conexus
BALTIC GRID

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2024

Prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union

Riga 2025

This version of the annual report is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Latvian. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version takes precedence over this translation.

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INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Company	AS “Conexus Baltic Grid”
Registration number	40203041605
LEI code	485100YDVP9E8GT6PJ90
Date and place of registration	January 2, 2017, Riga
Address	Stigu Street 14, Riga, LV-1021, Latvia
	www.conexus.lv
Major shareholders	AS „Augstsprieguma tīkls” (68.46 %)
	MM Infrastructure Investments Europe Limited (29.06 %)
Financial statements period	January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

AS “Conexus Baltic Grid” (hereinafter “Conexus”, “the Company”) is an independent operator of a unified natural gas transmission and storage system in Latvia, managing one of the most advanced natural gas storage facilities in Europe, i.e., Inčukalns UGS (hereinafter referred to as “the Inčukalns UGS” or “the storage facility”) and the main natural gas transmission system connecting the Latvian natural gas market with Lithuania and Estonia.

The customers of Conexus – users of the natural gas transmission and storage system – come from several countries of the Baltic Sea region – in 2024 transmission and storage facilities were used by companies from Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, as well as from other European countries as Norway, Germany, Denmark and Switzerland. The system users are both private and state-owned local and international companies and represent different business sectors-natural gas wholesalers and retailers, energy producers, heating operators and manufacturing companies.

The natural gas transmission system and storage system services are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (hereinafter “PUC”, “the Regulator”).

Conexus ensures the sustainability and safety of the infrastructure and highest quality of service, which promotes the development of the market and provides economic benefits to customers and society.

Conexus is a socially responsible company that creates added economic value, provides for the overall development of the industry, professional development of employees, sustainable employment, at the same time keeping the impact of technological processes on the environment to the minimum.

The parent company of Conexus, AS “Augstsprieguma tīkls” (legal address: Dārzciema street 86, Riga, LV - 1073, Latvia), provides sustainability information at the group level in accordance with the Sustainability Information Disclosure Law. According to Article 5 of this law, the subsidiary is exempt from preparing a sustainability report if the subsidiary’s sustainability information is included in the parent company’s consolidated sustainability report. The parent company’s consolidated management report and sustainability report are available on the AS “Augstsprieguma tīkls” website[1]. The expected publication date of the AS “Augstsprieguma tīkls” 2024 consolidated report is April 30, 2025.

[1] https://ast.lv/en/content/financial-statements; https://ast.lv/en/content/sustainability-reports

WHO DO WE WANT TO BE?

Vision

Sustainable gas transmission and storage operator in regionally integrated energy market.

WHY DO WE EXIST?

Mission

To ensure reliable operation of gas transmission and storage through promotion of energy sector decarbonization and market development.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO US?

Values

Safety and security

It is important for us to have a secure and reliable gas transmission and storage.

Competence

We value employees' competence, knowledge, professional experience, and orientation towards development.

Cooperation

We support each other in decision making, we listen and search for common solutions both internally, and working with clients and current and potential partners.

Goals of Conexus

Conexus medium-term (2023-2027) key goals are related to three areas: **market development, infrastructure safety** and **security of supply** and **sustainability**. Conexus strategic goals are set in accordance with Conexus' values, vision and mission.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT	Promote development and further integration of gas market, including promotion for growth of hydrogen and other gaseous energy carriers' markets	• **Facilitate integration of the regional market** • **Promote cooperation with other regional transmission system operators (TSOs)**, to develop a unified position for the integration of biogas and hydrogen into the transmission networks, **by supporting biomethane injection into the transmission system** • **Further development of Inčukalns UGS services** by securing higher flexibility, including compression withdrawal option
INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF SUPPLY	Ensure available and secure gas transmission and storage infrastructure, at the same time researching and promoting adaptation options for injection of other gaseous energy carriers	• **Implement projects of common interest** • **Carry out research and development projects** for identifying technical possibilities and necessary investments for repurposing of the existing infrastructure for the blending or pure hydrogen usage, including by building infrastructure fit for hydrogen • Asset management based on future challenges
SUSTAINABILITY	Focus on climate and environmental sustainability aspects	When focusing on sustainability, Conexus shall target its attention to environmental aspects: • **E** – regional market integration that promotes renewable gas development, secure transmission and storage infrastructure, while focusing on NOx and GHG emission reduction • **S** – safety-oriented culture, professional and development-oriented team • **G** – compliance with the Corporate Governance Code

Alongside strategic targets, Conexus has defined horizontal targets closely related to and enhancing the achievement of all planned goals.

Focus on organizational development and efficiency	Conexus will facilitate funding opportunities, as well as enhance operational efficiency.
Digitalisation and cybersecurity	Conexus will continue digitalization projects focusing on operational technology, physical security, fire safety and cybersecurity.
Professional and development-oriented team	Conexus' value is a professional team, therefore the Company will develop a program which will provide opportunity for employees to develop skills by creating individual development plans. Learning new skills will be promoted to adapt to renewable gas technologies, as well as transfer of skills and knowledge from experienced employees to new ones. Conexus will create a competitive and flexible remuneration system to facilitate professional development of the team.

SEGMENTS

Storage

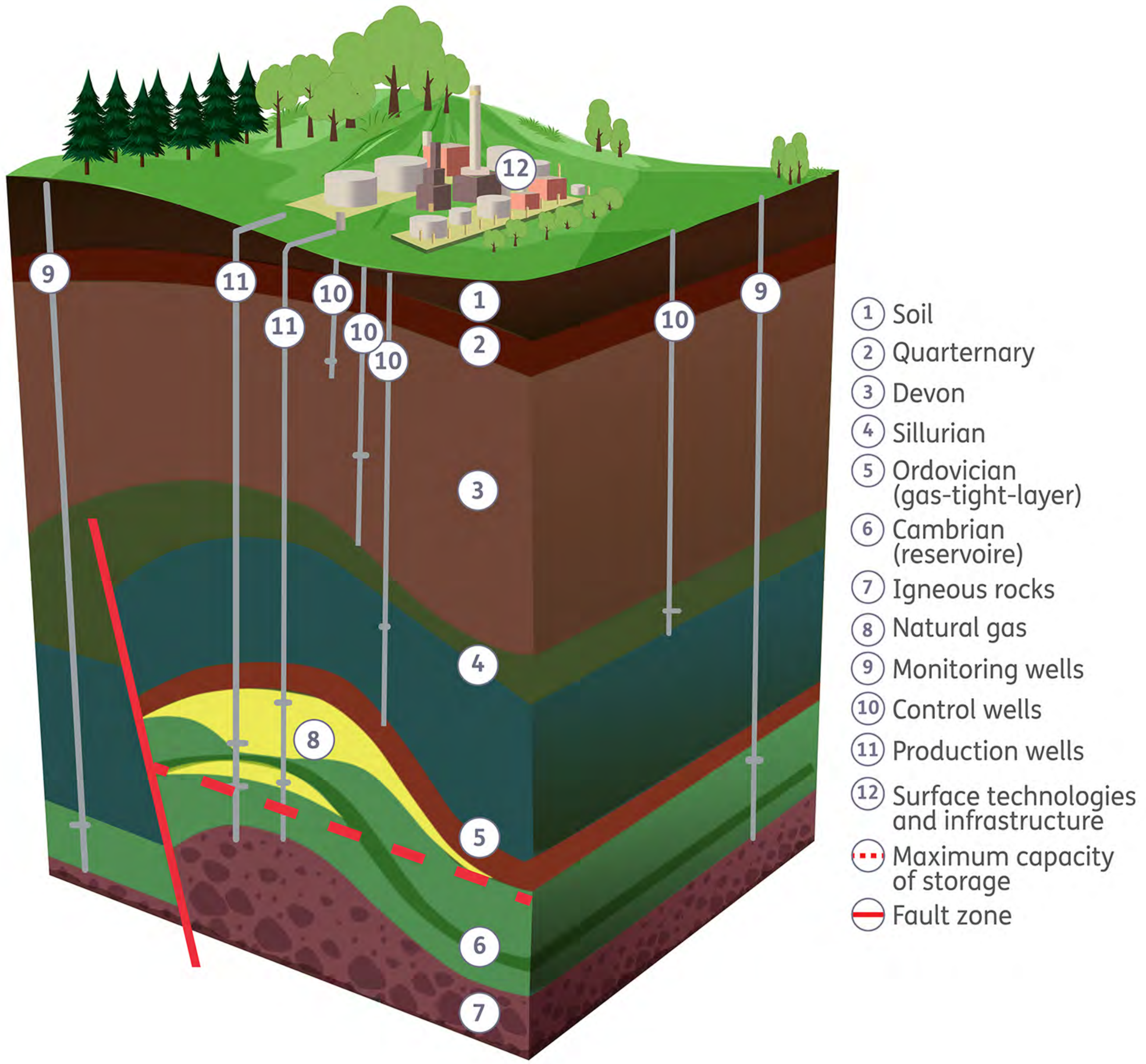
Conexus is the unified operator of the natural gas transmission and storage system, which includes the Inčukalns UGS facility. This facility ensures the injection, storage, and withdrawal of natural gas, supplying it to the main gas pipelines.

The Inčukalns UGS, part of the Conexus structure, consists of surface technological equipment, wells, and an underground reservoir. The reservoir is a naturally formed Cambrian-era sedimentary rock aquifer located approximately 600–750 meters deep.

Latvia is crossed by a geological layer of Cambrian-era sedimentary rocks. In Latvia, the porous sandstone sedimentary rock of the Cambrian-era is characterized by exceptionally good physical properties, with porosity reaching up to 30%, allowing for economically efficient natural gas storage.

The central area of the Inčukalns UGS and the equipment necessary for ensuring technological processes—three gas collection points (GCP) and 180 gas storage wells (control, observation, and 93 operational wells for the injection and withdrawal of natural gas)—occupy an area of approximately 8,400 hectares. The geological structure (collector layer) of the Inčukalns UGS covers an area of about 25 km² and is located in the Sigulda, Saulkrasti, and Ropaži regions. According to the Cabinet of Ministers' regulations No. 773 of December 13, 2016 "Regulations on the determination of the state-significant subsoil area 'Inčukalns natural gas storage" the subsoil area covers 83 722 km².

The maximum possible volume of active natural gas storage in the Inčukalns UGS technological project is up to 25 TWh. The pressure in the collector layer and the amount of natural gas stored in it are influenced by several technological factors, especially the actual natural gas filling of the Inčukalns UGS in previous storage cycles and the injection intensity during a specific storage cycle. The stability of the injection regime has significantly changed in recent years, based on the commercial considerations of system users at the time.



The Inčukalns UGS is a complex engineering-geological object, whose operation is associated with specific risks and resulting operational conditions. Exceeding the maximum allowable pressure of the collector layer (the pressure at which the storage cap layer remains impermeable) is not permissible. This can cause gas leaks into higher-lying layers, i.e., result in gas losses and pollution. Similarly, exceeding the maximum allowable injection pressure is not permissible, as it can cause hydraulic fracturing of the collector layer-collapse of the sandstone crystalline lattice and damage to surface technological equipment.

The task of the gas storage is to ensure a continuous gas supply to consumers regardless of seasonal consumption changes, by injecting natural gas in summer and withdrawing it in winter. The Inčukalns UGS is the only functioning underground gas storage in the Baltic States, ensuring gas supply stability for the region since 1968.

Natural gas injection into the Inčukalns UGS is carried out with the help of compressors, while withdrawal is mainly done using the pressure difference created during injection. With the opening of the natural gas market and the development of the regional market, the role of the Inčukalns UGS has increased, improving both supply flexibility and gas supply security in the region. In the unified natural gas market, the Inčukalns UGS promotes competition among suppliers and ensures the stabilization of natural gas prices in the region.

As the storage operator, Conexus:

- ensures the continuous operation of the Inčukalns UGS, monitoring and controlling the stability of the storage, inspecting equipment, preventing infrastructure damage, and investing in the development and safety of the storage;
- provides system users with fair and equal access to the Inčukalns UGS, giving them the opportunity to store natural gas in accordance with the Inčukalns UGS usage rules approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

The method of reserving storage capacity is an auction procedure with a uniform premium determination, ensuring transparency of storage capacity reservation according to market conditions and equal access to storage services.

Transmission

Conexus is the unified operator of the natural gas transmission and storage system, ensuring the maintenance, safe and continuous operation of the natural gas transmission system, and interconnections with the natural gas transmission systems of other countries, allowing system users to use the natural gas transmission system for natural gas trading.

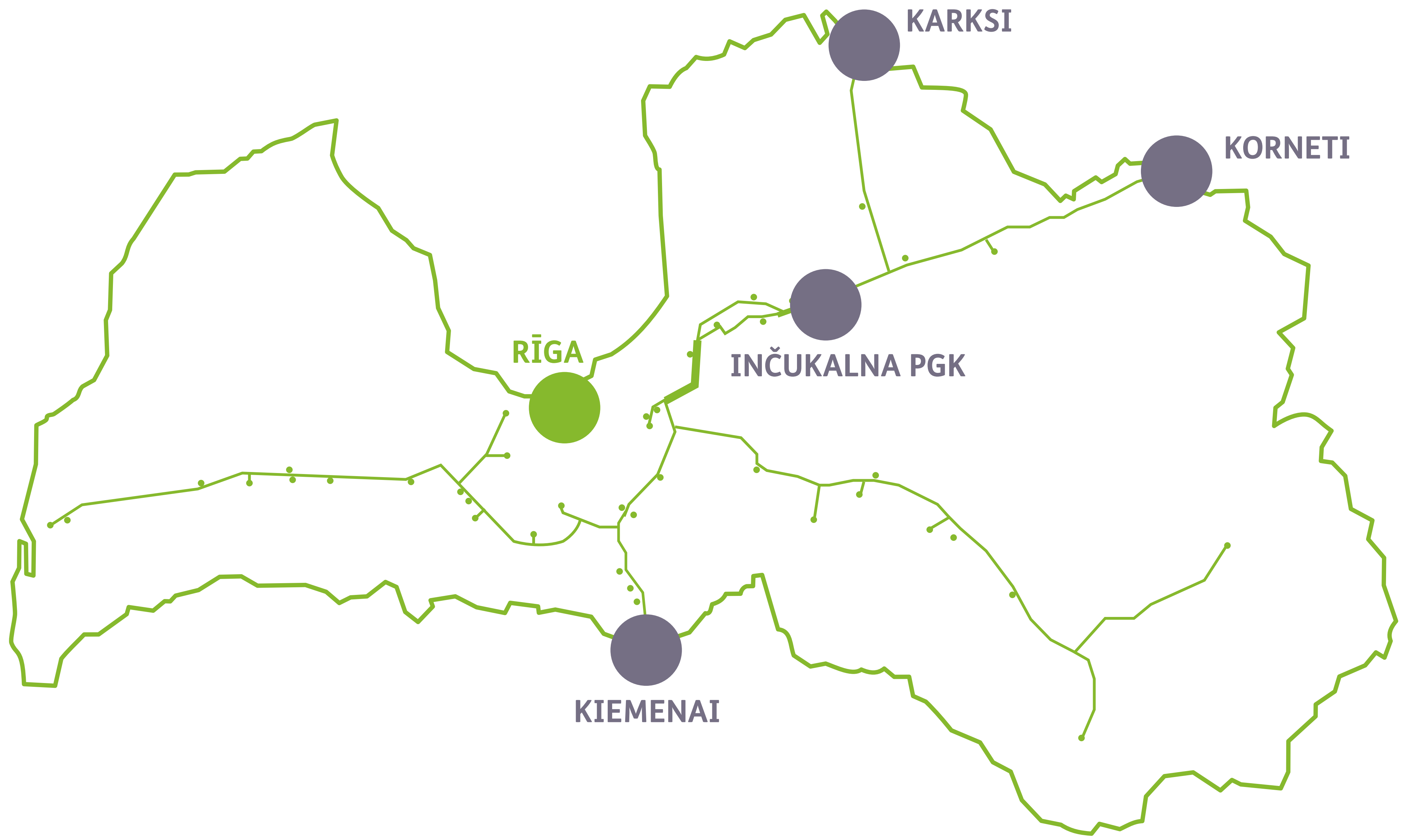
The Company's modern main natural gas transmission system is 1 190 km long and directly connected to the natural gas transmission systems of Lithuania and Estonia, ensuring both the transmission of natural gas through pipelines within Latvia and interconnections with the natural gas transmission systems of neighboring countries.

The nominal diameter of the gas pipelines in the Latvian natural gas transmission system that ensure gas transmission to neighboring countries is DN700 mm, with an operating pressure range of 28–50 bar, while the nominal diameter of the pipelines intended for Latvian supply is DN100-DN500 mm, with an operating pressure of up to 35 bar. 40 gas regulation stations are used to transport natural gas to the local distribution system in Latvia.

As the transmission system operator, Conexus:

- ensures the stability of the transmission network and is responsible for technical balancing, providing system users with continuous and safe supply opportunities;
- ensures the continuity of natural gas transmission system services by maintaining the infrastructure in technical order;
- according to the conditions of the open Latvian natural gas market, provides system users with non-discriminatory access to the use of the gas transmission system, offering transmission capacity products so that traders can use the main transmission network capacity for wholesale natural gas trading and delivery to customers;

Natural gas transmission system of Latvia



- together with the Estonian operator Elering, maintains a virtual trading point (VTP) in the unified balancing zone of the Latvian and Estonian natural gas transmission systems, providing system users with the opportunity to commercially exchange gas within the system.
- Since the spring of 2024, biomethane produced in Latvia has also been entering mutually connected gas system. The issuance of biomethane origin certificates is also planned.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The governance of Conexus is carried out by the Shareholders' Meeting, the Council, and the Board, based on external regulatory acts, Conexus statutes, the regulations of the Shareholders' Meeting, the Council, and the Board, decisions, medium-term operational strategy, business plan, goals, and budget. The Council and the Board perform governance duties in full composition.

The corporate governance framework of the company is determined by Conexus's corporate governance policy. It sets out the main principles of how Conexus implements effective and sustainable corporate governance and operational transparency. The corporate governance framework is also determined by the approved Conexus risk management policy, which aims to ensure uniform risk management principles to timely identify and manage the most significant factors negatively affecting Conexus's operations, ensuring the achievement of strategic goals, successful development, and reducing potential losses or damage to reputation.

The company's sustainability goals are determined and implemented through the company's medium-term strategy, in which sustainability is defined as one of the strategic goals[2].

[2] https://www.conexus.lv/goal-and-strategy

Shareholders and Shareholders' Meeting

The main Company's management body is the Shareholders' Meeting, which elects the Supervisory Council of Conexus.

Conexus is a closed joint-stock company with 100% dematerialised shares. The total number of shares is 39 786 089 with nominal value of EUR 1, one share grants its holder one vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The total number of shareholders exceeds 4.8 thousand. 97.52% of the total number of shares is owned by the two largest shareholders – "AS Augstsprieguma tīkls" (68.46%) and "MM Infrastructure Investments Europe Limited" (29.06%).

Company's shareholders register is maintained electronically, which is ensured by Nasdaq CSD SE in accordance with the concluded agreement.

Shareholders as of 31st December 2024:

AS „AUGSTSPRIEGUMA TĪKLS" 68.46%

MM INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS EUROPE LIMITED 29.06%

OTHER SHAREHOLDERS 2.48%

To ensure maximum shareholder involvement in decision-making, all shareholders were invited to participate in the Shareholders' Meeting in writing, by filling out a voting form available on the Conexus website before the meeting. In 2024, the Shareholders' Meeting was organized in person with the option for shareholders to also participate remotely. Conexus provides communication to its shareholders in both Latvian and English, also using digital solutions.

Supervisory Council

Term of office from April 27, 2023 until April 26, 2026

(from January 3, 2018)

ILMĀRS ŠŅUCINS
Chairman of the Supervisory Council

(from April 30, 2020)

TOMOHIDE GOTO
Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Council

(from April 28, 2022)

IVARS MOISEJS
Member of the Supervisory Council

(from May 12, 2021)

VIKTORS SENTUHOVSKIS
Member of the Supervisory Council

(from April 30, 2020)

ZANE ĀBOLIŅA
Member of the Supervisory Council

(from April 27, 2023)

MASANOBU FURUYA
Member of the Supervisory Council

(from April 30, 2020)

NORMUNDS ŠUKSTS
Member of the Supervisory Council

The Conexus Supervisory Council represents the interests of shareholders between Shareholders' Meetings and oversees the activities of the Board. The principles and main duties of the Council's activities are determined by the Statutes and the Council's regulations. The tasks and responsibilities of the Council are regulated by normative acts. The Council has not established separate committees.

According to the Conexus statutes, the Council approves Conexus's medium-term operational strategy and monitors its implementation. During the reporting period, the Council reviewed the roadmap for achieving the strategy's implementation, specifying the timeline and steps to be taken regarding market development, infrastructure and gas supply security, sustainability, and efficiency issues, including the development of the Nordic-Baltic hydrogen corridor, the exploration of CO_2 storage possibilities, and the accounting and reduction of GHG emissions. For 2024, the Council has included hydrogen research, the establishment of a biomethane injection point, and other sustainability aspects, including the accounting and reduction of GHG emissions, in the strategic initiative indicators.

In 2024, within the framework of the Latvian Sustainable Governance Award, Conexus received recognition in the nomination "Strategic Involvement of the Council." The recognition was received for the Council's collaborative approach, promoting transparency, employee engagement, and various perspectives for the Company's development. This involvement of the Council in decision-making has enabled the adoption of a sustainable and well-developed strategy, where priority is given to technological, environmental, and economic development, as well as safe gas transmission and storage, while also supporting innovation and decarbonization.

Management Board

The daily management of Conexus is ensured by its executive body – the Board. The activities of the Conexus Board are carried out by three board members. The board members are elected by the Conexus Council for a five-year term, determining their main areas of competence: the chairman of the board (CEO), a board member (technical director), and a board member (financial director). The division of the main and other areas of competence of the board members is determined by the organizational structure of Conexus. The tasks and responsibilities of the Board are regulated by normative acts. The principles of the Board's activities, as well as the main duties, are determined by the statutes and the Board's regulations. The board members jointly manage Conexus and are independent in decision-making. The right to represent Conexus is held jointly by two board members. The board members comply with the restrictions imposed on them by normative acts regarding transactions, holding positions, and participation in other commercial companies.

Based on the decision of the Conexus Council made on December 27, 2023, Rinalds Dimiņš was elected to the Conexus board for a five-year term starting January 1, 2024. Prior to his election, he served as the head of Inčukalns PGK and will now fulfill the duties of a board member (technical director).

The Conexus Board organizes its work according to the functional principle: each member is responsible for a specific area of activity according to their professional knowledge, experience, and competencies in the respective area of responsibility:

- the chairman of the board (CEO) is responsible for general management, including strategic management, personnel and legal support issues, commercial matters, communications, and environmental and occupational safety issues.
- the board member (technical director) is responsible for the technical management of gas transmission and storage systems, as well as technical development and investment management issues.
- the board member (financial director) is responsible for financial, risk management, information technology (IT), economic support, and transport issues.

ULDIS BARISS

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Term of office: November 16, 2023 – November 15, 2028

RINALDS DIMIŅŠ

MEMBER OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Term of office: January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2028

MĀRTIŅŠ GODE

MEMBER OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Term of office: January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2028

Council and Board remuneration policy

The remuneration and compensation of the board members are determined by the Conexus Council, taking into account the Conexus board and council members' remuneration policy, the principles set out in the Law on Governance of Capital Shares of Public Persons and Capital Companies, as well as the maximum amounts specified in the Cabinet of Ministers regulations issued based on this law, aligning the amount of remuneration with the scope of the board members' duties. The remuneration of the council members is determined by the shareholders of the Company, adopting the relevant decision and taking into account the aforementioned internal and external regulatory acts. All decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting are publicly available on the Company's website. Information about the remuneration of the company's Board and Council is published in the Company's annual report. The amount of remuneration is determined by the decision of the Company's Council (regarding the Board) and the Company's annual Shareholders' Meeting (regarding the Council).

The Conexus board and council members' remuneration policy determines the remuneration and variable part of the remuneration of the board and council members. The contract with a board member additionally specifies the procedure for termination of cooperation and contributions to a private pension plan. The collective agreement does not apply to the board and council members.

According to the Company's board and council members' remuneration policy, the remuneration system is designed to ensure the competencies necessary to achieve the Company's goals, promoting the implementation of the Company's mission, vision, and strategy, the balance and competitiveness of the remuneration system. The remuneration system is based on the following principles:

- **fairness** – remuneration is appropriate to the professional qualifications, performance and responsibility of a member of the Company's Management Board or Supervisory Council;
- **competitiveness** – the level of remuneration is in line with market trends;
- **transparency** – the remuneration system is understandable to the Company's shareholders, members of the Supervisory Council and Management Board, as well as employees;
- **motivation** – the remuneration system promotes development and the desire to continue cooperation with the Company.

The remuneration for the council members for 2024 was paid according to the worked period. In 2024, the vice-chairman of the council, Tomohide Goto, was paid a remuneration of EUR 27 840.00; council members Ivars Moisejs, Viktors Sentuhovskis, Masanobu Furuya, and Normunds Šuksts – EUR 27 600.00 each, council member Zane Āboliņa EUR 27 413.20.

The remuneration paid for 2024 to the chairman of the board, Uldis Bariss, was EUR 205 950.00; board members Rinalds Dimiņš EUR 148 284.00 and Mārtiņš Gode EUR 185 355.00.

Risk management and internal audit

Risk management

The goals and basic principles of risk management are determined by the Company's risk management policy, approved by the Company's Council in 2021, and the risk management process in the company is carried out in accordance with the risk management procedure approved by the Company's Board in 2022.

The goal of Conexus's risk management is to ensure uniform risk management principles to timely identify and manage the most significant factors negatively affecting the Company's operations and significant loss of opportunities, ensuring the achievement of the company's strategic goals, successful development, and reducing potential financial and reputational damage.

Risk management is implemented as a continuous, unified, and coordinated process at all levels of the company, integrated into both the strategy development and implementation process, as well as daily operational activities, with the aim of promoting the fulfillment of the Company's functions, achieving goals, and sustainability.

The company promotes economic activities based on honest principles in compliance with ethical standards and takes necessary actions to prevent risks of corrupt and fraudulent activities and to improve the control environment.

The Company uses prudent risk management methods, bases risk management and the internal control system on three lines of defense, an effective operational structure, clear goals, strategies, and guidelines that are appropriate to the Company's types of activities and aim to ensure effective overall risk reduction.

To ensure effective risk management and internal control system oversight, the Company has implemented three lines of defense:

1. **First line** – primary risk management. The Company's business structural units, including Gas transmission, Inčukalns UGS, information technology department, commercial division are the risk owners and perform primary risk management within the framework of their area of responsibility, identify, assess and analyze risks, develop internal controls and ensure compliance therewith, identify and analyze incidents, report the risks;
2. **Second line** – risk management process supervision and control. Risk management process supervision and control function coordinates and oversees the identified risks, but there are not always necessarily any risk owners, including human resources division, legal department, information technology department, environment and employee safety department, and information technology security division. Supervision and control of the risk management process is the responsibility of the Risk Management Officer in the Company.
3. **Third line** – provision of independent assurance. This function is performed in the Company by the internal audit department, which is independent both of the Company's structural units ("first line of defense"), and the risk management supervision and control function ("second line of defense"). It provides independent assessment on the risk management, is directly subordinated to the Supervisory Council of Conexus, provides proposals for improving the risk management system.

All risks in the Company are analyzed and grouped according to the responsibilities of the managed functions. Risk management includes the following risk groups:

- **strategic and corporate risks,** including strategy risks; regulatory risks; market, competition, economic risks; project management risks; reputation risks; communication risks; personnel management and organizational risks; legal and compliance risks, sanction and transaction performance risks, personal data processing risks;
- **information technology and cybersecurity risks;**
- **transmission operational risks;**
- **storage operation risks;**
- **financial risks,** including capital risk; funding risk; currency risk; credit risk; liquidity risk; tax risk; accounting risk, interest rate risk;
- **environmental, occupational safety and physical security risks,** including environmental risks; working environment risks; physical security risks;
- **risks of fraud and corruption.**

In 2024, the Company conducted an annual risk review, during which internal working groups assessed and analyzed the most significant operational risks of Conexus in all risk groups, evaluating the likelihood and impact of risks on strategic goals, the environment, finances, tariffs, individuals, and reputation, as well as determining critical controls and necessary risk mitigation measures. The Company's Board reports the results and steps taken in the risk management process to the Company's Council once a year.

Internal audit

The internal audit department is an independent unit of the Company, tasked with assessing and improving the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management, and governance processes, including sustainability reporting. Functionally, internal audit reports to the Company's Council, but administratively, it reports to the Board. The professional guidelines for internal audit activities are determined by the internal audit policy, internal audit procedure, the definition of internal audit approved by the Institute of Internal Auditors, the code of ethics, and international internal audit standards. Internal audit activities cover all Company risks (including sustainability risks, impacts, and opportunities), processes, units, and employees.

An annual report on internal audit activities is provided to the Company's Council and Board. This report includes information on the audits conducted, evaluations of the areas audited, recommendations made, internal audit quality assurance, and a general opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems. Every two years, the internal audit department conducts a self-assessment of its compliance. Additionally, every five years, compliance with the internal audit standards is evaluated by a qualified external assessor. In September 2024, an opinion on compliance with the internal audit standards was received from SIA CSE COE.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

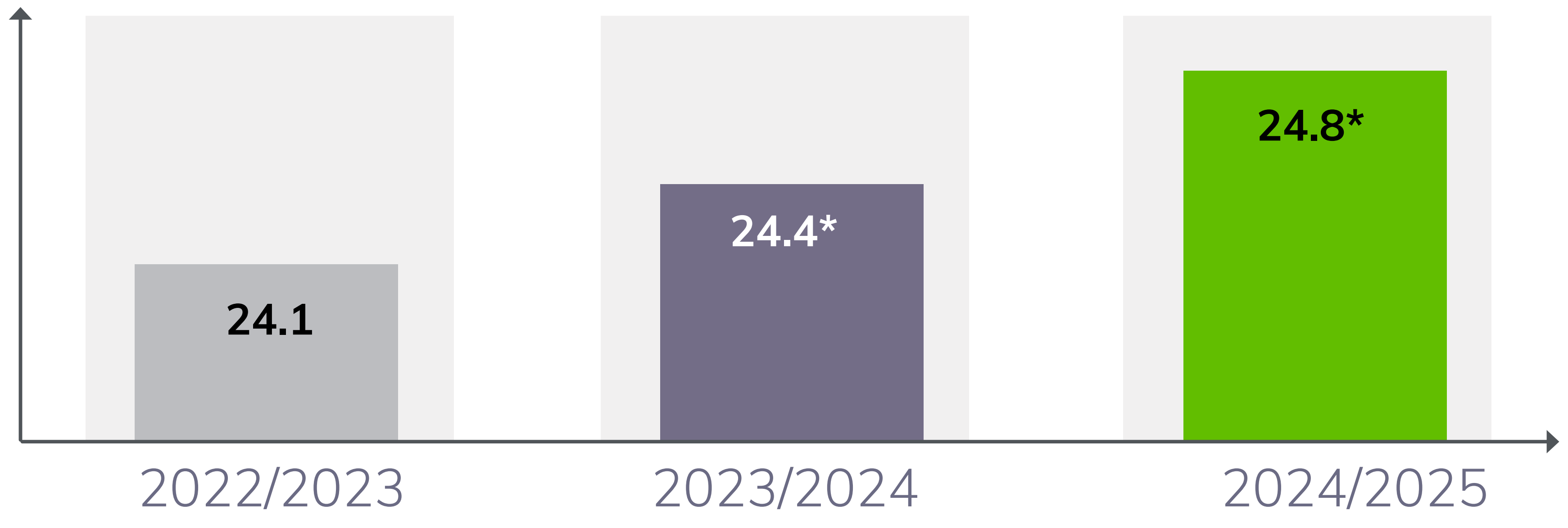
Main activities

Results of the storage capacity auctions

In the 2024/2025 storage cycle, the entire storage capacity of 24.8 TWh, including the energy supply security reserve of 1.8 TWh and solidarity product 2.4 TWh, is reserved. During the financial year, several auctions of Inčukalns UGS capacity were held where system users were granted a total capacity of 12.2 TWh - 8.2 TWh of the one-year bundled capacity product for 2024/2025 storage cycle and 4 TWh of the two-year bundled capacity product for the 2024/2026 storage cycle. The storage capacity offered in the auctions was fully booked. Total requested amount of the storage capacity exceeded the available capacity almost 3 times.

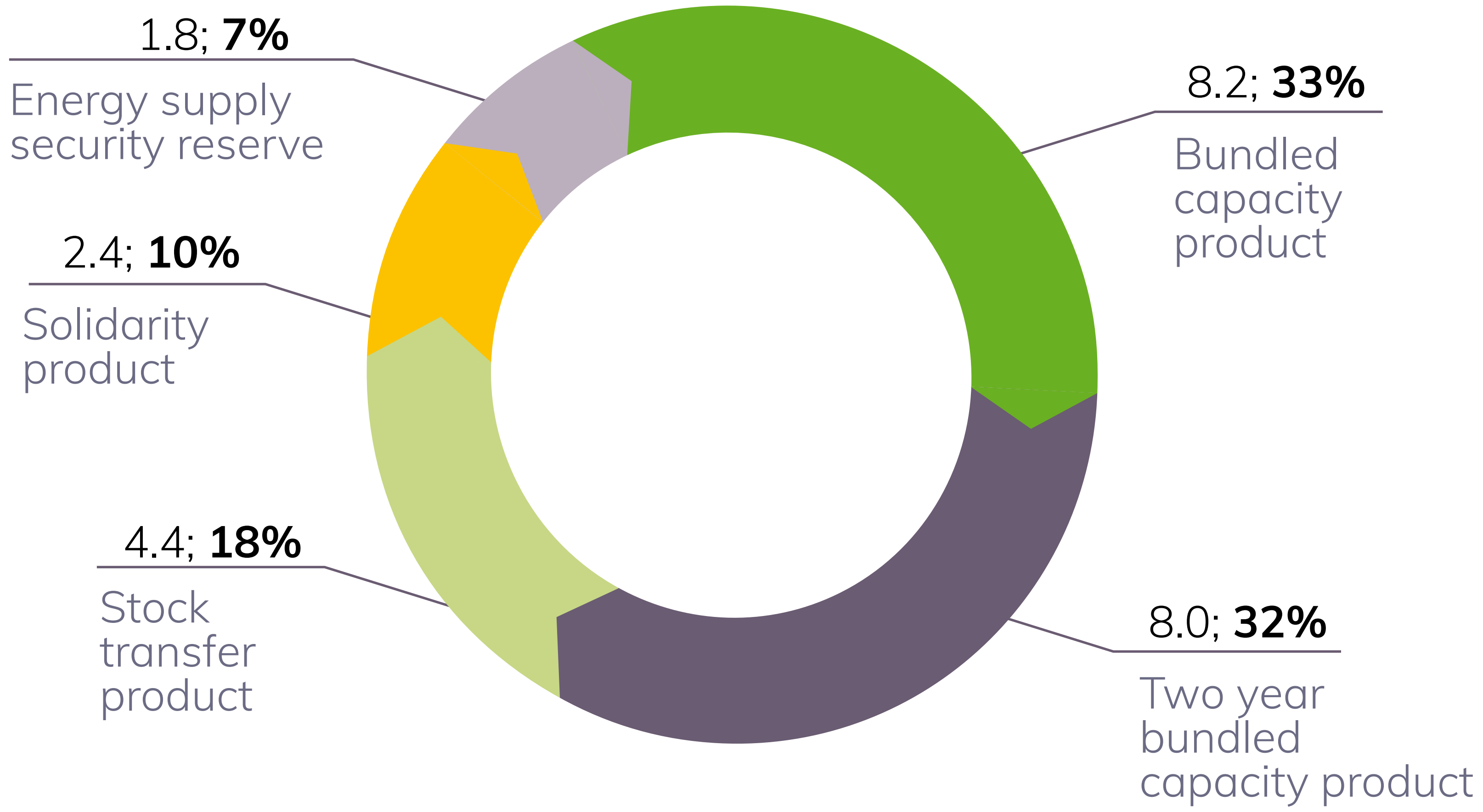
The effective rate of the premiums applicable to the 2024/2025 storage cycle is 1.11 EUR/MWh (the sum of premium earned in auctions conducted in 2023 and 2024 applicable to 2024/2025 storage cycle divided by the booked capacity of 23 TWh). Storage cycle capacity auctions were completed with the auction held on June 6, 2024 when the last available storage capacity was auctioned. A total of 18 market participants from the three Baltic states, Finland, Norway, Germany, Poland, and Switzerland participated in the auctions and were allocated storage capacity.

Amount of booked capacity at Inčukalns UGS, TWh/storage cycle



* including energy supply security 1.8TWh and solidarity product 2.4TWh.

Booked capacity by products for 2024/2025 storage cycle, TWh

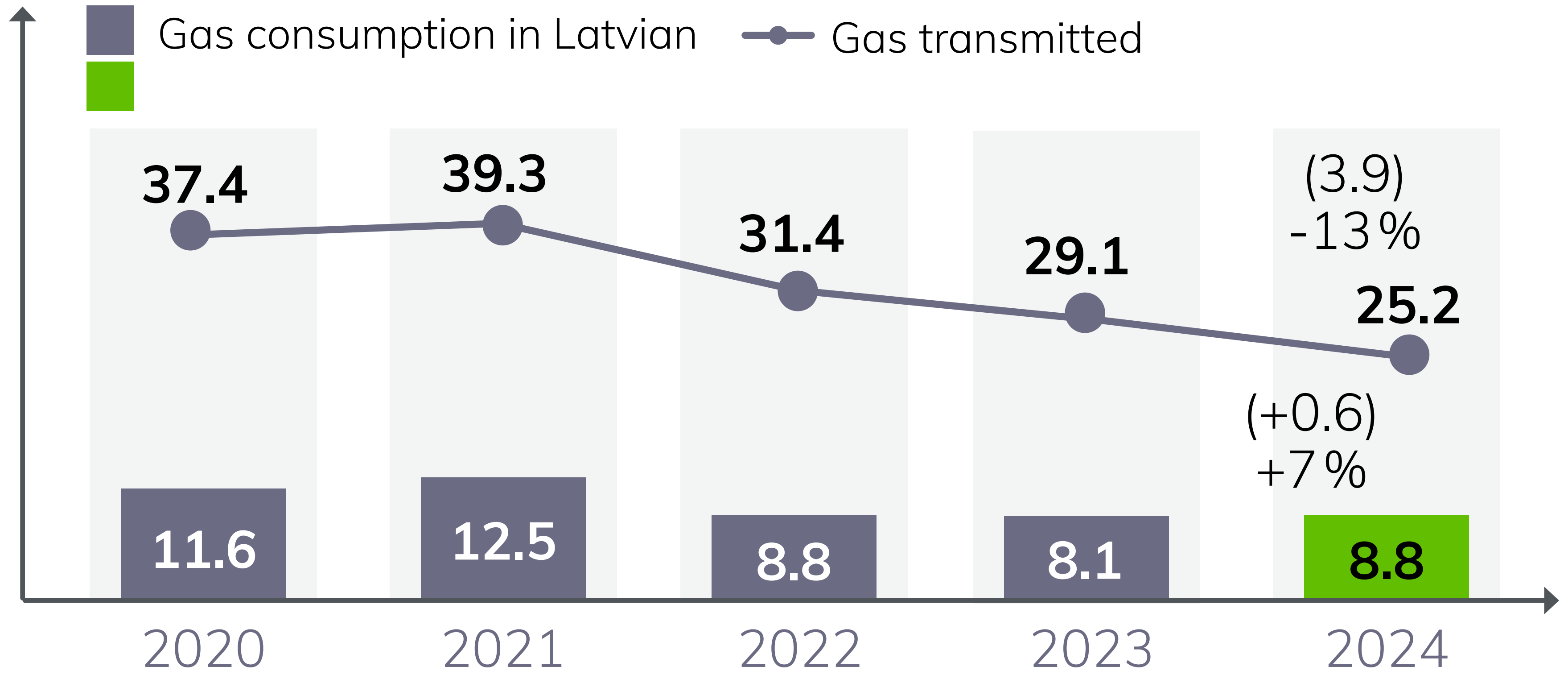


Natural gas supply

During 2024 Conexus ensured uninterrupted supply of natural gas to users in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland. Deliveries of natural gas were made from Inčukalns UGS in amount of 10.9 TWh, which is 1.5 times more than in the previous financial year, the volume of natural gas transmitted from Finland reached 5.7 TWh, which is 1.4 times more than in the previous financial year; meanwhile, the volume of natural gas transmitted from Lithuania reached 8.5 TWh, which is 2.1 times less than in the previous financial year. During 2024, 9.4 TWh of natural gas was injected into storage, which is 32% less than during the previous financial year. The total volume of gas transmitted in Latvia during 2024 reached 25.2 TWh, which is 13% less than in the previous financial year.

Natural gas supply for consumption in Latvia during 2024 reached 8.8 TWh, which is 7% more than in the previous financial year. The increase in natural gas consumption was impacted by both climate conditions, which were more severe in winter months of 2024 compared to 2023 and in turn led users to consume more natural gas for heating purposes, as well as a gradual decrease in the price of natural gas, which encouraged users to increase their consumption. The increase in natural gas consumption was also impacted by the increase in electricity generation in the country's largest thermal power plants[3]. Natural gas from the Russian Federation has not been supplied for consumption in Latvia[4]. In 2024, 0.07 TWh of biomethane produced in Latvia was injected into the mutually interconnected gas system.

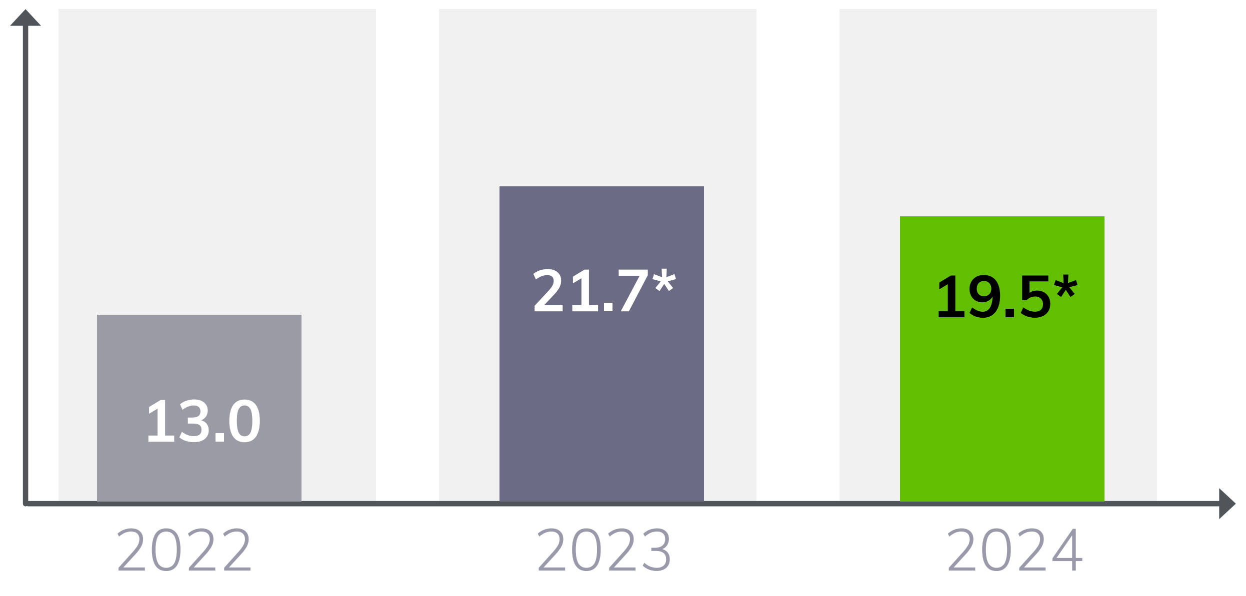
Transmitted natural gas, TWh



Amount of natural gas stored in Inčukalns UGS

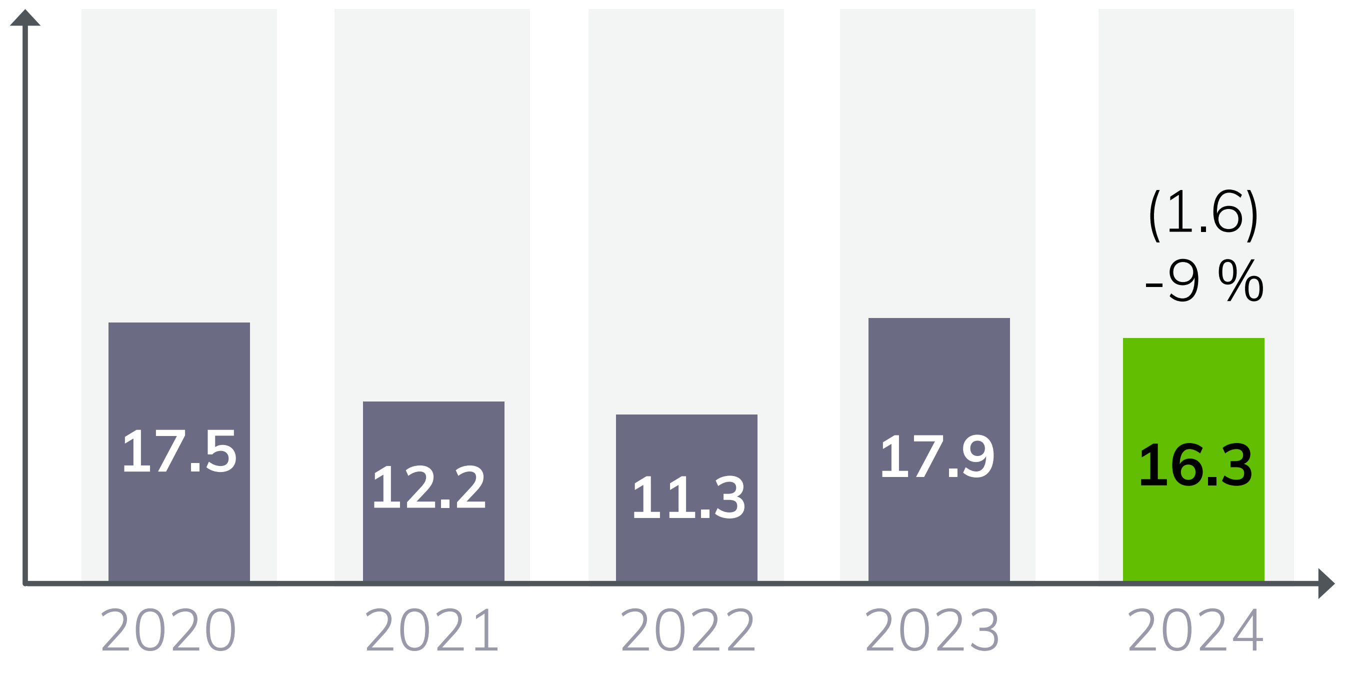
At the end of 2024, 19.3 TWh of natural gas was stored in Inčukalns UGS (including energy supply security reserves of 1.8 TWh and solidarity product 2.4 TWh), which is 9% less than during the previous financial year. On October 15, 2024, at the beginning of natural gas withdrawal season, 19.5 TWh of natural gas was stored in the Inčukalns UGS, which accounts for almost 80% of the total storage capacity.

Amount of natural gas stored in the storage facility at the beginning of the withdrawal season, TWh



* including the energy supply security reserve of 1.8 TWh and the solidarity product capacity of 2.4 TWh

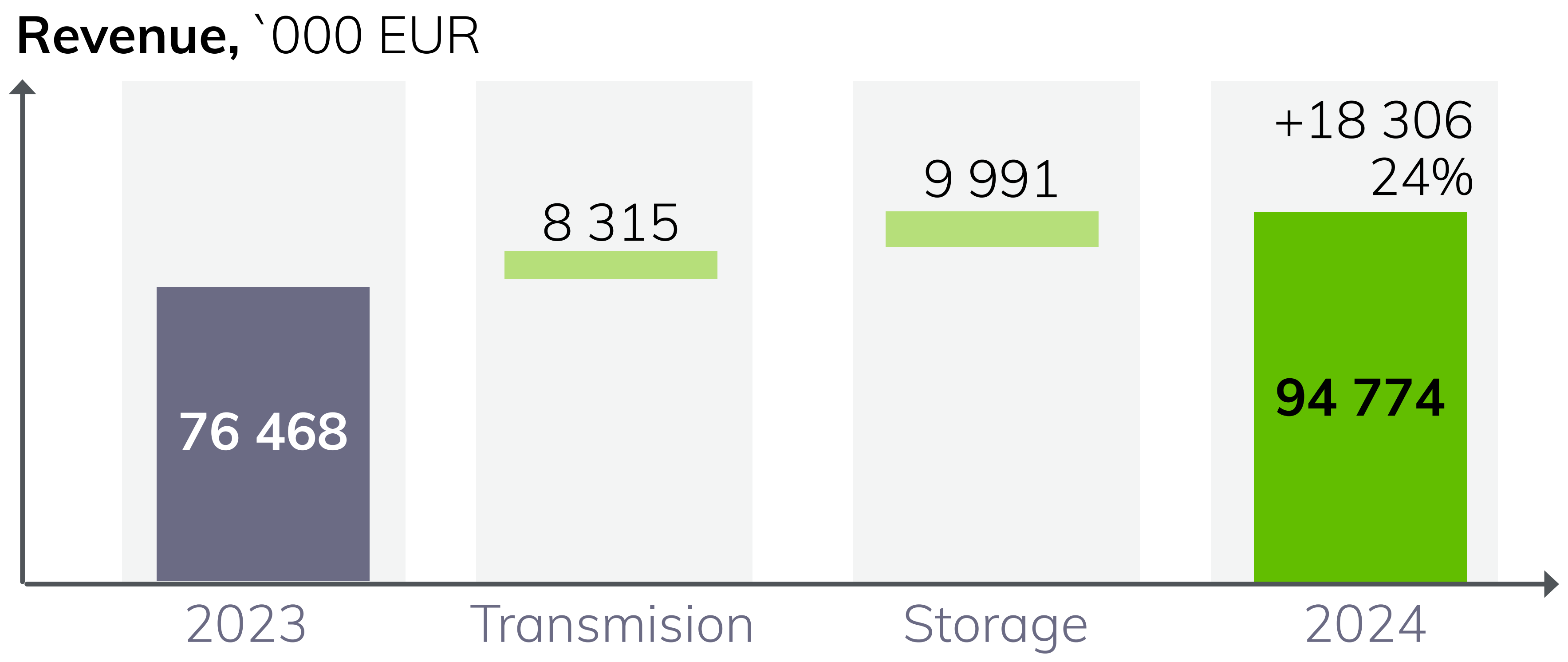
Inčukalns UGS filling at the end of reporting period, TWh

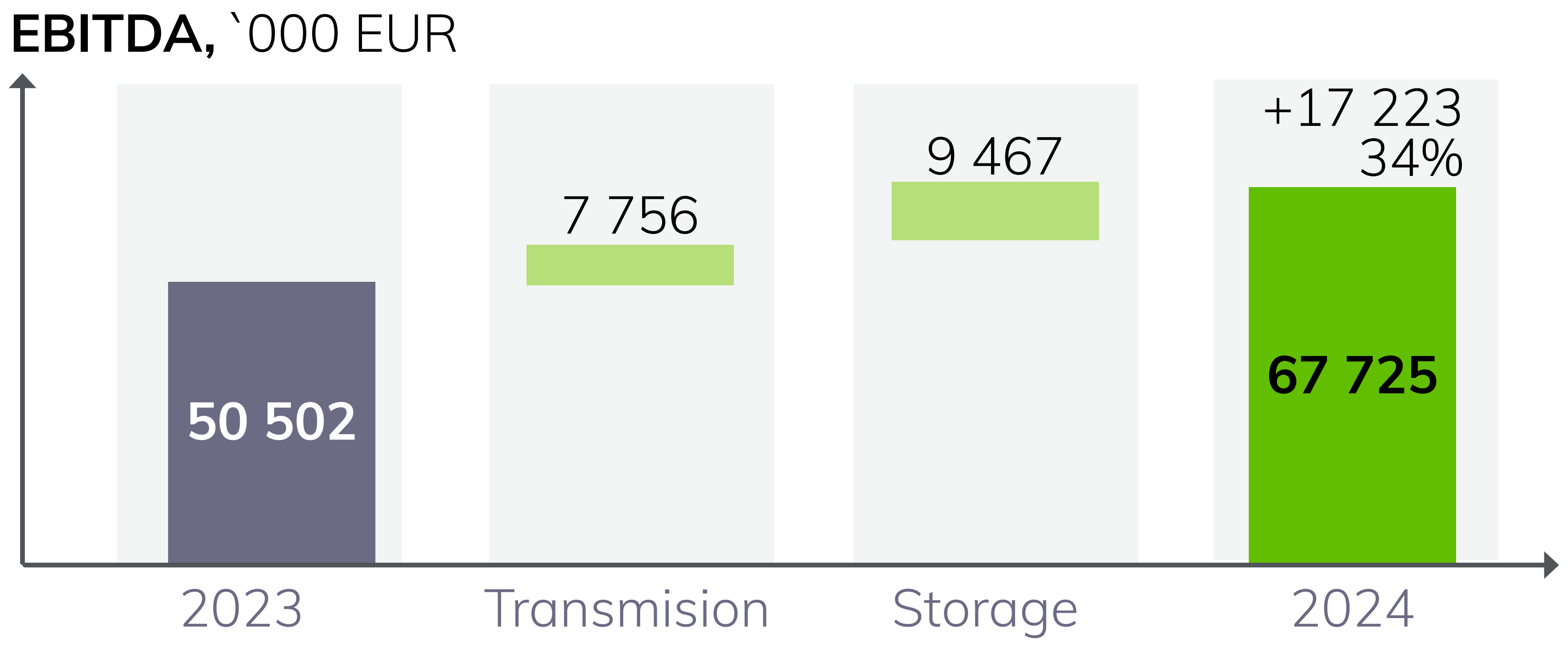


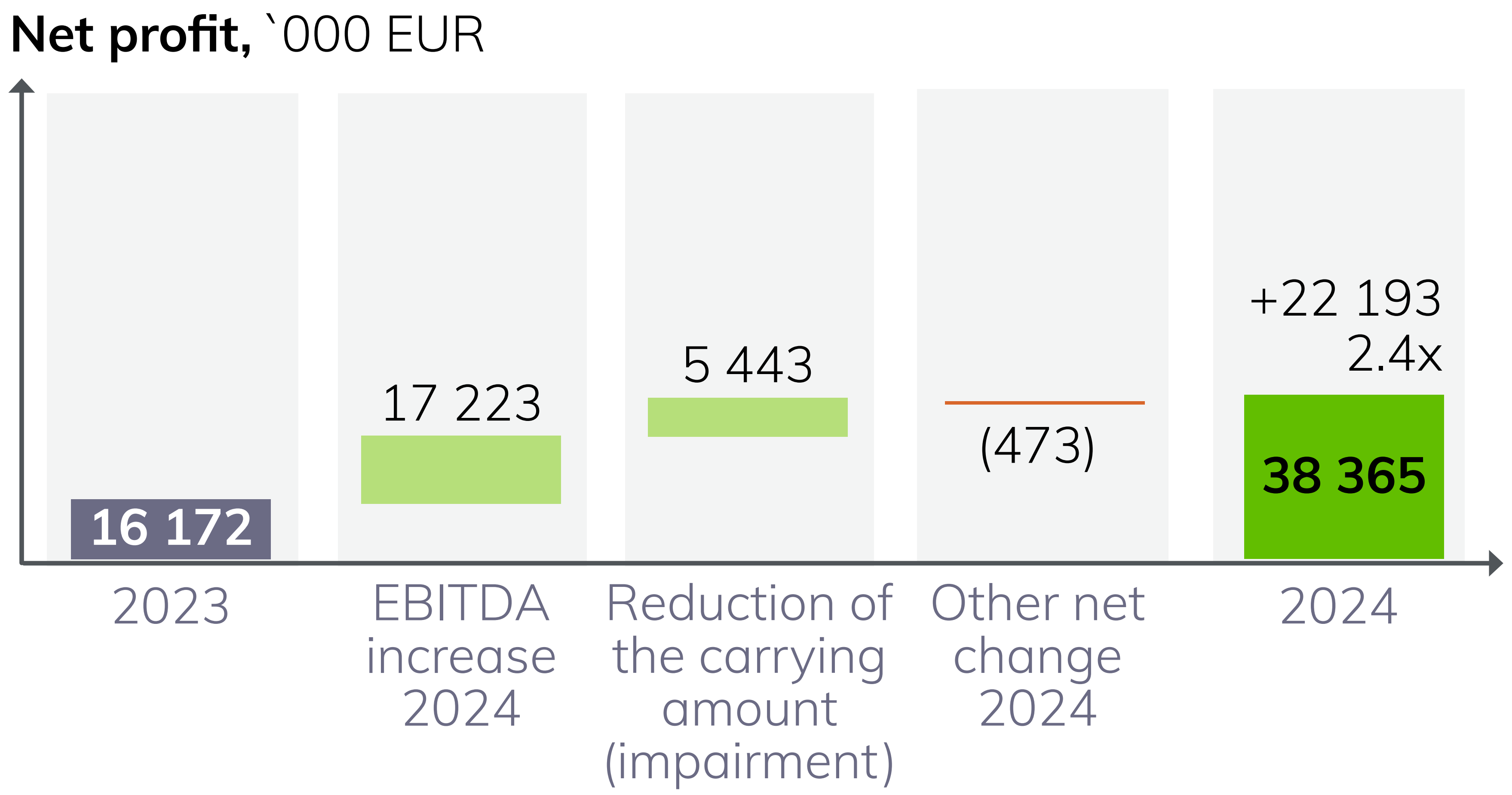
During the natural gas injection season, 52.8% of the total gas volume entering the Latvian and Estonian gas network was supplied from Finland, 46.9% - from Lithuania, and 0.3% - biomethane produced in Latvia. Biomethane production and injection into the mutually interconnected gas system commenced in 2024.

[3] https://ast.lv/en/electricity-market-review

[4] Energy law, Article 106.







Financial results

The revenue in the reporting year was 24% higher than in the previous year reaching EUR 94 774 thousand. Reflecting the increase in revenue, EBITDA indicator increased by 34% compared to 2023 reaching EUR 67 725 thousand. The revenue and EBITDA were positively impacted by revenue increase from both transmission and storage services. During the reporting year, Conexus' net profit was EUR 38 365 thousand, which increased by 2.4 times compared to the previous year. The increase in profit reflects the increase in EBITDA for the reporting year and the decrease in value resulting from the revaluation of assets, which in 2024 is EUR 6 302 thousand, EUR 5 443 thousand less than in 2023 (EUR 11 745 thousand). The decrease in value resulting from the revaluation of assets is reflected in the depreciation costs.

Since December 1, 2023, when the regulatory period for the natural gas transmission system service began, the charge for the use of the exit point for supplying gas users in Latvia has been higher than in the previous regulatory period. The increase relates both to the fact the revenues generated in the prior regulatory period did not cover all the costs of the service and natural gas consumption in Latvia decrease.

The storage cycle for the natural gas storage service lasted from May 1, 2023, to April 30, 2024. The service tariffs for main products were reduced by 14% at the beginning of the storage cycle. For the storage cycle commenced on May 1, 2024, the service tariffs for main products remained unchanged. The results of storage capacity auctions conducted in 2023 and 2024 generated significantly higher revenues from applicable premiums in both storage cycles. In its Decision No. 162 of December 28, 2023, Public Utilities Commission decided to allocate 50% of the regulatory account balance to finance assets of the storage system service that were in the current regulatory period. As a result of this decision, the value of assets created by investments in the storage system service will not be included in RAB value and will not provide a return, thus the regulatory carrying amount of Conexus' storage system service assets will be reduced by EUR 21 656 thousand. The regulatory carrying amount of the storage system service assets has been reduced by EUR 13 664 thousand in 2023, whereas in 2025 it is expected to be reduced by the remaining EUR 7 992 thousand.

MAIN FINANCIAL INDICATORS	2024 or 31.12.2024	2023 or 31.12.2023	+/-	%
	EUR'000	EUR'000		
Revenue	**94 774**	**76 468**	**18 306**	**24%**
EBITDA	67 725	50 502	17 223	34%
Net profit	**38 365**	**16 172**	**22 193**	**2.4x**
Total assets	481 126	469 284	11 842	3%
Investments (additions of intangible assets and PPE, excluding GIPL expenses)	47 555	33 568	13 987	42%

Financing and liquidity

The financial assets held by Conexus are sufficient to meet its financing needs. At the end of the reporting year, the total amount of borrowings is EUR 66 619 thousand. At the end of the reporting year, Conexus holds committed loans amounting to EUR 45 000 thousand.

Weighted average interest rate of borrowings at the end of the reporting period is 2.38% (December 31, 2023: 3.30%). At the end of the reporting year, 39% of the received and outstanding borrowings have a fixed interest rate (December 31, 2023: 35%).

All financial covenants set in loan agreements have been complied with during the reporting year.

FINANCIAL COVENANTS	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Shareholders' equity ratio (>50%)	69%	70%
Net debt to EBITDA ratio (<5)	0.6	1.3
Debt-Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) (>1.2)	4.3	3.3

Legal events

On September 28, 2020, Conexus filed an application to the Administrative District Court regarding annulment of the PUC Council's decision No. 109 dated August 20, 2020 "Regarding the Capital Return Rate for the Calculation of the Draft Tariff for Natural Gas Transmission System, Natural Gas Distribution System, and Natural Gas Storage Services". By the decision of January 3, 2024, the Court decided to refer to the Court of Justice of the European Union concerning the interpretation of the provisions of European Union law applicable to the case. The Court of Justice of the European Union examined the case in person on January 15, 2025. The European Commission also expressed its opinion in court, and the opinion of the Advocate General is also expected on April 3, 2025. It is expected that the Court of Justice of the European Union will prepare a judgment in September 2025. Until the opinion of the Court of Justice of the European Union is received, the proceedings in this case are suspended.

Key financial indicators

			2020 or 31.12.2020	2021 or 31.12.2021	2022 or 31.12.2022	2023 or 31.12.2023	2024 or 31.12.2024	Δ	Δ %/x
Operating indicators	Transmitted natural gas	TWh	37.4	39.3	31.4	29.1	25.2	(3.9)	-13%
	Volume of natural gas consumed in Latvia*	TWh	11.6	12.5	8.8	8.2	8.8	0.6	7%
	Inčukalns UGS filling at the end of reporting period**	TWh	17.2	12.2	11.3	17.9	16.3	(1.6)	-9%
	Volume of natural gas withdrawn from Inčukalns UGS	TWh	11.6	17.9	10.6	7.3	10.9	3.6	49%
Financial indicators	Revenue***	`000 EUR	54 283	56 911	55 131	76 468	94 774	18 306	24%
	EBITDA	`000 EUR	30 103	33 565	32 215	50 502	67 725	17 223	34%
	Net profit	`000 EUR	13 112	13 217	11 365	16 172	38 365	22 193	2.4x
	Total assets	`000 EUR	453 092	468 070	463 809	469 284	481 126	11 842	3%
	Investments	`000 EUR	22 118	27 352	14 941	33 568	47 555	13 987	42%
	Depreciation and amortisation	`000 EUR	16 823	17 806	17 859	29 938	24 488	(5 450)	-18%
Financial coefficients	EBITDA profitability	%	55%	59%	58%	66%	71%	5 ppt	
	Net profit margin	%	24%	23%	21%	21%	40%	19 ppt	
	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	%	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%	4.8%	11.1%	6.3 ppt	
	Shareholders' equity ratio****	%	89%	71%	72%	70%	69%	(1 ppt)	
	Net debt to EBITDA ratio (Net debt / EBITDA)*****	coef.	0.8	3.0	2.7	1.3	0.6	(0.7)	-54%
	Debt-service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)******	coef.	8.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.3	1.0	30%
	Average number of employees	number	341	352	356	361	361	-	-

* Volume of natural gas injected into the distribution system
** Including energy supply security reserve and solidarity product
*** Comparative figures (2020-2022) reclassified to be comparable with 2023 and 2024 figures

Financial covenants:
**** Shareholders' equity ratio > 50%
***** Net debt to EBITDA ratio < 5
****** Debt-Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) > 1.2

Other events and further development

The Northern-Baltic hydrogen corridor is a joint project by transmission system operators from six countries (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Germany) – Gasgrid Finland Oy, Elering AS, Conexus, Amber Grid AB, GAZ SYSTEM S.A., and ONTRAS Gastransport GmbH – with the aim of creating cross-border hydrogen gas transmission infrastructure from Finland to Germany through the Baltic States and Poland. The Northern-Baltic hydrogen corridor project purposefully supports the achievement of national and European Union climate goals. In October 2024, the project partners signed a cooperation agreement for the joint development of the project. Since November 2023, the European Commission has granted the Northern-Baltic hydrogen corridor the status of a project of common interest. The project will promote the development of renewable electricity production, the use of renewable energy sources, accelerate the development of the hydrogen economy, and support the achievement of European climate goals. It will also create investment opportunities in industrial and technological innovations along the pipeline route, reduce energy transportation costs, create new jobs, and provide additional income for countries. A preliminary study has been completed to determine the potential for green and low-carbon hydrogen production and consumption in the region, identifying the potential pipeline route, required capacity, as well as funding and risks. In 2024, the gas transmission operators involved in the project, including the company, have started the next phase of the study, which involves conducting technical and commercial project research, as well as developing a project implementation strategy. The key tasks will include financial and economic analysis of the project, evaluation of environmental and safety issues, route planning, and development of measures necessary for the successful implementation of the project. This study will last until mid-2026. The project has also been granted co-financing of EUR 6.8 million from the European Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) to support the study work. In addition to these studies, the gas transmission system operators involved in the project plan to conduct several cross-border studies to improve the planning of the Northern-Baltic hydrogen corridor at the overall project level. These studies will include project coordination, technical and commercial alignment, as well as customer and stakeholder engagement. The cross-border studies are expected to continue until the end of 2026. Given the region's significant potential to produce green and low-carbon hydrogen, the export potential to Central Europe could reach approximately 27 million tons by 2040.

Active work continues on the Inčukalns UGS modernization project, which aims to significantly improve the storage facility's operations by 2025. The goal is to ensure functionality after increasing pressure in the Baltic gas transmission system, reduce the storage facility's operational dependency on the amount of natural gas reserves during the withdrawal season, and minimize the environmental impact of the storage facility's technological processes. As part of the project, a new compressor will be installed, allowing for compression withdrawal from the storage facility. This will enable an output pressure of up to 50 bar at the Inčukalns UGS interconnection with the transmission system and ensure a continuous gas flow even if the pressure in the storage reservoir is lower than in the transmission system. To ensure that the wells and surface technological devices operate with sufficient capacity in the new mode, certain improvements are necessary, which are an integral part of this project. Additionally, the project will reduce the storage facility's environmental impact by decreasing CO_2, NOx, and other emissions. In 2024, an investment of EUR 32.8 million is planned for the improvement of the storage infrastructure, including the first phase of construction of gas collection point No. 3, restoration of wells, and installation of a new gas compression unit. In 2024, the

restoration of the last 7 out of the 36 wells planned in the project was completed. By the end of the year, these 7 restored wells are being tested and prepared for commissioning. The total project investment amounts to EUR 99.5 million, of which EUR 44 million is covered by funding from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF).

As part of the project, Conexus has upgraded five 'Cooper-Bessemer 12z330' gas compression units. Repeated flue gas measurements after the equipment modernization indicate that in the 2023 season, all upgraded units operate with significantly reduced nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions, with concentrations in the flue gas not exceeding 190 mg/Nm³. The emission volume has decreased by up to 80% (t/h), and natural gas consumption during the operation of the units has decreased by up to 7% (m³/h), thus proportionally reducing CO_2 emissions as well. This improvement contributes to better environmental quality and also aligns with the European Union's sustainable development goals.

In March and July 2024, direct connections to natural gas distribution system were launched through which biomethane produced at the biomethane plants is injected into the interconnected gas system. These are the first connections of such kind in Latvia.

To promote biomethane production in Latvia, Conexus is developing a solution that will offer publicly accessible biomethane injection into the natural gas transmission system for producers whose existing or planned biomethane stations are located relatively far from the existing natural gas transmission infrastructure. Conexus has signed contracts for the purchase of equipment for a biomethane injection point (BIP) in Džūkste parish, as well as for its design and construction works. Currently, the production of BIP technological equipment, including the gas metering and quality control unit, as well as the development of the BIP management and data exchange solution, is underway. Biomethane will be transported in compressed form from the production sites to the BIP using container transport, where it will be injected into the natural gas transmission system. The total project funding, with the support of European Union funds, exceeds EUR 1.5 million. The natural gas transmission system development plan for 2024-2033 includes the construction of four such BIPs, thereby developing the natural gas transmission system in other parts of Latvia as well. The implementation of the project is a significant step in Conexus' sustainable development strategy, promoting the integration of green energy and more efficient use of local resources.

On October 1, 2024, amendments to the Energy Law entered into force. These amendments determine the obligation of Conexus to provide a share of Inčukalns UGS capacity up to 4 TWh for the gas supply security needs of Finland, Estonia, and Lithuania. Additionally, the amendments specify that, (1) starting from May 1, 2026, Regulator will no longer set tariffs for natural gas storage service, and (2) at the end of the regulatory period on 30 April 2026 the remaining balance of the regulatory account will be included in Conexus reserves aiming to fund the storage assets.

On October 30, 2024, amendments to the regulations of the use of Inčukalns UGS facility came into effect, which stipulate that (1) the two-year bundled capacity product will no longer be offered, (2) a five-year bundled capacity product will be introduced, (3) a fee will be implemented for storing gas reserves without a capacity product, and (4) the costs of CO_2 quotas related to fuel gas will be covered by the system user.

Climate change

The Company has set a goal to achieve a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas (further - GHG) emissions by 2028, compared to the 2020 (base year) GHG emission levels. The GHG emission reduction targets are set considering the Company's two operational segments (natural gas transmission and natural gas storage), the intensity of GHG emission sources, and the types of GHG emissions (CO_2 and CH_4). From 2020 (base year) to 2024, an 11% reduction in GHG (t, CO_2 eq.) emissions has been achieved. The reduction in CO_2 emissions depends on the volume of natural gas consumed for technological needs and the technological operation of the equipment, which in turn depends on the desires and needs of stakeholders – users of natural gas transmission and storage systems. The reduction in CH_4 emissions is possible by improving technological processes. The targets are set in accordance with the European Green Deal and the Regulation on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector.

Since July 1, 2023, the Company has been the issuing body for guarantees of origin and ensures the operation of the gas guarantees of origin registry. Additionally, the Company has developed and approved the Latvian domain protocol for gas in accordance with the relevant international administrative procedure. This protocol functions as a detailed procedure for guarantees of origin and explains how the international European Energy Certificate System (EECS) standard is adopted at the national level. The Company provides extensive information on gas guarantees of origin on its website and consults emerging market participants in Latvia and other European Union countries on guarantees of origin and other related issues.

The preliminary study on hydrogen storage at Inčukalns UGS is a significant project initiated by the Company to prepare for the upcoming development of the hydrogen market in the region. In collaboration with a consulting firm AFRY Management Consulting Oy, the Company has developed a research project plan to assess the readiness of Inčukalns UGS's existing engineering assets for hydrogen injection, storage, and withdrawal, as well as to determine the necessary investment volume associated with it.

Energy consumption and energy resource structure

Energy consumption and energy resource structure	2024	2023	2024 vs 2023	Base year	2024 vs Base year
Fuel consumption from natural gas (GWh)	105	159	-34%	175	-40%
Purchased and acquired fossil energy resources (electricity, heat, steam, and cooling) consumption (GWh)	111	165	-33%	181	-39%
Total energy consumption* (GWh)	113	168	-33%	184	-38%

* Total energy consumption fully consists of the use of fossil fuels.

GHG emissions

	2024	2023	2024 vs 2023	Base year	2024 vs Base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions					
Scope 1 gross GHG emissions (t CO_2 eq.)	34 569	54 758	-37%	59 607	-42%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading systems (%)	52	54	-4%	44	18%
Scope 2 GHG emissions					
Scope 2 gross location-bases GHG emissions (t CO_2 eq.)	580	676	-14%	642	-10%
Total GHG emissions					
Total location-bases GHG emissions (t CO_2 eq.)	35 149	55 434	-37%	60 249	-42%

Employees

The Company's value lies in its professional team, and the Company appreciates the competence, knowledge, professional experience, and development orientation of its employees. It is important for the Company to provide employees with opportunities to develop skills, promote the acquisition of new competencies to adapt to renewable gas technologies, and ensure the transfer of knowledge and skills from long-term employees to new employees.

The Company's team consists of 361 employees who work in the Riga region, at two main locations: Stigu street 14 in Riga and the Inčukalns UGS in Krimulda parish, Sigulda municipality.

The Company respects employees' rights to collective representation. In 2024, 19% of employees were members of the trade union (22% in 2023). The Company has concluded a collective agreement with the trade union, which ensures the protection of the economic and social interests of all Company employees in addition to the requirements set by law.

Internal controls

Ethics and corruption prevention

Conexus has developed a code of ethics[5]. The purpose of the code of ethics is to establish a unified set of ethical behavior norms within the company and to strengthen the company's internal culture, business practices, and reputation by defining ethical principles and internal organizational measures based on the Company's core values. The code applies to both the Company as a whole and to each employee and elected official of the Company.

Additional measures to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest, as well as internal control systems, are also defined in:

- the Council and Board regulations (stipulating the obligation for the respective board or council member not to participate in the consideration of a matter where the interests of their first or second-degree relatives, adoptees, adopters, and persons with whom they share a household, and the Company's interests conflict);
- the corporate governance policy (defining the internal control system and its purpose);
- the procurement policy (establishing the ethical principles for suppliers, including the prohibition of corrupt activities);
- the financial risk management policy (regarding the possibility of corruption risk in the event of refinancing risk, setting actions to limit refinancing risk).

In 2024, the Company did not receive any fines or non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and/or regulations (this indicator was also 0 in 2023), no corruption-related incidents occurred, and the Company was not involved in any litigation related to corruption cases.

[5] https://www.conexus.lv/uploads/filedir/Dokumenti/Code_of_Ethics_EN.pdf

During the reporting period, no whistleblower reports were received. In 2024, there were no corruption cases related to the Company and its employees (0 in 2023) or any terminated relationships with the Company's business partners due to corruption incidents.

Management of supplier relationships

Conexus's procurement policy focuses on the transparency of procurement procedures, free competition among suppliers, equal and fair treatment, and the efficient use of Conexus' resources. The procurement policy includes the basic principles of supplier ethics. The procurement policy is published on the Conexus website in both Latvian and English[6]. In mid-2022, Conexus began collecting information from suppliers who confirmed their familiarity with the supplier code of ethics. In 2024, out of 118 surveyed suppliers, 103 applicants, or 87%, confirmed that they were familiar with the basic principles of supplier ethics (85% in 2023). The procurement regulations include a provision that the procurement contract will be concluded with the applicant if the applicant, who is granted the contract award, has confirmed their familiarity with the supplier ethics principles.

Conexus has approved the procedure for monitoring sanctions and transaction execution risks. Before concluding each transaction, Conexus checks whether international or national sanctions, or sanctions imposed by a European Union or NATO member state that affect significant financial and capital market interests have been imposed on suppliers and partners. Conexus does not cooperate with suppliers who are subject to sanctions.

[6] https://www.conexus.lv/other-binding-documents

Events after the end of the reporting year

In the period from the last day of the reporting year until the signing of this report, no circumstances or events have been identified, according to management's assessment, that would significantly affect Conexus' financial position as of December 31, 2024.

Proposed distribution of the profit

The decision on the distribution of dividends is made by the Shareholders' Meeting of AS "Conexus Baltic Grid". The profit of AS "Conexus Baltic Grid" for 2024 is EUR 38 365 thousand.

Dividends are calculated in accordance with the Law on the Management of Public Person's Capital Shares and Capital Companies and the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 72 of January 25, 2022, "Procedure for Forecasting, Determining, and Making Payments for the Use of State Capital", which stipulates that at least 50% of the Company's annual profit must be paid out as dividends. Additionally, the proposal for dividend distribution follows the obligation set out in the Company's medium-term operational strategy to ensure the creation of reserves in accordance with Section 100 of the Transitional Provisions of the Energy Law.

ABBREVIATIONS AND FORMULAS

MWh	megawatt-hours
TWh	terawatt-hours
EUR/MWh/d/g	euro for megawatt-hour per day / per year
EBITDA	earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation & amortisation
Net debt	loans including overdrafts minus cash and cash equivalents
EBITDA profitability	EBITDA / income
Net profitability	net profit / income
Return on equity ratio (ROE)	net profit / equity average value (over the reporting period)
Shareholders' equity	equity / total assets
Net debt to EBITDA ratio	net debt / EBITDA (over 12 months period)
Debt-Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	EBITDA (over 12 months period) / debt payments

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Management Board of Conexus is responsible for preparing the financial statements.

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the 12 months period ending December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) as adopted by the European Union, and in all material aspects present a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, profit and loss and respective cash flows of AS "Conexus Baltic Grid". Information provided in the Management Report is accurate.

ULDIS BARISS Chairman of the Management Board	**RINALDS DIMIŅŠ** Member of the Management Board	**MĀRTIŅŠ GODE** Member of the Management Board

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Note	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Revenue - natural gas transmission and storage	2	93 389 990	75 551 763
Revenue - balancing activities	2	1 384 393	916 116
Other income	3	1 987 350	1 049 741
Maintenance and operating costs	4	(9 165 838)	(8 079 268)
Personnel expenses	5	(17 330 037)	(15 985 653)
Other operating costs	6	(2 541 125)	(2 950 649)
Depreciation, amortisation, and PPE impairment	8,9,10	(24 448 285)	(29 938 201)
Operating profit		**43 236 448**	**20 563 849**
Financial costs, net	7	(1 887 696)	(2 303 314)
Profit before tax		**41 348 752**	**18 260 535**
Corporate income tax	22	(2 983 957)	(2 088 770)
Profit for the year		**38 364 795**	**16 171 765**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS
Chairman of the Management Board

RINALDS DIMIŅŠ
Member of the Management Board

MĀRTIŅŠ GODE
Member of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2024	2023
		EUR	EUR
Profit for the year		**38 364 795**	**16 171 765**
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
Revaluations of post – employment benefits as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions	17	(20 583)	29 480
Revaluation reserves decrease in property, plant and equipment	9, 15	(22 624 715)	(12 291 041)
Total other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		***(22 645 298)***	***(12 261 561)***
Total comprehensive income		**15 719 497**	**3 910 204**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS	RINALDS DIMIŅŠ	MĀRTIŅŠ GODE
Chairman of the Management Board	Member of the Management Board	Member of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
ASSETS		**EUR**	**EUR**
Long-term investments			
Intangible assets	8	2 387 409	2 810 397
Intangible assets under development	8	16 793 159	15 180 182
Advances for intangible assets		69 841	40 700
Property, plant and equipment	9	354 907 161	388 509 907
Assets under construction	9	63 377 881	29 719 820
Advances for property, plant and equipment		922 015	2 483 546
Long-term deferred expenses	14	288 426	-
Right-of-use assets	10	435 214	448 358
Total long-term investments		**439 181 106**	**439 192 910**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	5 115 935	4 677 609
Receivables from contracts with customers	12	11 375 813	11 555 119
Other receivables	13	244 680	265 160
Short-term deferred expenses	14	757 217	640 226
Cash and cash equivalents	23, 27	24 451 154	12 953 450
Total current assets		**41 944 799**	**30 091 564**
TOTAL ASSETS		**481 125 905**	**469 284 474**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS
Chairman of the Management Board

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Member of the Management Board

MĀRTIŅŠ GODE
Member of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**EUR**	**EUR**
Equity:			
Share capital		39 786 089	39 786 089
Own shares		(22 281)	(23 352)
Reserves	15	159 374 000	188 650 930
Retained earnings		133 563 642	100 503 041
Total equity		**332 701 450**	**328 916 708**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings from credit institutions	18	46 776 882	65 568 897
Deferred income	16	41 290 320	26 070 874
Employee benefit obligations	17	1 424 367	1 331 477
Non-current lease liabilities	10	444 106	450 798
Total non-current liabilities		**89 935 675**	**93 422 046**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings from credit institutions	18	19 841 888	13 974 779
Trade payables	19	9 415 946	5 781 591
Other liabilities	20	2 292 186	2 373 934
Accrued liabilities	21	18 555 238	17 696 397
Deferred income from contracts with customers	16	2 271	4 475
Deferred income, other	16	986 721	974 483
Advances from customers	12	7 367 326	6 112 857
Current lease liabilities	10	27 204	27 204
Total current liabilities		**58 488 780**	**46 945 720**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**481 125 905**	**469 284 474**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS
Chairman of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Own shares	Reorganisation reserve	PPE revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve for post-employment benefits	Total
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Opening balance at 01.01.2023		**39 786 089**	**85 638 003**	**(24 270)**	**24 647 260**	**183 254 683**	**58 899**	**333 360 664**
Profit for the year		-	16 171 765	-	-	-	-	16 171 765
Other comprehensive income for the reporting year		-		-	-	(12 291 041)	29 480	(12 261 561)
Revaluation reserves decrease in property, plant and equipment	15		7 048 351		-	(7 048 351)		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	***23 220 116***	**-**	**-**	***(19 339 392)***	***29 480***	***3 910 204***
Dividends	22	-	(8 355 078)	918	-			(8 354 160)
Total transactions with shareholders and other changes in equity		**-**	***(8 355 078)***	***918***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(8 354 160)***
As December 31, 2023		**39 786 089**	**100 503 041**	**(23 352)**	**24 647 260**	**163 915 291**	**88 379**	**328 916 708**
Profit for the year		**-**	38 364 795	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	38 364 795
Other comprehensive income for the reporting year		-	-	-	-	(22 624 715)	(20 583)	(22 645 298)
Revaluation reserves decrease in property, plant and equipment	15	**-**	6 631 632	**-**	**-**	(6 631 632)	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	***44 996 427***	**-**	**-**	***(29 256 347)***	***(20 583)***	***15 719 497***
Dividends	22	-	(11 935 826)	1071	-	**-**	-	(11 934 755)
Total transactions with shareholders and other changes in equity		**-**	***(11 935 826)***	***1 071***	**-**	**-**	**-**	***(11 934 755)***
As December 31, 2024		**39 786 089**	**133 563 642**	**(22 281)**	**24 647 260**	**134 658 944**	**67 796**	**332 701 450**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS
Chairman of the Management Board

RINALDS DIMIŅŠ
Member of the Management Board

MĀRTIŅŠ GODE
Member of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activity		**EUR**	**EUR**
Profit before corporate income tax		**41 348 752**	**18 260 535**
Adjustments:			
- depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	9	23 643 238	29 194 738
- depreciation of the right-of-use assets	10	13 144	13 145
- amortisation of intangible assets	8	830 901	730 319
- (profit) / loss on disposal of PPEs	3, 6	(40 900)	152 767
- changes in provisions		92 890	(20 291)
- amortisation of the EU co-financing	3	(1 470 685)	(820 889)
- interest expense		2 735 262	2 389 890
- interest income		(704 516)	(80 105)
Changes in the working capital:			
- (increase) / decrease of receivables from contracts with customers, other receivables and deferred expenses		(205 631)	713 357
- decrease in inventories		(438 326)	(986 674)
- increase / (decrease) of lease liabilities, trade payables, accrued liabilities, advances from customers and other liabilities		2 916 055	(4 331 736)
Corporate income tax paid		(2 983 957)	(2 088 770)
Net cash flow from operating activity		**65 736 227**	**43 126 286**
Cash flow from investing activity			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	(42 661 289)	(28 958 250)
Acquisition of intangible assets	8	(1 014 658)	(501 400)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment items		60 251	4 789
Received interest		664 762	-
Received EU co-financing	16	16 322 195	2 141 164
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(26 628 739)**	**(27 313 697)**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ULDIS BARISS	RINALDS DIMIŅŠ	MĀRTIŅŠ GODE
Chairman of the Management Board	Member of the Management Board	Member of the Management Board

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from financing activities		**EUR**	**EUR**
Interest paid	7	(2 740 370)	(2 568 496)
Borrowings received	18	-	10 000 000
Borrowings repaid	18	(12 899 286)	(12 899 286)
Lease payments	10	(27 204)	(27 203)
Dividends paid		(11 942 924)	(8 331 270)
Net cash flow from financing activity		**(27 609 784)**	**(13 826 255)**
Net cash flow		**11 497 704**	**1 986 334**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		**12 953 450**	**10 967 116**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		**24 451 154**	**12 953 450**

Notes on pages 35 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Description of segments

Conexus is operating in two segments: natural gas transmission and natural gas storage. Conexus derives all its revenue from regulated services applying the tariffs set by the regulatory authority. The split of information included into operating segments corresponds to the split of regulated services. This split is defined in the internal management accounting system and is applied both in the appraisal of results and in the decision-making. Segment information (segment profit or loss statements and investments made) is regularly submitted to Management Board and Supervisory Council.

NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION

Conexus is the single natural gas transmission and storage operator in Latvia, which ensures maintenance, as well as safe and continuous operation of the natural gas transmission system, and the interconnections with the transmission systems of other countries, enabling system users to use the natural gas transmission system for the trading of natural gas.

The natural gas transmission segment generates revenue from capacity trading both for natural gas consumption in Latvia, as well as international transmission of natural gas.

The regulatory (tariff) periods for the natural gas transmission system service differ from the financial reporting year. According to the methodology for calculating tariffs for the natural gas transmission system service, revenue and cost deviations from the allowed amounts may occur during the tariff period, which will affect tariff values in subsequent tariff periods. The first tariff period of the current regulatory period lasts from December 1, 2023, to September 30, 2025.

The natural gas transmission system service tariffs[7] effective from December 1, 2023, have been approved with the Regulator's decision No. 119[8] dated October 26, 2023.

The largest investments of the transmission system service in the reporting period:

- repairs of transmission gas pipeline sections and their anticorrosion insulation were made in the amount of EUR 3 257 thousand;
- replacement of insulation for gas pipeline Izborsk-Inčukalns UGS in the amount of EUR 1 952 thousand.
- SCADA transmission control system development – EUR 1 057 thousand.

NATURAL GAS STORAGE

Inčukalns UGS provides storage of natural gas in the underground gas storage facility for consumption during the heating season and for other needs of the system users.

The storage segment generates revenue from the booking of storage capacity, which is granted to system users within the storage cycle via capacity auctions. The storage cycle lasts from May 1 to April 30 of the following year.

The regulatory (tariff) periods for the natural gas storage system service differ from both the financial reporting year and the natural gas transmission regulatory periods. According to the methodology for calculating tariffs for the natural gas storage system service, revenue and cost deviations from the allowed amounts may occur during the tariff period, which will affect the allowed revenues for the storage system service

[7] https://www.conexus.lv/transmission

[8] https://likumi.lv/ta/id/346867

in the next tariff cycle. In the storage segment, such deviations are accumulated in the regulatory account.

As of 1 May 2024, new tariffs[9] of natural gas storage system service came into force (the Public Utilities Commission decision[10] of January 18, 2024). For main products, such as the one-year bundled capacity product and the two-year bundled capacity product, tariffs remain unchanged. The tariff for the stock transfer product increases from 1.3581 EUR/MWh/storage cycle to 3.2260 EUR/MWh/storage cycle. The tariff for stock transfer product is determined by auction results for the two-year bundled capacity product of the previous season, which in turn is determined by the market demand.

The largest investments of the storage system service in the reporting period:

- reconstruction of wells, installation of the new gas compression unit, and reconstruction of gas collection point No. 3 for EUR 32 837 thousand, implemented within the framework of the European project of common interest PCI 8.2.4 “Enhancement of Inčukalns UGS”;
- SCADA storage control system development – EUR 1 059 thousand.

Reconciliation of segment financial information to Conexus financial information

Segment income statements for 2024:

	Transmission	Storage	Conexus total	Difference between segments total and Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Revenue	34 541 129	60 233 254	94 774 383	-
Other income	963 479	1 023 871	1 987 350	-
Maintenance and service costs	(3 806 764)	(5 359 074)	(9 165 838)	-
Personnel expenses	(9 890 644)	(7 439 393)	(17 330 037)	-
Other operating costs	(1 562 064)	(979 061)	(2 541 125)	-
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment of property, plant and equipment	(15 139 220)	(9 349 064)	(24 488 285)	-
Finance costs	(1 111 680)	(776 016)	(1 887 696)	-
Corporate income tax	(180 330)	(2 803 627)	(2 983 957)	-
Profit for the reporting period	**3 813 906**	**34 550 889**	**38 364 795**	**-**

[9] https://www.conexus.lv/storage

[10] https://www.sprk.gov.lv/events/apstiprinatas-conexus-baltic-grid-dabasgazes-uzglabasanas-sistemas-pakalpojuma-tarifu

Segment income statements for 2023:

	Trans-mission	Storage	Conexus total	Difference between segments total and Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Revenue	26 225 544	50 242 335	76 467 879	-
Other income	240 442	809 299	1 049 741	-
Maintenance and service costs	(3 116 399)	(4 962 869)	(8 079 268)	-
Personnel expenses	(9 073 248)	(6 912 405)	(15 985 653)	-
Other operating costs	(1 787 737)	(1 162 912)	(2 950 649)	-
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment of property, plant and equipment	(9 959 630)	(19 978 571)	(29 938 201)	-
Finance costs	(1 356 442)	(946 872)	(2 303 314)	-
Corporate income tax	(195 219)	(1 893 551)	(2 088 770)	-
Profit for the reporting period	**977 311**	**15 194 454**	**16 171 765**	**-**

Total assets by segments as at December 31, 2024 and investments during 2024:

	Trans-mission	Storage	Conexus total	Difference between segments total and Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Segment assets	234 146 907	246 978 998	481 125 905	-
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9 741 847	37 812 848	47 554 695	-

Total assets by segments as at December 31, 2023 and investments during 2023:

	Trans-mission	Storage	Conexus total	Difference between segments total and Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Segment assets	251 881 527	217 402 947	469 284 474	-
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10 964 317	22 604 137	33 568 454	-

Geographical information

All operating activities take place in Latvia.

Major customers

Revenue generated during 2024 from the largest customers, each individually representing at least 10 % of the total revenue of Conexus:

	Transmission	Storage	Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Revenue from major customers	25 202 911	29 889 860	55 092 771

Revenue generated during 2023 from the largest customers, each individually representing at least 10 % of the total revenue of Conexus:

	Transmission	Storage	Conexus total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Revenue from major customers	18 519 770	24 044 083	42 563 853

2. REVENUE

Revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time	IFRS applied	2024	2023
	EUR		EUR
Revenue from transmission services	IFRS 15	33 156 737	25 309 428
Balancing income, net	IFRS 15	1 384 393	916 116
Revenue from transmission services		**34 541 130**	**26 225 544**
Revenue from storage services*	IFRS 15	60 233 253	50 242 335
Revenue from storage		**60 233 253**	**50 242 335**
Total		**94 774 383**	**76 467 879**

Conexus generated all of its revenue in the territory of Latvia.
* including deferred income in the amount of EUR 8 448 (2023: EUR 7 830) for reserved capacity recognised in revenue based on accruals principle.

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Income from balancing activities	11 207 180	12 008 790
Cost of balancing activities	(9 822 787)	(11 092 674)
	1 384 393	**916 116**

3. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Revenue from EU co-financing	1 470 685	820 890
Other income	475 765	228 851
Net income from the disposal of PPE's	40 900	-
	1 987 350	**1 049 741**

4. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING COSTS

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Transmission and storage system maintenance services	4 316 897	4 583 143
Cost of materials	1 304 933	1 255 515
Cost of natural gas	2 094 687	959 116
Maintenance of IT infrastructure	1 192 128	998 324
Maintenance of vehicles and machinery	257 193	283 170
	9 165 838	**8 079 268**

5. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Salaries	13 445 557	12 335 255
State social insurance mandatory contributions	3 160 239	2 905 033
Life, health, and pension insurance	933 107	732 503
Other personnel costs	28 730	12 862
Accrued personnel expenses for PPE creation	(237 596)	-
	17 330 037	**15 985 653**
Including remuneration of the Management Board and Supervisory Council: - Remuneration for work	705 242	682 255
- State social insurance mandatory contributions	166 437	160 945
- Life, health and pension insurance	53 959	45 798
- Other personnel costs	2 176	2 400
	927 814	**891 398**
The average number of employees	**361**	**361**

6. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Taxes and duties*	893 758	965 453
Office and other administrative costs	1 647 367	1 832 429
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	152 767
	2 541 125	**2 950 649**

*Real estate tax, Natural resources tax, PUC fee, State and municipal fees, Corporate income tax from deemed profit distribution

7. FINANCIAL EXPENSES, NET

	2024	2023
	EUR	EUR
Interest paid	2 714 750	2 581 510
Accrued loan expense costs	(143 680)	(212 403)
Lease interest expense	20 512	20 783
Gain of interest on bank account balances, deposits	(704 516)	(85 919)
Losses / (gain) from exchange rate fluctuations	630	(657)
	1 887 696	**2 303 314**

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents, software, licences	Co-financed assets	Intangible assets under development	TOTAL
		EUR	EUR	EUR
Historical cost				
31.12.2022	**8 791 501**	**-**	**48 995**	**8 840 496**
Additions	-	-	15 605 024	15 605 024
Transfers	473 837	-	(473 837)	-
Disposals	(1 525 025)	-	-	(1 525 025)
Transfers	-	1 007 865	-	1 007 865
31.12.2023	**7 740 313**	**1 007 865**	**15 180 182**	**23 928 360**
Amortisation				
31.12.2022	**6 732 487**	**-**	**-**	**6 732 487**
Amortisation charge	730 319	-	-	730 319
Disposals	(1 525 025)	-	-	(1 525 025)
31.12.2023	**5 937 781**	**-**	**-**	**5 937 781**
Net book value 31.12.2022	**2 059 014**	**-**	**48 995**	**2 108 009**
Net book value 31.12.2023	**1 802 532**	**1 007 865**	**15 180 182**	**17 990 579**

	Patents, software, licences	Co-financed assets	Intangible assets under development	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Historical cost				
31.12.2023	**7 740 313**	**1 007 865**	**15 180 182**	**23 928 360**
Additions	-	-	2 020 890	2 020 890
Transfers	407 913	-	(407 913)	-
Disposals	(495 545)	-	-	(495 545)
31.12.2024	**7 652 681**	**1 007 865**	**16 793 159**	**25 453 705**
Amortisation				
31.12.2023	**5 937 781**	**-**	**-**	**5 937 781**
Amortisation charge	730 114	100 787	-	830 901
Disposals	(495 545)	-	-	(495 545)
31.12.2024	**6 172 350**	**100 787**	**-**	**6 273 137**
Net book value 31.12.2023	**1 802 532**	**1 007 865**	**15 180 182**	**17 990 579**
Net book value 31.12.2024	**1 480 331**	**907 078**	**16 052 985**	**19 180 568**

Intangible assets at December 31, 2024 include fully amortised intangible assets with a historical cost of EUR 3 898 010 (at December 31, 2023: EUR 3 685 071). Intangible assets consist of software and software licences.

In 2024, capitalised borrowing costs amounted to EUR 1 077 (2023: EUR 3 453).

At December 31, 2023 in the financial accounting, co-financing of the project “Increase of Capacity of Klaipėda-Kiemenai Pipeline in Lithuania” for the remaining amount of EUR 1 007 865 has been reclassified from the deferred expenses to intangible assets. According to the PUC’s decision of April 30, 2014 No. 97 (minutes No. 16, p. 4) On Distribution of Investment Costs for the Project of Common Interest “Increase of Capacity of Klaipėda-Kiemenai Pipeline in Lithuania” in 2017, a payment in the amount of EUR 1 713 370 was made to Amber Grid AB. In accordance with IFRIC 12 “Service Concession Agreements”, the payment shall be recognized in the financial accounts in intangible assets. The amortisation period of the asset is set until 2033, according to the estimated payback period of the investments.

On the basis of the decision of ACER (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) of August 11, 2014 “On the investment request including cross-border cost allocation for the Gas Interconnection Poland-Lithuania project of common interest No 8.5” and the inter-operator agreement of May 11, 2018 on sharing the costs of the GIPL project “Gas Interconnection Poland – Lithuania” (GIPL) with “GAZ-System” A.S., “Amber Grid AB” and “Elering” AS, the planned Conexus’ co-financing for the construction of the interconnector is set at EUR 4.7 million. According to the agreement, a recalculation was carried out on December 31, 2024, and the total cost amounts to EUR 15.4 million EUR.

Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 17, 2013 lays down an obligation to make this payment, thereby gaining access to a wider range of potential customers in the future and reducing dependence on a single supplier.

According to the information received from the Polish operator GAZ-System A.S., investments in the construction of a cross-border gas interconnector have been made, but documents justifying the payments have not yet been received. Thus, at December 31, 2024 the Polish-Lithuanian interconnection GIPL should be recognized in the financial accounts as part of the costs of intangible assets under development and accrued liabilities in the amount of planned co-financing of EUR 15.4 million.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Net book amounts and movements of property, plant and equipment by groups, including groups of revalued categories:

	Land	Buildings, structures	Plant and equipment	Other property and equipment	Wells	Gas compression units	Automatic equipment control systems	Emergency spare parts	Cushion gas	Assets under construction	TOTAL
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR	EUR
Historical cost or revalued amount											
31.12.2022	**1 092 474**	**625 920 310**	**96 481 109**	**6 223 451**	**159 765 510**	**37 214 062**	**7 255 905**	**1 825 384**	**10 708 163**	**10 260 528**	**956 746 896**
Additions	-	7 250	315 546	606 236	-	8 837	18 187	-	-	31 707 374	32 663 430
Reclassified	12 037	4 593 456	415 850	180 378	489 140	2 380 662	4 079 164	-	-	(12 150 687)	-
Disposals	-	(926 923)	(661 581)	(442 759)	(13 000)	(1 166 220)	(1 688)	(12 395)	-	(97 395)	(3 321 961)
Recognized impairment*	-	-	-	-	(21 468 279)	(8 061 251)	(3 727 322)	-	-	-	(33 256 852)
Transfers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146 719	-	-	146 719
31.12.2023	**1 104 511**	**629 594 093**	**96 550 924**	**6 567 306**	**138 773 371**	**30 376 090**	**7 624 246**	**1 959 708**	**10 708 163**	**29 719 820**	**952 978 232**
Accumulated depreciation											
31.12.2022	**-**	**411 247 525**	**44 235 607**	**4 161 171**	**46 883 922**	**20 490 313**	**2 650 360**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**529 668 898**
Calculated	-	8 825 608	3 794 240	558 433	2 732 666	914 339	624 285	-	-		17 449 571
Disposals	-	(812 278)	(640 906)	(441 741)	(10 452)	(693 891)	(1 688)	-	-	-	(2 600 956)
Excluded as a result of revaluation*	-	-	-	-	(5 287 570)	(4 089 877)	(391 561)	-	-	-	(9 769 008)
Reclassified	-	41 509	(3 284)	(34 223)	-	-	(4 002)	-	-	-	-
31.12.2023	**-**	**419 302 364**	**47 385 657**	**4 243 640**	**44 318 566**	**16 620 884**	**2 877 394**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**534 748 505**
Net balance value 31.12.2022	**1 092 474**	**214 672 785**	**52 245 502**	**2 062 280**	**112 881 588**	**16 723 749**	**4 605 545**	**1 825 384**	**10 708 163**	**10 260 528**	**427 077 998**
Net balance value 31.12.2023	**1 104 511**	**210 291 729**	**49 165 267**	**2 323 666**	**94 454 805**	**13 755 206**	**4 746 852**	**1 959 708**	**10 708 163**	**29 719 820**	**418 229 727**

* The Company has revised the carrying amount of property, wells, gas compression units and automatic equipment control systems, determining their value at fair value. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment reduced by EUR 23 487 844. The reduction in the carrying amount of EUR 11 742 677 is recognised in the reduction of the revaluation reserve and included in the statement of "Comprehensive income" in position of "Revaluation reserves decrease in property, plant and equipment", EUR 11 745 167 recognised in the "Income statement" under the position "Depreciation, amortisation, and PPE impairment".
** inventories of materials in warehouses in the amount of EUR 146 719 were transferred to the Emergency spare parts.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE) (continued)

Net book amounts and movements of property, plant and equipment by groups, including groups of revalued categories:

	Land	Buildings, structures	Plant and equipment	Other property and equipment	Wells*	Gas compression units*	Automatic equipment control systems*	Emergency spare parts	Cushion gas	Assets under construction	TOTAL
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR	EUR
Historical cost or revalued amount											
31.12.2023	**1 104 511**	**629 594 093**	**96 550 924**	**6 567 306**	**138 773 371**	**30 376 090**	**7 624 246**	**1 959 708**	**10 708 163**	**29 719 820**	**952 978 232**
Additions	-	-	817 897	618 251	-	2 120	191 567	-	-	44 644 143	46 273 978
Reclassified	-	8 351 282	578 554	420 784	251 155	57 776	1 326 531	-	-	(10 986 082)	-
Disposals	-	(1 532 740)	(1 378 141)	(351 753)	(109 591)	(16 550)	(193 222)	-	-	-	(3 581 997)
Recognized impairment*	-	(94 336 921)	(5 140 127)	-	(47 292)	(46 819)	(144 593)	-	-	-	(99 715 752)
Transfers**	-	-	-	388	-	-	(388)	68 641	-	-	68 641
31.12.2024	**1 104 511**	**542 075 714**	**91 429 107**	**7 254 976**	**138 867 643**	**30 372 617**	**8 804 141**	**2 028 349**	**10 708 163**	**63 377 881**	**896 023 102**
Accumulated depreciation											
31.12.2023	**-**	**419 302 364**	**47 385 657**	**4 243 640**	**44 318 566**	**16 620 884**	**2 877 394**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**534 748 505**
Calculated	-	9 042 873	3 932 857	669 339	2 375 084	763 310	558 617	-	-	-	17 342 080
Disposals	-	(1 531 220)	(1 364 604)	(349 765)	(109 591)	(16 550)	(190 916)	-	-	-	(3 562 646)
Excluded as a result of revaluation*	-	(68 537 516)	(2 281 054)	-	59 725	(24 665)	(6 369)	-	-	-	(70 789 879)
Reclassified	-	-	(7 037)	7 173	-	-	(136)	-	-	-	-
31.12.2024	**-**	**358 276 501**	**47 665 819**	**4 570 387**	**46 643 784**	**17 342 979**	**3 238 590**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**477 738 060**
Net balance value 31.12.2023	**1 104 511**	**210 291 729**	**49 165 267**	**2 323 666**	**94 454 805**	**13 755 206**	**4 746 852**	**1 959 708**	**10 708 163**	**29 719 820**	**418 229 727**
Net balance value 31.12.2024	**1 104 511**	**183 799 213**	**43 763 288**	**2 684 589**	**92 223 859**	**13 029 638**	**5 565 551**	**2 028 349**	**10 708 163**	**63 377 881**	**418 285 042**

* The Company has revised the carrying amount of fixed assets for buildings, structures and technological equipment, determining their value at fair value. The reduction in the carrying amount of EUR 22 624 715 is recognised in the reduction of the revaluation reserve and included in the statement of "Comprehensive income" in position of "Revaluation reserves decrease in property, plant and equipment", EUR 6 302 160 recognised in the "Income statement" under the position "Depreciation, amortisation, and PPE impairment", EUR 1 002 was recognized in the Profit and loss statement under the item "Other income".
** inventories of materials in warehouses in the amount of EUR 68 641 were transferred to the Emergency spare parts.

REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

In accordance with the requirements of point 31 of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", if the Company has chosen to measure fixed assets at revalued value, such revaluation must be carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of fixed assets at the balance sheet date does not differ significantly from their fair value. The following categories of fixed assets are accounted for at revalued value: buildings and structures, technological equipment and devices, wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems. Land plots, safety spare parts, cushion gas in the Inčukalns UGS collector layer, and gas pipelines of the transmission system, other fixed assets, and costs of assets under construction are not revalued.

At December 31, 2024, property, plant and equipment included fully depreciated assets with an original value of EUR 17 605 144 (at December 31, 2023: EUR 13 438 560). In 2024, capitalised borrowing costs amounted to EUR 37 426 (2023: EUR 208 949). The cadastral value of the real estate is EUR 39 519 947 (at December 31, 2023: EUR 37 742 239). The total length of the transmission system pipelines is 1 190 km.

At the end of the reporting period significant part of the construction in progress consists of projects co-financed by the EU (Note 16). The balance of Assets under construction by projects:

Assets under construction	Planned project completion date	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
		EUR	EUR
Projects of common interest "Enhancement of Inčukalns UGS"	01.12.2025.	54 672 223	22 080 453
EU co-financed projects		**54 672 223**	**22 080 453**
Other projects	2025. – 2026.	8 335 290	7 639 367
Total		**63 007 513**	**29 719 820**

In 2020, using the amortized replacement cost method, the revaluation of fixed assets was carried out by independent certified appraisers from SIA "Grant Thornton Baltic". As a result of the revaluation, the residual value of the revalued assets as of January 1, 2020, was increased by EUR 92 311 666.

In 2023, the management assessed the price level of pipelines, technological equipment, and general construction and has identified changes in inflation, labor, and material costs compared to January 2020. To determine whether the fair value of the groups of fixed assets corresponds to the financial accounting value at the end of the reporting year, the Company conducted an internal valuation of the fair value of those groups of fixed assets as of December 31, 2023, which were valued at revalued value and had signs of impairment.

In accordance with the valuation methods indicated in point 62 of IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", the Company assessed that the income method is the most appropriate. When determining the fair value of the groups of fixed assets of wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems, the Company used the approved rate of return on capital for the current regulatory period and assumed that after the end of the regulatory period, the rate of return on capital would reach the assessed market rate. A discount rate of 7.25% was used in the calculation.

As a result of the revaluation, a decrease in the value of wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems was identified in the amount of EUR 23 487 844.

In 2024, a revaluation was carried out for the following groups of fixed assets: buildings and structures; technological equipment and devices (excluding the groups of fixed assets revalued in 2023: wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems).

The calculation of the value of assets is based on the income approach, discounting future cash flows. The Company calculated the fair value as of

December 31, 2024, based on management's estimates of the projected economic activity over a 10-year period. A discount rate of 7.10% was used in the calculation.

As a result of the revaluation, a decrease in value of EUR 28 925 873 was identified. The decrease in the carrying amount of EUR 22 624 715 was recognized in the revaluation reserve decrease and included in the financial Statement of other comprehensive income under the position "Decrease of PPE revaluation reserve", EUR 6 302 160 was recognized in the Profit and loss statement under the item "Depreciation, amortization, and PPE impairment", EUR 1 002 was recognized in the Profit and loss statement under the item "Other income".

The following table summarises the carrying amounts for the revalued asset categories, assuming that the assets would be carried at historical cost.

Historical cost	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Buildings and structures	111 670 075	105 284 870
Machinery and equipment	39 678 006	41 353 189
Wells	53 503 497	54 636 874
Gas compression units	11 281 179	11 817 155
Automatic equipment control systems	5 703 717	4 746 852

10. LEASE

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Right-of-use assets		
Net book value at the beginning of the reporting period	**448 358**	**461 503**
Depreciation recognised in the income statement	(13 144)	(13 145)
Net book value at the end of the reporting period	**435 214**	**448 358**
Lease liabilities		
Net book value at the beginning of the reporting period	**478 002**	**484 422**
Recognised reduction of the lease liability (lease payments made*)	(27 204)	(27 203)
Recognised lease interest expense	20 512	20 783
Net balance value at 31.12.2023	**471 310**	**478 002**
Incl.: Long-term lease liabilities	444 106	450 798
Short-term lease liabilities	27 204	27 204

* in the cash flow statement for 2024, lease payments in the amount of EUR 27 204 are included in the cash flow from financing activities (31.12.2023: EUR 27 203)

Conexus' right-of-use assets include land, premises and construction rights.

	Term	Maturity date
Land lease, Inčukalns underground gas storage	36 years	31.12.2054
Land lease, Stigu street 14	36 years	31.12.2054
Construction rights, Stigu street 14	70 years	31.12.2089

11. INVENTORIES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Natural gas	1 939 902	2 272 259
Materials and spare parts	3 300 274	2 542 897
Advance payments for inventories	5 385	1 433
Write-off of inventory to net realisable value	(129 626)	(138 980)
	5 115 935	**4 677 609**

Write-off of inventory to net realisable value	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
	EUR	EUR
Write-offs at the beginning of the period	**(138 980)**	**(139 810)**
Write-offs during the reporting period	9 354	830
Write-offs at the end of the period	**(129 626)**	**(138 980)**

12. RECEIVABLES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

Receivables from contracts	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
	EUR	EUR
Debt for transportation of natural gas	6 233 412	6 138 523
Debt for storage of natural gas	4 936 486	5 416 596
Debt for balancing activities	205 915	-
	11 375 813	**11 555 119**

Advances from customers	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
	EUR	EUR
Received advance for natural gas storage	211 021	-
Received security deposit	7 156 305	6 112 857
	7 367 326	**6 112 857**

Expected credit losses on contracts with customers are insignificant, during the last 3 years no debts have been written down, therefore, it was decided not to recognise allowances for doubtful debts.

The rules approved by PUC set strict criteria for providing debt repayment guarantees. Additional information is disclosed in the Credit risk section of Note 27.

13. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Other current financial receivables:		
Other current financial receivables	127 413	20 400
Total other current financial receivables	**127 413**	**20 400**
Other current non-financial receivables:		
Advances for services	36 701	181 590
Deferred value added tax	80 566	63 170
Total other current non-financial receivables	**117 267**	**244 760**
Total other receivables	**244 680**	**265 160**

14. DEFERRED EXPENSES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Non-current part		
Long-term portion of deffered expenses	288 426	-
Total non-term part	**288 426**	**-**
Current part		
IT expenses	600 899	481 344
Insurance payments	83 882	78 925
Transport expenses	12 031	8 824
Other deferred expenses	60 405	71 133
Total short-term part	**757 217**	**640 226**
Total deferred expenses	**1 045 643**	**640 226**

15. RESERVES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
PPE revaluation reserve	134 658 944	163 915 291
Revaluation reserve for post-employment benefits	67 796	88 379
Reorganisation reserve*	24 647 260	24 647 260
	159 374 000	**188 650 930**

* due to the reorganization of AS "Latvijas Gāze" in two separate companies (in 2017) – AS "Latvijas Gāze" and Conexus, the assets and liabilities related to the core business were transferred to Conexus, including the reorganization reserve.

Movement of revaluation reserves during the reporting period	Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	Post-employment benefit revaluation reserve
Balance at 31.12.2022	**183 254 683**	**58 899**
Reassessment of actuarial assumptions	-	29 480
Depreciation of the revalued portion of property, plant and equipment for the reporting period transferred to retained earnings	(7 048 351)	-
Reduction of the revaluation reserve as a result of revaluation (Note 9)	(11 742 677)	-
Disposed revalued items of property, plant and equipment*	(548 364)	-
Balance at 31.12.2023	**163 915 291**	**88 379**
Reassessment of actuarial assumptions	-	(20 583)
Depreciation of the revalued portion of property, plant and equipment for the reporting period transferred to retained earnings	(6 620 934)	-
Reduction of the revaluation reserve as a result of revaluation (Note 9)	(22 624 715)	-
Disposed revalued items of property, plant and equipment*	(10 698)	-
Balance at 31.12.2024	**134 658 944**	**67 796**

* disposed revalued items of PPE – complete or partial replacement of buildings and technological equipment due to physical and technological wear and tear.

16. DEFERRED INCOME

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
EU co-financed projects	41 290 320	26 070 874
Non-current portion	**41 290 320**	**26 070 874**
Current portion (other projects)	17 659	4 654
Current portion (EU co-financing)	969 062	969 829
Current portion (contractual liabilities)	2 271	4 475
Current portion	**988 992**	**978 958**
Total deferred income	**42 279 312**	**27 049 832**

Changes in deferred income

Changes in deferred income (EU co-financing)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	**27 049 832**	**25 725 083**
EU co-financing received	16 322 195	2 141 164
Recognized deferred income from contracts with customers*	2 271	4 475
Fixed asset received free of charge as part of co-financed project	380 174	-
Recognised in income for the reporting year	(4 475)	-
Recognised in other income for the reporting year (Note 3)	(1 470 685)	(820 890)
Carried forward to future periods	**42 279 312**	**27 049 832**

* Payment for full storage cycle received in 2024

Changes in deferred income (contract liabilities)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Opening balance	**4 475**	**-**
Recognised in deferred income	6 244	12 305
Recognised in revenue for the reporting year	(8 448)	(7 830)
Carried forward to future periods	**2 271**	**4 475**

In May 2019, the European Commission approved the granting of co-financing in the amount of 50% or EUR 44 000 thousand for the project of common European interest No. 8.2.4 "Improvement of the operation of the Inčukalns underground gas storage".

In December 2019, the European Commission approved the co-financing of 50% or EUR 2 750 thousand for the project of common European interest No. 8.2.1. "Improvement of the operation of the Latvian-Lithuanian interconnection".

In 2024, project No. 7.1.1.3.i "Increasing the share of biomethane in final consumption" received an advance for the construction of the biomethane input point in Džūkste.

Statement of Conexus co-financed projects for 2023 and 2024:

Project	Deferred income 31.12.2022	Received EU co-financing 2023	Recognised in other income (Note 3) 2023	Deferred income 31.12.2023	Received EU co-financing 2024	Recognised in other income (Note 3) 2024	Deferred income 31.12.2024
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Project of gas transmission from 2011	**1 616 149**	-	(66 487)	**1 549 662**	-	(225 057)	**1 324 605**
Project of Inčukalns UGS from 2011	**5 382 210**	-	(187 914)	**5 194 296**	-	(187 914)	**5 006 382**
Project of Inčukalns UGS from 2019 (Nr.8.2.4.)	**16 706 589**	2 001 477	(502 936)	**18 205 130**	15 317 903	(639 720)	**32 883 313**
Project of gas transmission from 2019 (Nr.8.2.1.)	**1 896 259**	139 687	(58 900)	**1 977 046**	554 292	(357 539)	**2 173 799**
Connection to Conexus` gas transmissions system	**123 876**	-	(4 653)	**119 223**	-	(50 700)	**68 523**
Biomethane input point Džūkste	**-**	-	-	**-**	450 000	-	**450 000**
Total	**25 725 083**	**2 141 164**	**(820 890)**	**27 045 357**	**16 322 195**	**(1 460 930)**	**41 906 622**

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Provisions for post-employment benefits	1 177 320	1 097 224
Provisions for other collective bargaining agreement costs*	247 047	234 253
	1 424 367	**1 331 477**

* gifts on anniversaries of life and seniority

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Liabilities at the beginning of the year	**1 331 477**	**1 351 768**
Recognised in the income statement	167 513	164 245
Paid	(95 206)	(155 056)
Remeasurement of post – employment benefits as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions – in equity	20 583	(29 480)
Liabilities at the end of the year	**1 424 367**	**1 331 477**

Remeasurement of post – employment benefits are positive due to the following assumptions: reduction in wage estimates, changes in future salary reduction, and a slightly reduced employee turnover ratio. The revaluation was increased by the lower discount rate used in the calculation. In the reporting year, the discount rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is 3.18% (2023: 3.43%).

Sensitivity analysis of the total value of post-employment benefit, EUR	2024		2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (-/+ 1% point)	128 812	(108 556)	118 972	(100 348)
	9%	-8%	9%	-8%
Labour turnover rate (-/+ 1% point)	146 904	(124 246)	135 994	(114 985)
	10%	-9%	10%	-9%
Monthly salary increase (+/- 1% point)	114 987	(98 082)	105 159	(89 713)
	8%	-7%	8%	-7%
Retirement age of employees, years (-/+ 1 year)	80536	(81 042)	73 402	(73 203)
	6%	-6%	6%	-5%

18. BORROWINGS

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Non-current borrowings from credit institutions	46 776 882	65 568 897
Current borrowings from credit institutions	19 792 016	13 899 286
Accrued interest on borrowings from credit institutions	49 872	75 493
	66 618 770	**79 543 676**

Conexus has borrowings both from local and international credit institutions. The weighted average interest rate is 2.38% at the end of reporting year (31.12.2023: 3.30%). At the end of the reporting year, 39% of borrowings outstanding have a fixed loan interest rate (31.12.2023: 35%). All borrowings of Conexus are denominated in euros and are unsecured.

At the end of the reporting year, committed long-term loan agreements in the amount of EUR 45 000 thousand are available to Conexus.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
At the beginning of the reporting year	**79 543 676**	**82 429 949**
Received borrowings from credit institutions	-	10 000 000
Borrowings repaid to credit institutions	(12 899 286)	(12 899 286)
Accrued interest on loans from credit institutions	2 714 750	2 581 509
Paid interest on loans from credit institutions	(2 740 370)	(2 568 496)
	66 618 770	**79 543 676**

All changes in borrowings, except accrued interest liabilities, are presented in the Statement of cash flows as Cash flows from financing activities.

The limits of financial covenants specified in the existing agreements of Conexus during the reporting year have been complied with, information on financial covenants is disclosed in the section on Capital risk management (Note 27).

Lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 10.

19. TRADE PAYABLES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Payables for other operating costs	1 156 225	1 499 303
Payables for long-term investments	4 881 706	3 279 422
Payables for balancing operations	1 137 986	515 600
Payables for intangible assets	2 240 029	487 266
	9 415 946	**5 781 591**

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Dividends unpaid for the previous years	546 278	554 446
Current financial liabilities	**546 278**	**554 446**
Value added tax	396 119	544 168
Employee remuneration	610 834	578 327
State social insurance mandatory contributions	378 624	345 292
Other short-term liabilities	116 484	129 291
Personal income tax	209 014	188 907
Natural resource tax	31 677	31 272
Corporate income tax on deemed distribution of profit	1 715	511
Excise tax, Real estate tax	1 441	1 720
Current non-financial liabilities	**1 745 908**	**1 819 488**
Other liabilities total	**2 292 186**	**2 373 934**

21. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accrued liabilities for annual performance bonuses	2 187 501	1 549 356
Accrued liabilities for unused annual leave	797 933	691 249
Non-Financial accrued liabilities	**2 985 434**	**2 240 605**
Accrued liabilities for invoices not received*	15 553 204	15 433 492
Accrued liabilities for the audit of the annual report	16 600	22 300
Financial accrued liabilities	**15 569 804**	**15 455 792**
Accrued liabilities total	**18 555 238**	**17 696 397**

*According to the agreement concluded in 2018, AS Conexus Baltic Grid is obliged to compensate the Polish operator GAZ-Systems A.S. for costs related to the construction of the cross-border gas interconnection, as determined by the ACER decision of August 11, 2014. According to the information received from the Polish operator GAZ-System A.S., investments in the construction of the cross-border gas interconnection have been made. Payment justification documents have not yet been received. Therefore, in the financial accounting on December 31, 2024, the payment for the Poland-Lithuania interconnection GIPL is recognized as intangible asset creation costs (Appendix 8) and accrued liabilities for the planned co-financing amounting to EUR 15.4 million (EUR 14.7 million as of December 31, 2023).

22. CORPORATE INCOME TAX

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Shareholders' decision on dividends to be paid	11 935 826	8 355 078
Profit to be distributed (period after 31.12.2017.)	11 935 826	8 355 078
Calculated corporate income tax	2 983 957	2 088 770
Tax relief applied on previously declared provisions	**2 983 957**	**2 088 770**

n 2024, the amount of dividends declared to Conexus' shareholders was EUR 11 935 826 or EUR 0.30 per share. In 2023, the amount of dividends declared to Conexus' shareholders was EUR 8 355 078 or EUR 0.21 per share.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has retained earnings of EUR 95 198 847 (31.12.2023: EUR 84 331 276), for which the Company will incur Corporate income tax liabilities of EUR 23 799 712 (31.12.2023: EUR 21 082 819).

23. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Cash at bank	4 624 965	12 718 737
Short–term bank deposits	19 826 189	234 713
	24 451 154	**12 953 450**

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include Conexus' shareholders, members of the Supervisory Council and Management Board, their close family members, and companies in which they exercise control or significant influence; Parent company AS "Augstsprieguma tīkls", its members of the Supervisory Council and Management Board, Audit Committee Officers, their close family members, and companies in which they exercise control or significant influence. As all shares of the Parent company are 100% owned by the Republic of Latvia, state-controlled companies are also considered related parties.

Conexus has no ordinary service transactions with the Government of Latvia, including ministries and state agencies, as well as no transactions with state-controlled companies, which are considered as other related parties, except for AS "Augstsprieguma tīkls" (parent company) and AS "Latvenergo" (other related parties).

Transactions with AS "Latvenergo", according to the principle of fair competition, include storage and transmission services.

Related party transactions	2024 or 31.12.2024	2023 or 31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Income from related parties:		
AS "Latvenergo"	36 185 768	26 320 745
Purchases of goods and services from related parties:		
AS "Latvenergo"	2 022 145	3 542 946
AS "Augstsprieguma tīkls"	693	694
Balances at the end of the year arising from sales/ purchases of goods and services:		
Receivables from contracts with customers		
AS "Latvenergo"	3 876 806	4 590 132
Trade payables		
AS "Latvenergo"	280 578	344 466
AS "Augstsprieguma tīkls"	151	-

Information on dividends paid to shareholders is disclosed in Note 22.

Conexus' management remuneration is disclosed in Note 5.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of 31 December 2024, Conexus has concluded, but not yet completed long-term asset construction contracts amounted EUR 18 349 893 (at December 31, 2023: EUR 43 335 131).

The financial covenants specified in the existing agreements of Conexus during the reporting period have been complied with, information on financial covenants is disclosed in the section on Capital risk management in Note 27.

26. REMUNERATION TO A COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF SWORN AUDITORS

Remuneration to a commercial company of sworn auditors	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Audit of financial statements	29 500	21 000
Review of sustainability report	6 000	5 300
Total	**35 500**	**26 300**

27. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES

The principles and guidelines for general financial risk management are set out in Conexus' Financial Risk Management Policy. The Management Board is responsible for implementing this policy within the Company.

Conexus is exposed to the following financial risks: capital risk, financing risk (including interest rate risk, refinancing risk and early redemption risk), currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Conexus' financial instruments are divided into the following categories:

Financial assets and liabilities	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Financial assets at amortised cost	EUR	EUR
Receivables from contracts with customers	11 375 813	11 555 119
Other receivables	127 413	20 400
Cash and cash equivalents	24 451 154	12 953 450
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**35 954 380**	**24 528 969**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings from credit institutions	66 618 770	79 543 677
Trade payables	9 415 946	5 781 591
Other liabilities and accrued liabilities	16 116 082	16 010 238
Lease liabilities	471 310	478 002
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**92 622 108**	**101 813 508**

LIQUIDITY RISK

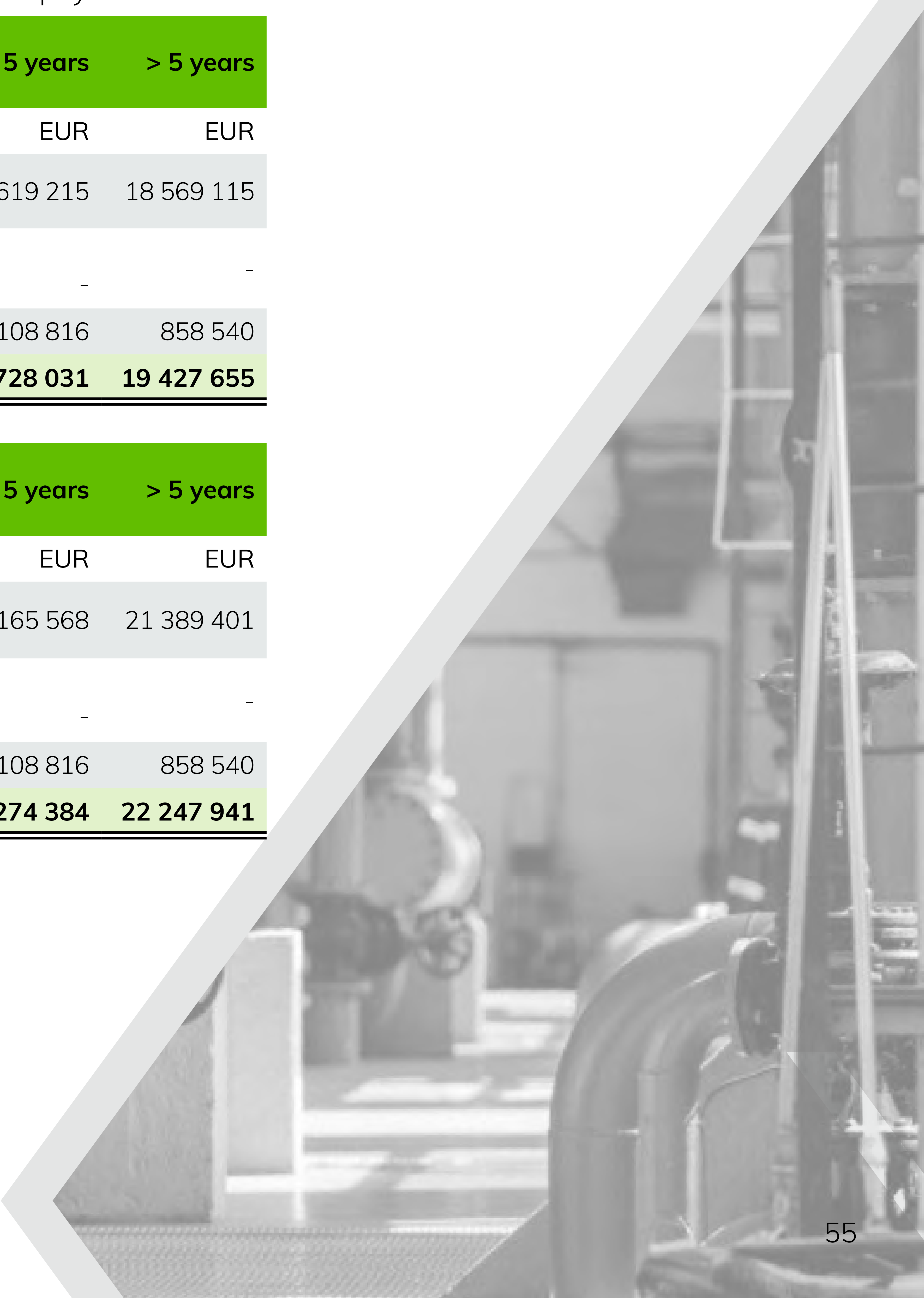
Liquidity risk is associated with the ability of Conexus to meet its liabilities within set deadlines. Conexus pursues prudent liquidity risk management by forecasting annual, quarterly and monthly cash flows to ensure adequate financial resources for its operations. If necessary, Conexus intends to take out long – term loans. Conexus' liquidity reserve consists of the Conexus' cash and cash equivalents, as well as available but not yet withdrawn long – term loans.

At the end of the reporting period, committed long-term loan agreements amounting to EUR 45 000 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 45 000 thousand) are available to Conexus.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities by their contractual cash flows, including interest payments:

31.12.2024	Carrying value	Contractual cash flow	1 – 3 months	3 months – 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Borrowings from credit institutions	66 618 770	73 252 134	4 169 590	16 894 214	33 619 215	18 569 115
Trade payables, accrued liabilities	25 532 028	25 532 028	25 532 028	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	471 310	994 560	6 801	20 403	108 816	858 540
Financial liabilities	**92 622 108**	**99 778 722**	**29 708 419**	**16 914 617**	**33 728 031**	**19 427 655**

31.12.2023	Carrying value	Contractual cash flow	1 – 3 months	3 months – 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Borrowings from credit institutions	79 543 677	88 832 528	4 494 899	11 782 660	51 165 568	21 389 401
Trade payables, accrued liabilities	21 791 829	21 791 829	21 791 829	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	478 002	994 560	6 801	20 403	108 816	858 540
Financial liabilities	**101 813 508**	**111 618 917**	**26 293 529**	**11 803 063**	**51 274 384**	**22 247 941**



FUNDING RISK

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises because Conexus uses borrowed funds. Interest rate risk for Conexus arises from borrowings with a floating interest rate (hereinafter referred to as the reference interest rate) consisting of three or six-month EURIBOR plus interest rate, with the risk that Conexus' financial costs will increase significantly when the reference rate surges.

Interest rate risk is managed by entering into interest rate swaps (IRSs), in which floating interest rates are exchanged for fixed interest rates, or by obtaining new fixed rate borrowings or by issuing bonds as fixed rate instruments. At the end of the reporting period, Conexus had no interest rate swaps (IRS) or bonds issued as fixed rate instruments. 39% of Conexus' received and unpaid long-term loans have a fixed interest rate.

Conexus' financial risk management policy requires the level, amount and maturity of interest rate risk management to be assessed in accordance with the approved Conexus service tariff cycles.

If the base borrowing rate (EURIBOR) increased by 0.25%, Conexus interest expenses on loans would increase by EUR 118 thousand (2023: EUR 124 thousand). If the base borrowing rate (EURIBOR) increased by 0.50%, interest expenses on loans would increase by EUR 236 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 249 thousand).

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk may arise from external macroeconomic and political circumstances, the onset of a financial crisis, or a significant deterioration in Conexus' operations and financial indicators.

To hedge refinancing risk, Conexus diversifies its loan portfolio by setting limits for key financial indicators (limit values) and ensuring their monitoring by the source of borrowing - not more than 80 per cent from one credit institution. At the same time, Conexus ensures diversification of the maturity dates for the repayment of the borrowings.

Risk of early repayment

The risk of early repayment of the debt may arise if one of the lenders exercises its right to demand early repayment under the loan agreement, which would automatically entitle all of Conexus' other lenders to demand early repayment of their loans.

In order to prevent the risk of early repayment of the debt, Conexus regularly performs calculations and analyses the indicators (covenants) laid down in the loan agreements and pays special attention to timely prevention the occurrence of defaults on payments. Conexus maintains relations with its lenders on a regular basis, informing them in a timely manner of changes affecting Conexus' business and reputation.

Credit risk

Conexus is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that Conexus will incur a loss if a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk may arise from cash and cash equivalents, receivables from contracts with customers and other financial receivables.

Conexus is exposed to a significant concentration of credit risk on receivables from contracts with customers, as credit risk is shared among the 10 largest customers, whose liabilities accounted for 82% of Conexus' total receivables from contracts with customers (31.12.2023: 86%). Conexus considers that receivables from customers are highly recoverable.

The maximum credit risk exposure related to financial assets comprises of carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents (Note 23), receivables from contracts with customers and other receivables (Notes 12, 13).

Assessment of maximum possible exposure to credit risk	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Receivables from contracts with customers	11 357 813	11 555 119
Other current financial receivables	127 413	20 400
Cash and cash equivalents	24 451 154	12 953 450
Total	**35 954 380**	**24 528 969**

To limit the credit risk of receivables, Conexus assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties and sets their credit limits. If a counterparty's creditworthiness is not sufficient to cover the credit limit set by Conexus, the Company requires security (a security deposit, bank guarantee). One of such guarantees is security deposits – their amount at the end of the year is EUR 7 156 305 (2023: EUR 6 112 857), (Note 12).

Credit risk in relation to financial assets with credit institutions is managed through a balanced placement of financial assets with at least two credit institutions. The credit institutions with which cooperation exists or is contemplated must have a rating of at least A- or A3 by an international rating agency. To ensure execution of financial transactions for operations, Conexus may also invest in credit institutions with a credit rating of at least BBB- or Baa3. If the cooperating credit institution does not have a credit rating, the credit rating of the parent credit institution is taken into account. Based on these considerations, cash and cash equivalents can be described as follows (categorized by long-term rating):

Moody's credit rating	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Aa3	24 447 819	12 950 436
Baa2	490	1 055
Baa1	2 845	1 959
Total cash	**24 451 154**	**12 953 450**

At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash held on current accounts with credit institutions.

Capital risk management

Conexus carries out its capital risk management with to the aim of ensuring the sustainable operations of Conexus, maintaining an optimal capital structure, and thus reducing the cost of capital. Conexus takes a balanced approach to risk in relation to its creditworthiness and capital structure.

Conexus regularly manages capital risk, based on the calculation and analysis of capital ratio. Capital ratio is calculated by dividing the amount of equity by total assets. Capital ratio must be maintained at the level of at least 50 percent. Capital ratio at December 31, 2024 is 69%.

Conexus regularly calculates and analyses debt ratio. Debt ratio is calculated by dividing net debt (all non-current and current interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents) by EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) for the past 12 months. The value of this ratio may not exceed five. Debt ratio at December 31, 2024 is 0.6.

Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) is determined by dividing EBITDA for the last 12 months by the amount of commitment payments (principal, interest or other payments related to loans, loans, financial leasing or other commercially similar transactions). The value of this coefficient should not be less than 1.2x. Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) indicator at December 31, 2024 is 4.3.

The financial covenants specified in the existing Conexus' borrowing agreements with credit institutions during the reporting period and at the time of approval of the report have been complied with. Actual ratios of the financial covenants:

Financial covenants	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Equity ratio > 50 %	69%	70%
Net borrowings / EBITDA < 5	0.6	1.3
Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) > 1.2	4.3	3.3

In planning for funding, Conexus follows the prudence principle, keeping open the possibilities of raising additional funding quickly if necessary.

Currency risk

The policy of Conexus is to focus on transactions, assets, or liabilities denominated in the functional currency of Conexus, i.e., the euro. Foreign currency risk is viewed as low. Conexus has no significant foreign currency balances.

Fair value

IFRS 13 sets out a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the valuation technique uses observable market data or unobservable market data. Observable market data is obtained from independent sources. If no market data is observable, the valuation technique reflects Conexus management's assumptions about the market circumstances. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. When carrying out assets revaluation, Conexus considers the relevant observable market prices whenever possible.

The objective of determining fair value, even when the market is not active, is to establish the transaction price at which market participants would be willing to sell the asset or incur a liability at a particular measurement date under current market conditions. Several methods are used to determine the fair value of a financial instrument: quoted prices or valuation techniques that incorporate observable market data and are based on internal models. Based on the fair value hierarchy, all inputs used in valuation techniques are categorised into Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 inputs. The level of the fair value hierarchy of a financial instrument should be determined to be the lowest level if a significant portion of its value consists of lower-level data.

The classification of a financial instrument in the fair value hierarchy is made in two levels:

1. Classify the inputs at each level to determine the fair value hierarchy;

2. Classify the financial instrument itself on the basis of the lowest level if a significant part of its value consists of inputs from the lower level.

Quoted market prices – Level 1

Level 1 valuation techniques use unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities when quoted prices are readily available and the price represents the actual market circumstances for transactions under fair competitive circumstances.

Valuation techniques using market data – Level 2

In the models used in the Level 2 valuation technique, all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable on the asset or liability side. The market data used in the model is not quoted in Level 1 but is observable directly (i.e., price) or indirectly (i.e., derived from price).

Valuation techniques using market data that are not based on observable market data – Level 3

Valuation techniques that use market data that is not based on observable market data (unobservable market data) are classified within Level 3. Unobservable market data is data that is not readily available in an active market due to the complexity of an illiquid market or financial instrument. Level 3 inputs are generally determined based on observable market data of a similar nature, historical observations, or analytical approaches.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities by the fair value hierarchy levels:

	Level	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
		EUR	EUR
Assets:			
Receivables from contracts with customers	3.	11 375 813	11 555 119
Other receivables	3.	127 413	20 400
Cash and cash equivalents	2.	24 451 154	12 953 450
Liabilities:			
Borrowings from credit institutions	3.	66 618 770	79 543 677
Trade payables	3.	9 415 946	5 781 591
Other liabilities and accrued liabilities	3.	16 116 082	16 010 238
Lease liabilities	3.	471 310	478 002

Management has determined that cash, receivables from customers and clients, other assets, payables to suppliers and contractors, and other short-term liabilities are equal to their carrying amounts mainly due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company has no net gains or losses on financial instruments to report.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of liquid and short-term (with a maturity of less than three months) financial instruments, such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term receivables from contracts with customers and current trade payables, approximate their fair values.

The fair value of borrowings from banks is determined by discounting future cash flows at market interest rates. As the interest rates (incl. a fixed loan rate) applied to borrowings from banks largely do not differ significantly from market rates and the risk premium applied by Conexus has not changed significantly, the fair value of non-current liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

Assets measured at fair value

Conexus buildings, structures, including gas pipeline infrastructure, technological equipment, and devices are presented at revalued amounts that approximate their fair value. According to the valuation methods specified in paragraph 62 of IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” and considering the unique nature and use of the assets, the Company determined that the income approach is the most appropriate. Level 3 data was used for the revaluation, indicating that the data is not freely observable for the respective type of asset.

28. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of Conexus have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting standarts as adopted by the European Union. The general accounting and measurement principles set out in this section have been applied consistently for all periods covered by the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As at December 31, 2024, Conexus' short-term liabilities exceed its current assets by EUR 16 544 thousand (2023: EUR 16 854 thousand). Conexus' management considers that Conexus will have no liquidity problems and will be able to settle with creditors within the set deadlines, since at the end of the reporting year, Conexus' total borrowing amount is EUR 66 619 thousand.

At the end of the reporting period, Conexus has signed long-term loan agreements in the amount of EUR 45 000.

More information on liquidity ratios is disclosed in Note 27 under section on Liquidity risk.

Assets and liabilities in the financial statements are measured at amortised cost. Some groups of fixed assets are recognised at revalued amounts. The statement of cash flows has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method. Financial statements of Conexus are presented in EUR.

CURRENCY AND REVALUATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Items presented in the financial statements are denominated in EUR, which is the functional currency of Conexus' business environment and the official currency of the Republic of Latvia.

All foreign currency transactions are translated into EUR using the exchange rate of the European Central Bank effective on the date of the relevant transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate effective on the last day of the reporting year. Foreign currency gains and losses are recognised in the income statement for the respective period.

SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Preparation of the financial statements of Conexus in conformity with IFRS, requires using significant estimates and assumptions that affect the value of the assets and liabilities within financial statements and the presentation of contingent assets and liabilities, as well as the revenue and expenses of the reporting year. While such estimates are based on the most reliable information available to Conexus' management on the relevant events and activities, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions about the outcome of future events.

Management has identified the following areas as subject to a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas for which the assumptions and estimates applied are material in the context of the financial statements.

Estimates related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Useful life

Conexus makes estimates of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and their residual value. These estimates are derived from past experience and industry practice. The estimated useful life is assessed at the end of each reporting year. Past experience has shown that the actual useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets sometimes is longer than estimated.

The useful life of fixed assets is determined in accordance with the decision of the PUC No. 1/12 of August 29, 2022, "Methodology for Accounting and Calculation of Capital Costs," Annex 3, which specifies the classification of assets necessary for natural gas transmission and storage and the minimum useful life.

The values of fully depreciated fixed assets are disclosed in Note 9 and the values of fully depreciated intangible assets are disclosed in Note 8. The assessment of the impact of the expected change in useful life is not accurately estimated and therefore the impact of the sensitivity analysis of changes in depreciation rates on subsequent periods is not disclosed.

Recoverable value

Impairment of Conexus' property, plant and equipment is assessed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If necessary, assets are written down to their recoverable amount. In assessing impairment, management uses various estimates for cash flows arising from the use of assets, maintenance and repairs of property, plant and equipment, as well as for inflation and interest rate increases. Estimates are based on the methodology for calculation of tariffs for natural gas storage and transmission system service approved by the Council of the PUC.

Revaluation

According to Conexus' Accounting policy, fixed asset groups buildings and structures, technological equipment, and devices are presented at revalued amounts. In 2023, the company reviewed the classification of fixed assets and identified groups that should be accounted for separately based on their nature and use. Separate groups were created for wells, gas compression units, and equipment automatic control systems. Land plots, safety spare parts, cushion gas in the Inčukalns UGS collector layer, and gas in the transmission system pipelines, other fixed assets and the costs of assets under construction are not revalued.

In accordance with the requirements of point 31 of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", if the Company has chosen to measure fixed assets at revalued value, such revaluation must be carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of fixed assets at the balance sheet date does not differ significantly from their fair value. The following categories of fixed assets are accounted for at revalued value: buildings and structures, technological equipment and devices, wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems. Land plots, safety spare parts, cushion gas in the Inčukalns UGS collector layer, and gas pipelines of the transmission system, other fixed assets, and costs of assets under construction are not revalued.

In 2023, the Company reviewed the grouping of property, plant, and equipment and identified specific groups of property, plant, and equipment that should be accounted for separately based on their nature and use. Separate groups of property, plant, and equipment included wells, gas compression units, and equipment automatic control systems. The revaluation of the separated groups of property, plant, and equipment was carried out on December 31, 2023. In 2024, the revaluation was carried out for the groups of property, plant, and equipment: buildings and structures; technological equipment and devices (excluding the groups of property, plant, and equipment revalued in 2023: wells, gas compression units, and equipment automatic control systems).

According to IAS 16, when revaluing an item of property, plant, and equipment, the carrying amount of the respective asset is adjusted to the revalued amount. In recognizing the results of the revaluation of property, plant, and equipment, the initial cost and residual value of the property, plant, and equipment are replaced with the revaluation values. The accumulated depreciation is adjusted on the revaluation date using the non-proportional method to equal the difference between the initial carrying amount and the residual carrying amount of the asset after accounting for accumulated impairment losses.

The calculation of the value of assets is based on the income approach, discounting future cash flows. The Company calculated the fair value as of December 31, 2024, based on management's estimates of the projected economic activity over a 10-year period. A discount rate of 7.10% was used in the calculation.

More information on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is disclosed in chapter Assets measured at fair value and in the Note 9.

Recognition and measurement of provisions

Conexus has made provisions for post-employment benefits. The extent and timing of the fulfilment of these obligations are uncertain. Certain assumptions and estimates, including expected future costs, inflation rates and cost timelines, are used to determine the present value of these provisions. Actual costs may differ from established provisions due to changes in legal provisions, as well as costs covered by third parties. In order to assess provisions for post-employment benefits, the probability of termination of employment in different age groups of employees is estimated, based on past experience as well as different assumptions about variable demographic and financial factors (including the expected increase in wages and salaries and certain changes in the amount of benefits). Probability and other factors are determined on the basis of previous experience (Note 17).

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Identifiable non-monetary assets that have no physical form and which Conexus uses to provide services or for own operational needs, are recognised as intangible assets. Conexus' intangible assets mainly consist of software licences and software and co-financed projects. More information on the recognition of co-payments in intangible investments is disclosed in the Note 8.

Intangible assets are carried at their historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful life of intangible assets is 5 – 20 years.

The company accrues and capitalizes loan costs that are directly attributable to the creation of assets as part of the cost of these assets.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment refers to tangible assets that are intended to be used over more than one period to provide services and goods or for own operating use. Conexus' main property, plant and equipment groups are land, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment, other property and equipment, wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems. Property, plant and equipment also includes cushion gas in the collector layer of the Inčukalns UGS and the transmission gas pipelines, emergency spare parts and costs of unfinished construction objects.

Buildings, structures, machinery and equipment, wells, gas compression units, and automatic equipment control systems are stated in the financial statements at revalued amounts. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Other property, plant and equipment items, including land, cushion gas in the Inčukalns UGS facility, technological natural gas in the transmission gas pipelines and the emergency reserve for fixed assets spare parts are accounted for at historical cost.

Property, plant and equipment item is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment items are stated in financial statements at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Assets under construction, assembly or installation that are not ready for their intended use at the time of acquisition are recognised as construction in progress in the financial statements. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount based on the asset's recognition criteria.

Loan costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets are accrued and capitalized as part of the cost of these assets.

The cost of maintaining or repairing an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred.

The increase in value resulting from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the equity as "Reserves". The revaluation reserve is reduced when the revalued asset is disposed of or liquidated, or when, in the opinion of management, there is no longer any basis for an increase in its carrying amount. Once the property, plant and equipment item is written-off, corresponding amount of revaluation reserve is transferred from reserves to retained earnings. During the period in which the revalued asset is used, part of the revaluation reserve, calculated as the difference between the depreciation on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation on the original cost of the asset, is transferred to retained earnings.

From the date the asset is ready for its intended use, it is depreciated over its estimated useful life in order to reduce its cost or revalued amount to its residual value.

Where the carrying amount of an item of PPE exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Impairment of asset is recognised in the income statement of the period, except for revalued fixed assets, for which the revaluation reserve is written down first. The gain or loss on the disposal of an item of PPE is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the proceeds on disposal.

Depreciation is not calculated for land, cushion gas in Inčukalns UGS collector layer and transmission pipelines, spare parts for emergencies and construction in progress.

Emergency spare parts are the minimum amount of spare parts required to be stored in the warehouse, approved by the Conexus' Management Board, to ensure that Conexus is ready to locate accidents or prevent their consequences, as well as to carry out urgent repairs. The balance of emergency spare parts is reviewed once a year and if necessary reclassification to or from inventory is made.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the PPE items:

Types of PPE	Estimated useful life in years
Buildings	**20-150**
- Monolithic buildings with a reinforced concrete or concrete frame*	150
- Brick, reinforced concrete	100
- Brick, reinforced concrete	60-80
- Brick, reinforced concrete	20-30
Brick, reinforced concrete	**15-65**
- Brick, reinforced concrete	60-65
- Brick, reinforced concrete	20-30
- Groundings	150
Machinery and equipment	**5-35**
- Pressure regulation stations	35
- Gas compression units	25-30
- Transport and machinery, cathodic protection station	5-20
Other PPE	**3-15**
- Machine tools	15
- Furniture, computer equipment, communication equipment	3-10
- Tools	3-7

LEASES

At the time of concluding the agreement, Conexus assesses whether the agreement is a lease or includes a lease. A contract is a lease or includes a lease if the contract grants control of the use of an identifiable asset for a specified period in exchange for consideration. Leases and right-of-use assets are recognized for all long-term leases that meet the criteria in IFRS 16. The rights-of-use asset is recognized as a separate item in long-term investments, see Note 10. Low value or short-term leases are not recognized as lease assets and liabilities under the exemption.

Lease liabilities are reassessed if there is a change in future lease payments due to a change in the rate used to determine these payments, if there is a change in the estimated amount of the lease payments, or if the lease is extended or terminated. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments and the initial direct costs associated with the lease. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implied by the Conexus' lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, Conexus uses its comparable interest rate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured using the cost model. Under the cost model, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the inception date of the lease to the end of their lease term. The period of use is estimated according to the term of the contract - 70 years for construction rights and 36 years for land lease.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments that are discounted with interest rate implied by the Conexus' lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, Conexus uses its comparable interest rate. Subsequent to initial recognition, a lease liability is measured:

- by increasing the carrying amount to show the interest on the lease; and
- reducing the carrying amount to show lease payments made.

In the statement of financial position, the right-of-use assets are presented separately from other assets, and the lease liability is presented separately from other liabilities. In the income statement, interest expense on the lease liability is presented separately from the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

During the reporting period, Conexus did not use exemptions for short-term and low-value leases, as such lease agreements were not concluded during the reporting period.

INVENTORIES

In the financial statements, inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are expensed in the income statement in the period in which they are consumed.

Inventories of materials and spare parts included in inventories are valued at weighted average prices, except for natural gas, which is accounted for according to the FIFO method. In cases where the net realisable value of inventories is lower than their cost price, provisions are made for these inventories to reduce their value to net realisable value.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when as a result of past events Conexus has a present legal or constructive obligation, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised when the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at their present value using the best estimate available at the end of the reporting period. The required level of provisions is reviewed regularly, but at least once a year.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Conexus recognises accruals for employees when they arise from a contract or there is a past practice that results in a justified obligation.

Social insurance and pension contributions

State social insurance mandatory contributions to the state-funded pension scheme are paid by Conexus in the amount provided for in the laws of the Republic of Latvia. In addition, Conexus makes contributions to an external defined-contribution private pension plan. Conexus does not incur any additional legal or constructive obligations if the state-funded pension scheme or private pension plan is unable to meet its obligations to Conexus' employees. Contributions to the social security and pension plans are expensed on an accrual basis and are presented as employee costs.

Post-employment and other benefits

Under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement, Conexus provides certain benefits to employees whose terms of employment meet certain criteria in the event of termination of employment and for the remainder of their lives. Post-employment benefit obligations are calculated based on current salary levels, the number of employees who are or will be eligible for future benefits, and actuarial assumptions. The benefit obligations are calculated once a year.

The present value of the benefit obligation is determined by discounting the expected cash flows using market rates for government bonds. Actuarial gain or loss arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Employee benefit obligations

Management's best estimates of the amount of employee benefit obligations are based on an assessment of key financial and demographic assumptions made through periodic actuarial advice.

DEFERRED EXPENSES

Deferred expenses are costs incurred before the annual reporting date but are attributable to future reporting periods.

Non-current deferred expenses are payments made by Conexus that, because of their economic nature, relate to future periods beginning more than one year after the balance sheet date.

Recognition period is determined for all non-current deferred expenses and they are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis in line with their economic nature. Those deferred expenses that are to be recognised in the income statement over a period of 12 months are presented in financial statements as current assets, while the remaining amount is presented under non-current assets.

ACCRUED INCOME

Accrued income includes the right to be reimbursed for services rendered that have not yet been invoiced at the reporting date. These rights are recognized in the balances of receivables from contracts with customers.

Accrued income is the clearly known amount of the settlement obligation (contract assets) that is settled between the buyer and the customer.

Accrued income refers to the clearly known settlement amounts with buyers and customers for the transportation, storage and balancing of natural gas in the reporting year, for which, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the due date for the issuance of supporting document (invoice) has not yet come at the balance sheet date. These amounts are calculated on the basis of the service fee specified in the concluded contracts.

DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income is recognised when payments are received in reporting period for services to be rendered by Conexus in subsequent periods. Amounts presented under deferred income are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the performance obligations are met.

Deferred income from contracts with customers

In accordance with IFRS 15, Conexus recognizes the payments received for reserved capacity services as short-term deferred income. At the date of the service, Conexus recognizes receivables and income and at the same time reduces deferred income.

Asset - related grants

Conexus initially recognizes asset-related European Union funding for long-term investments as part of long-term deferred income, in accordance with IAS 20. Financing subsequently is recognized as income in the income statement over the useful life of the related item of property, plant and equipment.

Financial instruments

Conexus' financial instruments consist of financial assets (financial assets at amortized cost) and financial liabilities (financial liabilities at amortized cost).

The classification of debt instruments depends on Conexus' business model for management of financial assets, as well as whether the contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest (SPPI). If a debt instrument is being held to collect cash flows, it can be carried at amortised cost subject to meeting the SPPI requirements. Financial assets, the cash flows from which do not meet the SPPI requirements, must be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (e.g., derivative financial instruments).

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets are recognized when Conexus becomes a party to the transaction and meets the conditions of the transaction, i.e., on the trade date. Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, the fair value at initial recognition is adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial instrument.

Financial assets include receivables, and cash and cash equivalents, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, an exchange of financial assets or financial liabilities, and a contract that will be settled in equity instruments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual obligations for the cash flows from the financial asset are extinguished or when Conexus transfers the financial asset to another party or transfers significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. Purchases and sales of financial assets in the ordinary course of business are accounted for on the trade date, i.e., the date on which Conexus decides to buy or sell the asset. Short-term receivables are not discounted.

Borrowings, payables to suppliers and other creditors are included in financial liabilities. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities at amortized cost are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are classified as current liabilities if the payment term is one year or less. If the payment term is longer than one year, they are presented as long-term liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

When the contractual cash flows of financial liabilities are substantially modified, such a modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liabilities and a recognition of new financial liabilities, with the difference in respective carrying amounts recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities are considered "substantially modified" when the net present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees received net of any fees paid and discounted using the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10 percent from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the original terms.

Receivables from contracts with customers and other debtors

Receivables from contracts with customers and other debtors are financial assets with fixed or determinable payment schedule that are not quoted in an active market. Current receivables from contracts with customers are not discounted.

Conexus applies a simplified approach to receivables from contracts with customers and contract assets and recognises lifetime expected credit loss on receivables based on a historical analysis of credit losses and considering expected future trends. Conexus uses a provision matrix based on the maturity structure of the receivables and based on a historical default rate of 3 (three) years, as supplemented by future forecasts. Expected credit losses on receivables are calculated based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. In determining these assumptions and selecting the data for the impairment calculation, Conexus considers its experience, current market conditions, and future estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held in Conexus accounts with the bank.

If Conexus' current accounts with banks have been granted a credit line or credit facility (overdraft) and this has been used to create a negative balance in Conexus' bank account at the end of the reporting period, the credit line used is recognised in full under liabilities as loans from credit institutions.

While cash also is subject to the expected credit loss requirements of IFRS 9, the identified expected credit loss was immaterial, considering also the fact that almost all of cash is held in financial institutions with the credit rating grade of the institution or its parent bank at investment grade credit rating (mostly 'A level' credit rating, Stage 1 (see Note 27).

Share capital and dividends

Conexus is a closed joint stock company with 100 % registered shares. The shares constitute the share capital and are fully paid. The total number of shares is 39 786 089, with a nominal value of EUR 1.00, one share grants its holder one vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The total number of shareholders exceeds 4.8 thousand. 97.52 % of the total number of shares belong to two largest shareholders - AS „Augstsprieguma tīkls" (68.46 %) and „MM Infrastructure Investments Europe Limited" (29.06 %). Conexus is a shareholder-owned company and pays dividends in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Latvia. Dividends are recognised as a liability in Conexus' financial statements in the period in which the shareholder approves the amount of dividends and the procedure for payment.

Corporate income tax

The corporate income tax rate is 20 % of the taxable base, which is determined by dividing the value of the taxable income by a factor of 0.8 and includes:

- distributed profits (calculated dividends, dividend-like costs, deemed dividends), and
- conditionally distributed profit (for example, non-business expenses, and other specific cases specified by law).

When distributing retained earnings that had been accrued until December 31, 2017, no corporate income tax is to be paid. The calculated corporate income tax on conditionally distributed profits, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, is classified as other operating expenses.

Borrowings

The borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the borrowings are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless Conexus has an irrevocable right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Conexus' borrowings include a fixed and a variable rate component. Once a year, Conexus assesses changes in the fixed part of a credit institution's borrowing rate in accordance with the current market situation.

General and specific borrowing costs that relate directly to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, i.e., assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their expected use or sale, are added to the cost of constructing or acquiring those assets until they are actually ready for their expected use.

REVENUE

Conexus uses a five-step model to determine when and to what extent revenue should be recognized. The model assumes that revenue is recognised when Conexus transfers control of the goods or services to the customer, and in the amount that Conexus expects to receive in exchange. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, reflecting the financial results of Conexus operations;
- when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 sets out the principles that Conexus should follow to present qualitative and quantitative information that provides users of financial statements with useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

IFRS 15 requires recognition of an asset in respect of incremental costs incurred in obtaining contracts with customers and for which it is probable that they will be recovered. Due to specifics of operations of Conexus, no such expenses have occurred up to date.

Revenue from contracts with customers should be recognised based on the fulfilment of obligations to customers. Revenue represents the delivery of goods or services to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration Conexus expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Under this accounting model, a sale is recognised when the services are provided to and accepted by the customer, even if not invoiced, and there is a possibility that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to Conexus. Conexus' accounting policies for the major types of revenue are set out below.

Revenue from transmission

The transmission service is treated as a single performance obligation under IFRS 15. The sale of transmission capacity products is a regulated service provided by Conexus to users of the transmission system applying the approved tariffs. Short-term (quarterly, monthly, daily, and same-day capacity) and long-term transmission capacity (annual capacity) products are offered. Revenue from trading transmission capacity products, which by the nature of the service includes the provision of transmission infrastructure and does not change over time for each unit of capacity depending on the product selected, is recognised in the income statement for each reporting month pro-rata to the transmission capacity reserved by the user.

Revenue from storage

The storage service is considered a single performance obligation under IFRS 15. Conexus provides the storage capacity of the Inčukalns underground gas storage capacity to storage users that have reserved natural gas storage capacity during the storage season, in accordance with the applicable tariffs. Revenue from the sale of storage capacity that, due to the nature of the service, represent the provision of Inčukalns underground gas storage infrastructure and do not change during the storage season is recognised for each reporting month in accordance with the storage tariffs and pro-rata to the remaining months until the end of the storage season.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest income from term deposits is classified as other income. Interest income from cash – as financial income.

Other income

Other income from the rendering of services is recognised in the period in which they are rendered: REMIT services (The Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency), platform maintenance.

Other income from the sale of materials is recognised when the buyer has accepted them: sale of used computer equipment, sale of used metal products.

Contractual penalties are calculated according to the concluded service contracts with suppliers. Contractual penalties are recognised as revenue when it is clear that Conexus will derive an economic benefit from them, i.e., the recognition of the revenue generally coincides with the receipt of the penalty.

Balancing income and expenses

Conexus maintains information on the amount of natural gas pumped into and out of from the transmission system by transmission system users and calculates the imbalance. The amount of daily imbalance is the difference between the input and output amounts.

Income from balancing is recognised for each reporting month when a negative imbalance occurs at the transmission system user, that has resulted in a shortage of natural gas in the transmission system. Expense from balancing is recognised for each reporting month when a positive imbalance occurs.

In the financial statements, income from balancing is reported under Revenue at net value (less costs for periods when the balance is positive). The net result of balancing represents the amount of administrative costs.

In order to comply with the principle of profit neutrality, Conexus calculates a neutrality fee. The neutrality charge is a charge that the transmission system operator pays to or receives from transmission system users in connection with the balancing of the transmission system. This charge consists of the difference between the transmission system operator's costs and the revenue from balancing activities.

Neutrality charges can be both positive and negative. In the event of a negative neutrality charge, the transmission system operator pays the neutrality charge to the transmission system users. In the event of a positive neutrality charge, the transmission system operator receives a neutrality charge from transmission system users. Common Regulations for the Natural Gas Balancing of Transmission System issued by PUC determines, that the purpose of neutrality charge is to ensure TSO`s financial neutrality.

Based on the Company's assessment of balancing, Conexus performs balancing administration functions:

- Conexus has no control over the services before handing them over to customers;
- Conexus is required to invoice clients for services provided and charge a fee, but is not entitled to revenue for these services;
- Conexus does not have the right to determine the price of the services either directly or indirectly.

Based on the aforementioned assessment, balancing revenues and expenses are recognized in the profit or loss statement at net value (Note 2).

RECOGNITION OF COSTS

Costs are recognized on an accrual basis. The calculation of costs for the year takes into account all expected costs and contingent liabilities incurred in the year or in prior years, even if they became known between the balance sheet date and the date of the financial statements, regardless of the date of receipt of the invoices, because Conexus Transactions are accounted for and presented in the financial statements based on their economic substance and substance, and not merely their legal form. Maintenance and operating costs and other operating expenses recognized in the income statement are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in more detail.

Long - term and short - term liabilities

Conexus payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities to suppliers and contractors are reflected in the financial statements in accordance with the supporting documents and entries in the accounting records of invoices received from Conexus suppliers but not paid at the end of the reporting period.

Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities incurred during the reporting year, if the amount of these expenses or the date of payment during the reporting period is clearly known, but for which no invoices have been received from suppliers, are included in the item “Accrued liabilities”.

Accrued liabilities are recognized when the amount and maturity of the liabilities are relatively accurate and the degree of uncertainty is much lower than for the provisions. Accrued liabilities are recognized: for services for which, due to the terms of the supply, purchase or company contract or for other reasons, a proof of payment (invoice) has not yet been received at the balance sheet date. These commitment amounts shall be calculated on the basis of the prices quoted in the contract and the actual receipt of the goods or services; settlements for annual leave and bonuses for employees.

ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

Standards or interpretations effective for the first time for the annual periods beginning 1 January 2024:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current liabilities (amendments to IAS 1)
- Long-term liabilities with specific conditions (amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions (amendments to IFRS 16)
- Supplier financing arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The management considers that the introduction of new standards, amendments and interpretations have no impact on Conexus' financial statements.

Standards or interpretations effective for the first time for the annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 or not yet adopted by the EU:

Effective date	New or amended standards	EU endorsed
01.01.2025	Lack of substitutability (amendments to IAS 21)	November 12, 2024
01.01.2026	Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	In process
01.01.2026	Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2024 (issued on July 18, 2024)	In process
01.01.2027	IFRS 18 Disclosure of Financial Statements (issued on April 9, 2024)	In process
01.01.2027	IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on May 9, 2024)	In process

Conexus is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

According to management's assessment, there are no subsequent circumstances or events since the last date of the reporting year until the signing of this report, which would have a significant effect on the financial position of Conexus as at December 31, 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared by:

LAURA ZVIRBULE
Head of Financial Accounting Division

* THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED WITH SECURE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND BEARS A TIME STAMP

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of AS "Conexus Baltic Grid"

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AS "Conexus Baltic Grid" ("the Company") set out on pages 28 to 72 of the accompanying Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024,
- the profit or loss statement for the then then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

Basis for Opinion

In accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia we conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing adopted in the Republic of Latvia (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the independence requirements included in the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Latvia. We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the IESBA Code and the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia.

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

Other Matter

The respective prior period information is based on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which was audited by another audit firm who expressed an unqualified opinion on these financial statements in their auditors' report dated 4 March 2024.

Reporting on Other Information

The Company's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Information about the Company, as set out on pages 3 to 16 of the accompanying Annual Report,
- the Management Report, as set out on pages 17 to 26 of the accompanying Annual Report,
- the Statement on Management Board's Responsibility, as set out on page 27 of the accompanying Annual Report,

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the Annual Report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as described in the *Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information* section of our report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information

In addition, in accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Management Report, our responsibility is to consider whether the Management Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 'Law on the Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports' of the Republic of Latvia.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 'Law on the Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports' of the Republic of Latvia.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility 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 auditors' 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

— Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

— Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

— Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

— Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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 a fair presentation.

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.

KPMG Baltics SIA
Licence No. 55

Irēna Sarma

Irēna Sarma
Member of the Board
Latvian Sworn Auditor
Certificate No. 151
Riga, Latvia
12 March 2025

This report is an English translation of the original Latvian. In the event of discrepancies between the two reports, the Latvian version prevails