies to all leases, including leases of assets with a right-of-use under a sublease. According to IFRS 16.4, the lessee may choose whether to apply IFRS 16 to leases of intangible assets (except for rights held by the lessee under a licensing agreement). OMV does not apply IFRS 16 to leases

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of intangible assets. Furthermore, OMV has decided to use the exemptions for reporting short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (see section 2.3 for short-term leases and section 2.4 for leases of low-value assets). This means that lease payments under such contracts are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term (IFRS 16.5-8).

Short term leases

In OMV, the recognition exemption for short-term leases is generally applied for all lease contracts (all asset classes) which:

- at the commencement date have a lease term of 12 months or less (taking into account the effect of extension and termination options, see chapter 5.1), and
- do not contain a purchase option (irrespective of the probability of execution).

Therefore, a one-year lease with a renewal option that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise is not a short-term lease. If a lease which was accounted for as a short-term lease is subject to a modification (see chapter 6.3), this lease has to be considered as a new lease on the effective date of modification. In case a contract which originally did not fall under the short term lease exemption is prolonged and the remaining lease term is 12 months or less the short-term lease exemption shall not be applied.

Low value asset lease

OMV applies the low value lease exemption in general for the following types of underlying assets (without a detailed check of the value of the underlying asset as described below):

- Office furniture;
- Computers, cellular phones and office electronic devices;
- Printers and copy machines;
- Coffee machines;
- Other small value office fixtures (e.g. water coolers, soap dispensers);
- Payment terminals at filling stations (in unmanned filling stations as well as in filling station shops).

In addition, the low-value lease exemption is applied to lease contracts where the underlying value of the leased asset when it is new (regardless of the age of the leased asset) is less than 5.000 EUR and if both:

- the lessee can benefit from the use of the assets on their own, or together with, other resources that are readily available to the lessee; and
- the underlying asset is not dependent on other assets.

The low-value lease exemption can be applied to land only if the leased piece of land can be used independently from other land leases (e.g. a small piece of land used for ground water inspections next to the refinery). The low-value exemption cannot be applied to cars, servers and video-conference systems because they usually exceed the value of 5.000 EUR as defined above. Lease payments associated with low leases are recognized as operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease (unless another systematic basis for allocation of the expenses is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit) and booked on the separate HFM account 5F6522.

(iii) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditures incurred to replace a component of non-current tangible assets that is accounted for separately, including inspections and overhaul expenditure, are capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and exceed its original performance, and if the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenses are recognized only if they are expected to result in an increase in future economic benefits inherent in the asset beyond its original performance. All other expenditures made after the acquisition of non-current tangible assets to restore or maintain the extent of future economic benefits are expensed as incurred.

(iv) Depreciation

Non-current tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Land and assets under construction are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life	Annual Depreciation Rate
Buildings and structures	20 years	5,0 %
Machines and equipment	4 – 15 years	6,7 – 25,0 %
Right of use means of transport	1.1 – 4 years	25,0 – 100 %
Right of use land and buildings	1.1 – 30 years	3,33% – 90,9%

Non-current tangible assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of non-current tangible assets is fully reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

Expenditure relating to fixed asset items when they are put into use increases their carrying amount only if the Company can expect future economic benefits beyond its original performance. All other expenses are recognized as repairs and maintenance in the expense of the period to which they are incurred.

(d) Non-Current Intangible Assets

(i) Software

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Software is amortized using linear amortization over its expected useful life, which is four years.

(ii) Subsequent Expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it may be expected that such capitalization will increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are expensed as they incurred.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Valuation

A financial instrument is any contract that results in the creation of a financial asset for one accounting unit and a financial liability or an equity instrument for the other entity.

Purchase or sale of financial assets that results in property and financial settlement within the time frame specified in the general regulation or within the timeframe customary in that market shall be reported at the date of the financial settlement.

(ii) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement of a financial asset

Financial assets are classified in one of three categories as financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The only financial assets of the Company are Trade Receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade receivables that do not have a significant component of financing, for which the Company has adopted for a simplified accounting policy, are valued at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Subsequent valuation

The Company recognizes Trade Receivables at amortized cost. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method ("EIR") and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is disposed, changed or impaired.

Depreciation of financial assets

Financial assets (or, if applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are disposed when:

- the rights to acquire cash flows from such property expire,
or
- The Company transferred its rights to cash flows from the respective assets, respectively. and (a) the Company has transferred almost all the risks and rewards incidental to the asset in question, or (b) the Company has not carried all the risks and rewards arising from of the property in question, nor did it leave them, but transferred control of these assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has a provision for expected loss (ECL) for all debt financial instruments that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. The amount of expected loss is based on the difference between all contractual cash flows payable to the Company under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to derive from the discounted original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral or other collateral held as part of the contractual terms.

Expected losses on receivables are reported in two phases. In the case of credit exposure, with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, provision for expected losses resulting from possible failures in the next 12 months (12-month ECL) are created. For credit exposure with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the provision for the credit loss provision expected over the total remaining life of the exposure, regardless of the timing of the failure (ECL over the lifetime), is required.

The Company applies the ECL calculation approach for business receivables. For this reason, the company follows on a half-yearly basis the changes in credit risk based on the probability of bankruptcy of individual customers who report open items to the company as at 30 June and 31 December of the year.

The Company creates an allowance of 100% on receivables overdue over 90 days and receivables that are subject to recovery through court proceedings.

The Company considers a financial asset to be defaulted if the contractual payments are 90 days and more than 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may consider a financial asset to be defaulted even if, on the basis of internal or external information, it is unlikely that the Company will acquire a full unpaid contractual amount without collateralizing collateral. A financial asset is depreciated when all reasonable options for recovery of contractual cash flows are exhausted.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Primary recognition and valuation

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); this classification applies to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (for example, short positions in securities), contingent consideration payable by an acquirer in a business combination, and other financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition.

Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value, increased by directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include Trade payables and Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Subsequent valuation

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition of the liabilities, as well as through the amortization process using the effective interest rate method.

The amortized carrying amount is calculated by taking into account any discounts or premiums on settlement and any fees or costs that form an integral part of the EIR. The amortization using the effective interest rate method is recognized in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized if the obligation to meet the obligation is met, cancelled, or the liability has expired. If an existing financial liability is replaced by a different liability to the same borrower under substantially different terms, or if an existing liability changes significantly, such replacement or change is recognized as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of the new liability with the difference in the relevant carrying amount being recognized in of the economic result.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost (including additional costs such as freight, customs duties, and commissions) or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The weighted average method is used for inventories of the same type.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash in bank accounts, placements and other highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The company has assessed the expected credit losses and considers them to be insignificant considering the maturity and credit rating of the banks.

(h) Accruals

The Company makes an estimate of expenses and liabilities that have not been invoiced at the reporting date. These expenses and liabilities are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements of the periods in which they incurred.

(i) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current tangible and non-current intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent to which the asset is impaired. If the recoverable amount for an individual asset cannot be estimated, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In assessing the 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but in such a way that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Payables from Employee Benefits

The Company operates unfunded defined long-term benefit programs comprising one-off retirement payments. In line with IAS 19 "Employee benefits", employee benefit costs are assessed using the "Projected Unit Credit Method". Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees. The liabilities related to the benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by market yields on Slovak government bonds, which have maturity periods approximating the maturity periods of the related liability. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Past service cost is recognized when incurred to the extent of the already paid benefits, and the remaining amount is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

(k) Social Security

The Company makes contributions to the Slovak government's health, retirement payment, medical insurance and unemployment schemes based on gross salary payments at the statutory rates in force during the year. The employees also bear a portion of these contributions. The cost of the social security payments is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related salary cost. The Company has no obligation to contribute to these schemes beyond the statutory rates in force.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. A provision is measured on the basis of the best estimate made by the management of the cost of the liability settlement as at the reporting date. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows by a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The Company accrues costs relating to the abandonment of its fuel stations and any related restoration costs. Estimated abandonment and restoration costs are based on current legislation, technology, and price levels. The provision for abandonment and restoration is measured in an amount that includes all anticipated future costs related to abandonment and restoration discounted to their present value and reflecting inflation. The discount rate used reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Changes in the provisions for dismantling and site restoration are reflected in the valuation of related assets in accordance with IFRIC 1 "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities".

(m) Accounting for revenue from customer contracts

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when goods or services are rendered without value added tax and discounts at a given moment or time in accordance with IFRS 15, to show the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration for which The Company is expected to qualify in exchange for these goods and services. OMV Slovakia is the owner of the goods sold at petrol stations. However, there are certain goods and services for which OMV acts only as an intermediary (agent). Therefore, when presenting the sale of NOB goods, it is necessary to determine whether OMV acts as principal or agent according to IFRS 15.

Main principles:

- OMV controls the goods if it bears the inventory risk before handing them over to the customer or if it can set the price of the goods. If OMV does not bear this risk, it is an intermediary and revenue is reported on a net basis (only the margin).
- When selling goods where OMV does not have the inventory risk (e.g. certain types of magazine sales, highway vignettes, event tickets – where all unsold items are returned to the supplier), OMV accounts for only the commission.
- When selling goods where OMV bears the inventory risk (e.g. cigarettes, employee clothing, consumable materials, when it owns them before the sale), OMV is the principal and revenue is reported on a gross basis.
- When providing services, it is decisive whether OMV controls the right to the service before it is provided to the customer.
- Examples of agency sales (net presentation): highway vignettes, newspapers, toys (with buy-back of unsold items), sale of event tickets (without inventory risk).
- Examples of principal sales (gross presentation): cigarettes (without the possibility of returning unsold goods, OMV bears the inventory risk)

To implement this main principle, a five-step model has been developed:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

Revenue from the sale of fuels is recognized at the moment of delivery to the customer based on the actual measured or estimated amount of fuels and the agreed price.

(i) Merchandise Sold and Services Rendered

In relation to the sale of goods, revenue is recognized when all significant risks and rewards associated with ownership have been transferred to the buyer and when there are no significant uncertainties regarding consideration, associated costs, and possible claims or returns of goods. Revenue is recognized net of discounts. Revenue is not recognized if there is significant uncertainty as to whether the consideration for the sale and the related costs will be settled, whether the goods will be returned, or whether the Company will continue to exercise managerial involvement in relation to the goods. Revenue from services is recognized when the relevant services have been rendered.

The Company offers a loyalty program that encourages customers to make repeat visits and purchase products or services. It primarily applies to regular customers who register and earn points or benefits for their purchases. The main benefits are cost savings, access to special promotions, and greater convenience in using the services. The earning of points under the loyalty program is recognized as an expense of the Company against liabilities, and upon redemption of the points, the liabilities are released to the Company's revenue.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued by reference to the outstanding principal amount using the applicable effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to its net carrying amount.

(n) Financial expenses

Financial expenses include borrowing costs calculated using the effective interest rate, foreign exchange gains and losses and bank charges. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Income Tax

Income tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Income tax is calculated from the accounting profit under IFRS as adopted by the EU, adjusted by items defined by regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, and after applying taxable and non-deductible items for tax purposes, using the income tax rate of 24%.

Deferred income tax is calculated, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is also accounted for where there is a possibility to carry forward tax losses into future periods. Deferred tax is calculated at the income tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is to be realized or the liability settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income.

When calculating deferred tax, the expected method of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities is also considered. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will generate a sufficient tax base in the future against which the asset can be utilized. Carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are always considered as at the reporting date.

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

(p) Lease

The assessment of whether or not a contract constitutes a lease depends on the substance of the contract and requires an assessment of whether the performance of the contract depends on the use of a specific, clearly identifiable asset or whether the contract grants the right to use the asset for a period of time in exchange. The lessee has the right to control the use of the asset and obtain significant economic benefits from its use.

The Company does not apply IFRS 16 to leases of intangible assets, short-term lease contracts (less than one year) and to leases where the underlying asset is less than EUR 5,000.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes an asset with a right of use and a lease obligation at the date of the lease. An asset with a right of use is initially measured at acquisition costs and is presented in the separate balance sheet line "Property, plant and equipment". An asset with a right of use is subsequently measured using the cost model. The amortization period is equal to the estimated useful life of the underlying asset or the lease term. Depreciated assets with a right to use are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in conditions occur that could mean that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, but at least as of the balance sheet date.

The lease obligation is initially recognized at the present value of future lease payments and is recognized in the separate balance sheet line 'Obligations under lease'. Subsequently, the lease obligation is increased by the relevant interest calculated on the basis of the incremental interest rate and reduced by the lease payments. Interest is reported in the individual statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the line 'Interest expense'.

Leases for an indefinite period of time are limited to the earliest date on which the lease can be terminated by the lessee (generally up to 20 years) or the lessor (taking into account previous customs and economic reasons for those practices). The useful life of fixed-term leasing contracts corresponds to the contractual period.

Total lease payments under exceptions (leases of intangible assets, short-term lease contracts and leases where the underlying is of low value) are recognized as operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the individual income statement and other comprehensive income.

(q) Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is accounted for as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(r) Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement was processed using the indirect method. In previous accounting periods, changes in cash from cash-pooling were presented in the Statement of Cash Flows in the section Cash Flows from Investing Activities. In 2025, there was a change in the reporting of cash flows from cash-pooling, as in 2025 the following reporting represents a more appropriate representation of the nature of the transactions:

- the annual net change in the cash-pooling account, which has a positive balance (receivable) in the section Cash flows from investment activities within the Statement of cash flows and
- the annual net change in the cash-pooling account, which has a negative balance (liability) in the Cash flows from financial activity section of the Cash Flow Statement.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In applying the Company's accounting policies described in Note 3, OMV Slovakia has taken the following decisions regarding uncertainties and estimates that affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements. There is a risk of possible future adjustments in relation to such matters in the following areas:

Provision for Abandonment and Restoration

The financial statements include significant provisions for the abandonment and restoration of fuel stations. The provisions are based on estimates of the future costs and are also impacted by estimates of the timing of cash flows and of the discount rates used. The provisions take into account costs estimated for the abandonment of fuel stations and for the restoration of sites to their original condition based on past abandonment and restoration costs for similar fuel stations. Refer to Note 15 for further details.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the assets can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required in determining the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the expected value and timing of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Rates of depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization rates are determined by reference to the anticipated period of useful economic life of the components of tangible and intangible assets, and this assessment involves significant management judgment.

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5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Right of use land and building</i>	<i>Plant and Equipment</i>	<i>Right of use means of transport</i>	<i>Assets under Construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2024	151 150 732	99 027 723	74 873 378	515 932	7 797 189	333 364 954
Additions	36 988 002	19 051 123	6 236 129	150 382	14 815 427	77 241 063
Úbytky	(2 080 240)	-	(318 146)	(10 790)	-	(2 409 176)
Presuny	666 000	-	3 294 000	-	(3 960 000)	-
31. december 2024	<u>186 724 494</u>	<u>118 078 846</u>	<u>84 085 361</u>	<u>655 524</u>	<u>18 652 616</u>	<u>408 196 841</u>
At 1 Jan 2025	186 724 494	118 078 846	84 085 361	655 524	18 652 616	408 196 841
Additions	2 554 575	4 901 087	3 090 835	110 660	4 735 247	15 392 404
Disposals	(54 581)	-	(2 501 486)	-	-	(2 556 067)
Transfers	6 302 652	-	6 318 157	-	(12 620 809)	-
At 31 Dec 2025	<u>195 527 140</u>	<u>122 979 933</u>	<u>90 992 867</u>	<u>766 184</u>	<u>10 767 054</u>	<u>421 033 178</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 Jan 2024	97 492 313	24 807 639	54 216 352	345 829	-	176 862 133
Depreciation	4 044 194	8 179 255	4 912 792	78 669	-	17 214 910
Transfers	41 044	-	(41 042)	-	-	2
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upward/downward revision in estimates	-	(660 989)	-	-	-	(660 989)
Disposals	(28 785)	-	(218 437)	(4 903)	-	(252 125)
At 31 Dec 2024	<u>101 548 766</u>	<u>32 325 905</u>	<u>58 869 665</u>	<u>419 595</u>	-	<u>193 163 931</u>
At 1 Jan 2025	101 548 766	32 325 905	58 869 665	419 595	-	193 163 931
Depreciation	4 429 214	9 063 595	5 403 082	108 531	-	19 004 422
Transfers	(1 969)	-	1 969	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upward/downward revision in estimates	-	(739 007)	-	-	-	(739 007)
Disposals	(53 659)	-	(1 891 218)	-	-	(1 944 877)
At 31 Dec 2025	<u>105 922 352</u>	<u>40 650 493</u>	<u>62 383 498</u>	<u>528 126</u>	-	<u>209 484 439</u>
Net Book Value						
At 31 Dec 2024	<u>85 175 728</u>	<u>85 752 941</u>	<u>25 215 696</u>	<u>235 930</u>	<u>18 652 616</u>	<u>215 032 910</u>
At 31 Dec 2025	<u>89 604 788</u>	<u>82 329 441</u>	<u>28 609 369</u>	<u>238 058</u>	<u>10 767 054</u>	<u>211 548 711</u>

The most significant investment projects for 2025 include:

- Construction and opening of the Lipníky filling station (built for us by a turnkey developer)
- Interior renovation at 18 filling stations
- Renovation of CW halls at 3 filling stations (without technology replacement)
- Installation of PV at 19 filling stations
- Replacement of dispensing stands at 10 filling stations
- Expansion of MM Diesel product sales at 6 filling stations
- Addition of AdBlue sales through outdoor above-ground containers at 29 filling stations
- Extension of the lease agreement for the Zeleneč filling station land (financial leasing)

Property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2025 include assets related to a provision for the abandonment and restoration of fuel stations with a net book value of EUR 3 443 084 (31 December 2024: EUR 3 477 331).

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As at 31 December 2025, no buildings, structures, machinery and equipment have been pledged as collateral for interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

6. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Analysis of deferred tax receivable:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deferred tax receivable from provisions	1 999 413	2 060 208
Deferred tax receivable from inventory	95 760	114 671
Deferred tax payable from tangible assets (including IFRS16)	(20 454 495)	(21 469 084)
Deferred tax receivable from receivables	352 215	361 934
Deferred tax receivable from IFRS 16 leasing	19 610 908	20 347 352
Deferred tax receivable from payables	2 320 232	1 968 828
Total deferred tax asset, net	<u>3 924 033</u>	<u>3 383 909</u>

Movements in deferred taxes arising from temporary differences were recognized with an impact on profit or loss.

Net deferred income tax as at 31 December 2025 was calculated using a corporate income tax rate of 24%, and as at 31 December 2024 it was also calculated using a corporate income tax rate of 24%.

7. OTHER FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES

<i>Item</i>	31 Dec 2025
Defferals	472 256
Advance payments	8 902 696
Other receivables	1 622 813
Total	<u>10 997 765</u>

Other financial receivables in 2025 include advances paid for the purchase of assets and defferals posting.

<i>Item</i>	31 Dec 2024
Defferals	115 579
Advance payments	9 827 224
Total	<u>9 942 803</u>

8. INVENTORIES

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Refined petroleum products	13 888 126	15 335 053
Merchandise – full agency	7 406 405	6 406 925
Total	<u>21 294 531</u>	<u>21 741 978</u>

Movements in provision for inventories were as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2025
At 1 Jan 2025	477 797
Creation/ Release, netto	(78 799)
At 31 Dec 2025	<u>398 998</u>

	Year ended 31 Dec 2024
At 1 Jan 2024	361 542
Creation/Release, netto	116 255
At 31 Dec 2024	<u>477 797</u>

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As at 31 December 2025 no inventories were pledged to secure interest-bearing borrowings and loans. The inventories are fully insured.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Trade receivables	42 894 584	39 895 760
Receivables from related parties	4 122 190	2 652 359
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(1 848 780)</u>	<u>(2 067 915)</u>
Total	<u>45 167 994</u>	<u>40 480 204</u>

As of 31 December 2025, the Company disclosed trade receivables which are due of EUR 34 992 915 and which are overdue of EUR 7 901 669 (without taking into account any allowance). In the prior year period, as of 31 December 2024, the Company disclosed trade receivables which are due of EUR 32 379 762 and which are overdue of EUR 7 515 998 (without taking into account any allowance).

The average maturity period for selling goods at wholesale is 24.2 days. The company created 100 percent allowances for all receivables more than 90 days past due.

Before accepting any new customer, the company uses a credit scoring system to assess the creditworthiness of the potential customer, on the basis of which it sets the customer's credit limits.

The outstanding trade receivables balance comprises receivables with a carrying amount of EUR 6 840 065 (31 December 2024: EUR 5 680 145), which are up to 60 days overdue at the reporting date, and which were not provisioned for by the Company since the relevant amounts were still considered recoverable. The average age of such overdue receivables is 12 days.

Maturities of trade receivables, which are indicators for the company's internal policy to create an allowance:

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025
due	34 992 915	32 379 762
Overdue up to 3 months	6 851 653	5 691 678
Overdue for more than 3 months	75 682	(105 866)
Overdue for more than 6 months	(135 390)	596 101
Overdue for more than 12 months	<u>1 109 724</u>	<u>1 334 085</u>
Total	<u>42 894 584</u>	<u>39 895 760</u>

Negative values of open receivables as of 31.12.2025 and 31.12.2024 represent received advances and deposits

Changes in Provisions for Doubtful Debts

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Opening balance	2 067 915	2 638 422
Creation of allowance / release of allowance	200 063	420 647
Amounts written off as unrecoverable	<u>(419 198)</u>	<u>(991 154)</u>
Closing balance	<u>1 848 780</u>	<u>2 067 915</u>

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Bank balances and deposits	1 607 158	1 629 799
Total Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1 607 158</u>	<u>1 629 799</u>

In 2025 and 2024, the company had no restrictions on handling cash and cash equivalents.

11. EQUITY

Registered Capital

The capital registered at the Commercial Register comprises partners' shares of EUR 28 248 025, fully paid as at 31 December 2025.

Legal Reserve Fund

The legal reserve fund, which amounts to EUR 2 824 803 (31 December 2024: EUR 2 824 803), may not be distributed among the partners. It can be used to cover losses from operations and to increase registered capital in accordance with valid regulations. The company is obliged under the Commercial Code to create a statutory reserve fund of at least 5% of net profit (annually) up to a maximum of 10% of the share capital.

The mandatory allocation to the statutory reserve fund is not necessary because the statutory reserve fund has already reached its maximum limit set by legal regulations and the articles of association (statutes).

Retained earnings and profit distribution

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Opening balance	15 230 625	16 228 171
Net profit value paid in the form of a dividend	(9 074 210)	(16 271 756)
Transfer to retained earnings		0
Comprehensive profit for the accounting period	<u>13 869 717</u>	<u>15 274 210</u>
Closing balance	<u>20 026 132</u>	<u>15 230 625</u>

Based on the sole shareholder resolution, the dividends for 2024 were paid out of EUR 9 074 210 EUR.

12. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

a) Bank loans and loans from the parent company

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had available credit facilities with Unicredit Bank in the amount of EUR 41 130 000 and with VUB Bank in the amount of EUR 25 000 000 (31 December 2024 credit facilities with Unicredit Bank in the amount of EUR 41 000 000 and with VUB Bank in the amount of EUR 38 000 000).

The company had a loan from the parent company on the basis of the contract amounting to 44 000 000 EUR as of 31.12.2024. In 2024, it received a total amount of 31 000 000 EUR in the bank account. According to the contract, the interest will be calculated based on the EURIBOR reference interest rate published on Reuters plus a margin of 0.83% per year.

The following table shows the maturity of the total loan by year.

Parent company	Amount in Euros	Date
OMV Aktiengesellschaft	6 200 000	15.12.2026
	6 200 000	15.12.2027
	6 200 000	15.12.2028
	6 200 000	15.03.2029

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The following table shows the movements of total credit in 2025:

	Suma v Eurách
Loan balance as of 1.1.2025	31 000 000
Repayment	(6 200 000)
Loan balance as of 31.12.2025	24 800 000

b) Lease liabilities

The following table shows the movements of lease liabilities in 2025:

	Suma v Eurách
Status of leases as of 1.1.2025	84 780 635
Repayment interests including	(9 020 870)
New leases	5 952 352
Status of leases as of 31.12.2025	81 712 117

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

The table below shows the maturity of obligations under finance leases:

	<i>Minimum Lease Payments</i>		<i>Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments</i>	
	<i>31 Dec 2025</i>	<i>31 Dec 2024</i>	<i>31 Dec 2025</i>	<i>31 Dec 2024</i>
Obligations under finance leases				
Due within 1 year	8 150 902	8 781 577	6 751 139	7 668 272
Due from 1 to 5 years	28 897 411	28 777 789	25 835 636	25 492 531
Due after 5 years	52 424 812	55 420 372	49 125 342	51 619 832
	<u>89 473 125</u>	<u>92 979 738</u>	<u>81 712 117</u>	<u>84 780 635</u>
Less: unrealized financial expenses	<u>(7 761 008)</u>	<u>(8 199 103)</u>	-	-
Present value of obligations under finance leases	81 712 117	84 780 635	81 712 117	84 780 635
Less: Principal value due within 1 year (recorded in current loans and borrowings)			<u>6 751 139</u>	<u>7 668 272</u>
Principal value due in over 1 year (recorded in non-current loans and borrowings)			<u>74 960 978</u>	<u>77 112 363</u>

All leases have fixed payments and no agreements were made on contingent future lease payments.

Obligations under finance leases are denominated in EUR. The fair value of the Company's obligations under finance leases approximates their carrying amount.

Obligations under financial leases are secured by proprietary rights of lessor to leased assets.

14. PROVISIONS

	<i>Liquidation and Restoration of Fuel Stations</i>	<i>Retirement Payments</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 1 Jan 2025	8 128 607	455 592	8 584 199
Creation of provision	511 527	150 000	661 527
Interest charge on provision	197 000	-	197 000
Usage		(372 832)	(372 832)
Release of provision	<u>(739 007)</u>		<u>(739 007)</u>
Balance at 31 Dec 2025	<u>8 098 127</u>	<u>232 760</u>	<u>8 330 887</u>

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	Liquidation and Restoration of Fuel Stations	Retirement Payments	Total
Balance at 1 Jan 2024	8 447 191	271 608	8 718 799
Creation of provision	161 405	183 984	345 389
Interest charge on provision	181 000	-	181 000
Usage	-	-	-
Reversal of provision	(660 989)	-	(660 989)
Balance at 31 Dec 2024	8 128 607	455 592	8 584 199

The provisions reported as at December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 have long-term character.

Liquidation and Restoration of Fuel Stations

OMV Slovensko currently owns 131 fuel stations. OMV Slovensko has committed to liquidate the fuel stations and restore the sites upon the termination of the lease period or fuel station operation, should the latter be later. The Company has the obligation to dismantle fuel stations, decontaminate contaminated soil and restore the area and the site to its original condition to the extent as stipulated by contracts.

The provision for abandonment and restoration has been estimated using existing technology and reflects expected future inflation. The present value of these costs was calculated using a real discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability (effective discount rate 3,00 %). The provision takes into account costs estimated for the liquidation of fuel stations and restoration of the site to its original condition based on past actual abandonment and restoration costs for similar fuel stations. On average, this represents an amount of 243 000 Euro per gas station. These costs are expected to be incurred between 2026 and 2051.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Trade payables	72 060 492	98 303 021
Payables from cash pooling	29 963 986	5 112 684
Payables to employees and social security payables	2 886 411	2 573 802
Other tax payables	15 789 299	9 670 730
Other payables	3 060 434	3 978 620
Other financial liabilities	4 134 617	4 205 462
Total	127 895 239	123 844 319

Liabilities from cash pooling amount to 29 963 986 EUR in 2025 (December 31, 2024: 5 112 684 EUR) and represent movements during the year aimed at optimizing liquidity in a joint central account. Interest expenses from cash pooling amount to 1 544 914 EUR in 2025 (December 31, 2024: 1 706 758 EUR). The interest rate averaged 2.6% as of December 31, 2025. The interest is determined according to EONIA (Euro Overnight Index Average rate).

Other liabilities represent liabilities arising from the LOYALTY program and liabilities from OMV vouchers.

Other financial liabilities are comprised of deposits from the tenants of filling stations, which amounted to 4 130 144 EUR in 2025 (December 31, 2024: 4 205 462 EUR) and are of a long-term nature.

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The following is a breakdown of trade and other payables:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Payables within due date	125 467 907	100 179 442
Payables after due date	<u>2 427 332</u>	<u>23 667 811</u>
Total	<u>127 895 239</u>	<u>123 847 253</u>

Social fund payables (included in payables to employees and social security payables):

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Opening balance as at 1 Jan	26 292	27 411
Total creation	84 431	81 171
Total drawing	<u>(86 819)</u>	<u>(82 290)</u>
Closing balance as at 31 Dec	<u>23 904</u>	<u>26 292</u>

16. REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - SALE OF MERCHANDISE

Revenues from sale of merchandise consist from:

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Fuel	858 031 767	863 770 534
<i>Of which: excise tax</i>	<i>248 855 400</i>	<i>233 405 707</i>
Full agency	<u>141 648 409</u>	<u>131 107 400</u>
Total	<u>999 680 176</u>	<u>994 877 934</u>

Full agency represents sales of items at fuel station stores, including newspapers and magazines, refreshments, and car accessories.

Excise tax forms part of the acquisition cost of fuel; thus, the same amount as stated in the revenue also forms part of the cost of the goods sold.

Of the aforementioned sales in 2025, the company realised up to 94,73 % in Slovakia, the rest of the fuels was sold in Italy (2024: 92,8%).

Revenues from contract with customers - services

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Services within the group (ICO)	10 615 310	9 062 512
Card services and shop bonuses	<u>3 889 803</u>	<u>3 399 323</u>
Total	<u>14 505 113</u>	<u>12 461 835</u>

As part of service revenues, income is accounted for in connection with invoicing between individual OMV group companies, as well as commissions to suppliers for sales and exceeding the expected amount of shop goods sold at filling stations, and other re-invoicing.

Other revenues

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Other revenues	<u>6 164 271</u>	<u>4 613 251</u>
Total	<u>6 164 271</u>	<u>4 613 251</u>

Other revenues represent revenues related to the operation of FS (loyalty program, car wash and others).

17. CONSUMED MATERIALS AND ENERGY

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Consumed materials	60 655	33 524
Energy consumption	3 862 619	3 245 837
Total	3 923 274	3 279 361

18. SERVICES

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Repair and maintenance	4 222 473	3 560 950
Advisory external of which:		
<i>Statutory audit</i>	721 120	684 428
<i>Other advisory</i>	37 594	37 575
<i>Tax audit</i>	616 398	587 353
Management fees, IT	67 128	57 994
Marketing, advertising, PR	11 940 394	11 011 092
Commission fees	2 112 742	2 222 627
Transportation costs	41 905 155	36 814 382
Other	4 472 614	4 231 878
Total	5 456 624	4 801 545
	70 831 122	63 326 902

19. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Wages and salaries	8 397 342	7 556 802
Social security expenses	3 440 110	3 042 061
Total	11 837 452	10 598 863

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had 190 employees, of whom 19 were managers (31 December 2024: 189, of whom 18 were managers).

20. INCOME TAXES

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Current tax expense	5 417 071	4 719 550
Deferred tax expense	(540 124)	(907 858)
Total income tax	4 876 947	3 811 692

The table below shows a reconciliation of income tax recognized and the theoretical income tax calculated using the standard tax rates:

	Year Ended 31 Dec 2025	Year Ended 31 Dec 2024
Profit before tax	18 746 664	19 085 902
Tax at local tax rate of 21%	4 499 199	4 008 039
Tax effect of permanent differences	377 748	(196 347)
Total income tax	4 876 947	3 811 692

On October 3, 2024, the Slovak Republic approved an increase in the corporate income tax rate from 21% to 24%, effective as of January 1, 2025.

Since 2024, the second pillar has been legislated in Slovakia. OMV carried out an assessment of the Group's potential exposure to income taxes under the second pillar based on financial statements, country-specific reporting, the latest tax returns, and medium-term planning data. Based on this assessment, no significant tax expenses are expected for OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. in Slovakia for the financial year 2025. OMV Slovensko, s.r.o. applies the mandatory temporary exemption regarding the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes related to income taxes under the second pillar.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

21.2. Directors and Other Key Management Members

In the year ended 31 December 2025, salaries of directors and other members of key management amounted to EUR 397 636 (year ended 31 December 2024: EUR 385 209). Salaries and bonuses are included in personnel expenses. Executive management uses one passenger vehicles, which are available for business and private purposes.

21.3. Other Related Parties

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<i>Purchase of merchandise in 2025</i>	<i>Purchase of services in 2025</i>	<i>Payables as at 31 Dec 2025</i>	<i>Sales of services in 2025</i>	<i>Receivables as at 31 Dec 2025</i>
OMV Downstream GmbH	287 643 717	7 770 911	24 386 968	2 846 072	279 455
OMV Česká republika		93 234	15 539	1 760 263	33 200
OMV International Services GmbH		1 278 756	4 575 029	1 967 811	1 909 951
OMV Hungaria Mineraloel GmbH	1 321 683	66 858	12 130	1 949 294	134 846
OMV Clearing (cash pooling)			29 963 986	-	
OMV Clearing (cash pooling interests)		1 544 914			
OMV Aktiengesellschaft (mother company)		3 629 995	723 416	305 417	70 964
OMV Aktiengesellschaft (mother company- loan)			24 800 000		
OMV Gas Marketing & Trading			7 552	4 721	-
OMV Deutschland Marketing & Trading				14 201	1 183
OMV Petrom				270 192	400 117
Dunatár Kft.				11 802	6 894
	288 965 400	14 384 668	84 484 620	9 129 773	2 836 610

	<i>Purchase of merchandise in 2024</i>	<i>Purchase of services in 2024</i>	<i>Payables as at 31 Dec 2024</i>	<i>Sales of services in 2024</i>	<i>Receivables as at 31 Dec 2024</i>
OMV Downstream GmbH	285 593 566	6 651 820	28 770 103	3 674 059	304 934
OMV Česká republika		96 557	16 093	1 648 604	(86 119)
OMV International Services GmbH		2 113 152	3 414 820	2 035 854	2 232 271
OMV Hungaria Mineraloel GmbH	1 178 329	73 067	73 067	1 597 810	(98 219)
OMV Clearing (cash pooling)			5 112 684	-	
OMV Clearing (cash pooling interests)		1 706 758			
OMV Aktiengesellschaft (mother company)		3 620 238	4 436	144 899	25 992
OMV Aktiengesellschaft (mother company-loan)			31 000 000		
OMV Gas Marketing & Trading	-		-	17 662	4 100
OMV Deutschland Marketing & Trading	-		-	13 340	4 271
OMV Petrom				265 128	265 128
Dunatár Kft.					
	286 771 895	14 261 592	68 391 203	9 384 369	2 387 623

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

22.2. Taxation

Tax returns remain open and may be subject to a review over a period of five years. The fact that a certain period or tax return relating to this period has been subject to review does not eliminate the possibility of this period being subject to further review over the five-year period. Accordingly, the Company's tax returns for 2020 to 2024 remain open and may be subject to review.

22.3. Litigation and Potential Losses

At present, the Company is involved in a number of legal cases and other disputes that have arisen as a result of its ordinary business activities. It is not expected that the disputes will have a significant negative impact, individually or jointly, on these financial statements.

22.4. Liabilities arising from investment activities

As at 31 December 2025, contracts for the acquisition of fixed assets were not entered in these financial statements.

Operating lease contracts - the company as a lessee

Non - residential premises, land and movable property

The company leases non-residential premises and land.

The carrying amounts of recognized assets from the right of use and movements during the period are disclosed in Note 5.

The carrying amounts of recognized lease payables and movements over the period are disclosed in Note number 14.

The following table shows the amounts recognized in the income statement:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Depreciation of property rights (see Note 5)	7 613 474	6 777 421
Interest expense on lease obligations (see Note 14)	1 016 456	860 512
Short-term rental costs (see Note 19, line Other)	123 421	47 768
Costs related to the leasing of low-value assets (see Note 19 line Other)	13 777	74
Variable leasing installments	374 907	417 357
Total amount recognized in the income statement	9 142 035	8 103 132

22.5. Bank Guarantees

VÚB a.s. provided the company with a customs guarantee in the amount of EUR 25 000 000 for an indefinite period. Unicredit Bank a.s. provided the company with a bank guarantee in the amount of EUR 100,000 for Asfinag, Philip Morris Slovakia, s.r.o. in the amount of EUR 2 500 000, Národná diaľničná spoločnosť, a.s. in the amount of EUR 390 000, and the Customs Office in the amount of EUR 25 000 000.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

23.1. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to be able to continue as a going concern with the aim to achieve an optimum debt to equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

The Company monitors the structure of its capital based on the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt to equity ratio. Net debt is calculated as the total of non-current and current borrowings (as disclosed in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Equity represents the outstanding balance of the "Equity" line disclosed on the balance sheet.

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Debt (obligation from finance leases, bank loans, other)	81 712 117	84 780 635
Cash and cash equivalents	1 607 158	1 629 799
Net debt	80 104 959	83 150 836
Equity	51 098 959	46 303 453
Net debt to equity ratio	64%	56%

23.2. Categories of Financial Instruments

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025
Receivables	45 167 994	40 480 204
cash and cash equivalents	1 607 158	1 629 799
Financial assets	46 775 152	42 110 003
Loans from parent company	24 600 000	31 000 000
Liabilities from finance lease	81 712 117	84 780 635
trade payables recognized at amortized costs	72 060 492	98 303 021
Financial liabilities	178 372 609	214 083 656

(1) Financial Risk Factors

Financial risks to which the Company is exposed are, to a significant extent, managed by OMV Group Headquarters.

Given the nature of the business, the Company faces a commodity risk from the purchase/sale of oil products. This risk is covered via the Company's ability to transfer the fluctuation of the oil products purchase price into the sales price while keeping a reasonable profit margin.

The following table shows the percentages applied in IFRS 9:

Risk Class	Probability of default in %	Receivables 31.12.2025	Basd depts 31.12.2025
001	0,13	1 824 274	80
002	0,44	10 621 787	1 070
003	1,18	18 292 370	22 141
004	8,52	9 784 657	94 424
005	29,54	580 211	17 545
006	100,00	1 791 285	1 713 520
Total		42 894 584	1 848 780

With regard to the assessment of risk categories, OMV purchases commercial information on its customers from a rating agency. These reports also include the customer's rating, which the Company then translates into an OMV risk class.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, which would result in a financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company insures receivables from wholesale and card business (Routex). Derivative counter-parties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Company did not limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

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The amount of funds deposited in banks is regularly monitored by the Company. The following table shows the balances with the main banks as of the balance sheet date

Banks	Rating	31 December 2025 Balance	31 December 2024 Balance
Všeobecná úverová banka ¹	A2 (agency Moody's)	0	96 387
Unicredit bank Austria AG ¹	A1 (agency Moody's)	0	588 628
Unicredit bank Czech Republic and Slovakia	A2 (agency Moody's)	944 659	944 784
Unicredit bank Czech Republic and Slovakia USD	A2 (agency Moody's)	662 499	0
Clearing	-	0	0
		1 607 158	1 629 799

As of December 31, 2025, the balances on the bank accounts amount to 1 607 TEUR (year ended 31 December 2024: 1 629 TEUR). In addition, the Company has agreed credit lines with the mentioned banks in the total amount 66 130 TEUR (year ended 31 December 2023: 41 000 TEUR).

(ii) Market risk

a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's operating revenues and operating cash flows are independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have significant interest-bearing assets other than cash and cash equivalents. Lease agreements bear interest at a fixed interest rate. The Company does not enter into any arrangements to hedge interest rate risk. A change in the interest rate on the loan from the parent company would have an insignificant impact on the amounts reported.

b) Foreign Exchange Risk

Effective from Slovakia's accession to the Eurozone, the Company recognizes almost all operations in EUR and does not have any significant transactions in a foreign currency.

Therefore, the Company faces no foreign exchange risks.

c) Price risk

Price risk is a risk due to which the fair value of a financial asset may change for a reason other than a change in the interest rate or foreign currency exchange rate. The company is not exposed to significant price risk from financial instruments.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management assumes the maintenance of a sufficient amount of cash, availability of financing through appropriate amount of credit lines, and ability to close open market positions. The Company maintains sufficient amount of funds and has no open market positions.

The following table summarizes the residual maturity of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been prepared based on undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities assuming the earliest possible dates on which the Company can be required to settle the liabilities. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows during the term of the loan agreement.

	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Up to 1 Month	1 – 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	5+ Years	Total
2025							
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	127 895 239	(124 614 184)	(1 519 336)	(1 639 291)	(122 428)	0	(127 895 239)
Loan liabilities	24 800 000	0	0	(6 829 300)	(19 409 100)	0	(26 238 400)
Lease liabilities	81 712 117	0	0	(8 150 902)	(28 897 411)	(52 424 812)	(89 473 125)
Total financial instruments	234 407 356	(124 614 184)	(1 519 336)	(16 619 493)	(48 428 939)	(52 424 812)	(243 606 764)
2024							
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	123 847 253	(119 657 675)	(88 372)	(3 831 059)	(270 147)	0	(123 847 253)
Loan liabilities	31 000 000	0	0	(7 009 100)	(26 238 400)	0	(33 247 500)
Lease liabilities	84 780 635	0	0	(8 781 577)	(28 777 789)	(55 420 372)	(92 979 738)
Total financial instruments	239 627 888	(119 657 675)	(88 372)	(19 621 736)	(55 286 336)	(55 420 372)	(250 074 491)

The maturity of obligations under finance leases is disclosed in Note 14.

(2) Fair Value Estimation

In assessing the fair value of non-traded derivatives and other financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and market assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the reporting date. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is determined based on foreign currency forward rates as at the reporting date.

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

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no subsequent events after 31 December 2025 that would have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements.

25. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements disclosed on pages 2 through 33 were approved on 26 March 2026 on behalf of the Company general manager Ing. Peter Vyšný and by Martin Bátor, Finance director.

Prepared on:

27 February 2026

***Signature of a Member of the
Statutory Body of the Company:***



Martin Bátor

***Signature of a Member of the
Statutory Body of the Company:***



Ing. Peter Vyšný