
Report on the first three quarters of the year 2018 for EP Energy, a.s.

- ✓ Consolidated sales reached EUR 1,299 million
- ✓ Consolidated EBITDA totaled EUR 179 million
- ✓ Consolidated adjusted EBITDA for the last twelve months amounted to EUR 321 million
- ✓ Indicative Net Consolidated Leverage Ratio amounted to 2.0x
- ✓ On May 1, 2018, EP Energy repaid EUR 598 million of bonds
- ✓ In July 2018, Fitch upgraded the EP Energy Group's rating to BBB-, Stable Outlook



EP Energy, a.s. ("group" or "Group" or "EPE" or "EPE Group") is a vertically integrated energy utility that includes 56¹ companies. In 2018 the Group was the leading heat supplier in the Czech Republic, one of major power generators in the Czech Republic and the second largest electricity distributor in Slovakia. The Group benefits from relatively low exposure to market developments, as a significant majority of EBITDA is generated by regulated assets or assets with long term off take contracts. The Group's key operations are located in the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Hungary.

¹ Number as at date of the report

KEY FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Consolidated financial results in EUR millions

	1-9 2017	1-9 2018
Sales	1,290	1,299
EBITDA ¹	260	179
Adjusted EBITDA ²	245	234
LTM Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months) ³		321
Total net debt per financial statements ⁴		680
Indicative EP Energy Net Consolidated Leverage Ratio ⁵		2.0x
Profit from operations	155	82
Profit before tax	104	37
Net profit /(loss) attrib. to EP Energy owners	31	9
Total assets		2,219
CAPEX ⁶	63	65

Operating highlights (EPE excluding SSE)⁷

	1-9 2017	1-9 2018
Installed <i>cogeneration</i> Capacity..... MW _e	894	804
Installed <i>condensation</i> Capacity MW _e	360	339
Installed heat capacity ⁷ MW _{th}	3,276	3,126
Heat supplied TJ ⁸	14,606	13,282
Power produced..... GWh	2,731	2,462
Power traded ¹⁰ GWh	2,491	2,775
Power supplied ¹⁰ GWh	1,553	1,777
Natural gas supplied ¹⁰ GWh	1,489	1,392

Operating highlights SSE^{7,10}

	1-9 2017	1-9 2018
Power distributed GWh	4,546	4,613
Power traded GWh	4,453	4,835
Power supplied GWh	2,825	2,907
Natural gas supplied GWh	244	273
Power produced GWh	15	14
Installed capacity MW _e	63	63

(1) EBITDA represents profit from operations plus depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets minus negative goodwill (if applicable). The EBITDA included in this report does not represent the term EBITDA as may be defined by any documentation for any financial liabilities of the EP Energy Group (also "EPE Group"). For further discussion over the EPE Group performance refer to the following pages.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA represents profit from operations plus depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets minus negative goodwill (if applicable) further adjusted to exclude (i) one-off items related to impairment of PPE and Goodwill recorded in first

quarter 2018 of EUR 10 million (ii) result from sale of non-core assets and (iii) adding back (if negative) or deducting (if positive) the timing difference between (a) compensation for the expenses for mandatory purchase and off-take of energy from renewable sources pursuant to the Slovak RES Promotion Act and the Decree recognised in revenues in the relevant period and (b) net expenses accounted for the mandatory purchase of energy from renewable resources in accordance with the Slovak RES Promotion Act, in each case inclusive of accruals.

The SSE Group is legally bound to connect producers of green energy, if they comply with requirements set by primary legislation and to purchase the green electricity generated by them, which is used to cover network losses. The purchase tariff for green energy is set by the regulator and is covered by the System Operation Tariff ("SOT"). For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 SSE recognised a loss of EUR 118 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017: a loss of EUR 95 million; for year ended December 31, 2017 a loss of EUR 97 million) as the difference between the green energy support costs and revenues from SOT in the period from January 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018. The loss includes revenues adjusted for compensation for past losses, which was recognised as an accrued income as at December 31, 2017 (for 2017 revenues as at December 31, 2016). Total effect on Profit from operations due from the timing imbalance is a loss of EUR 45 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 (a profit of EUR 8 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017; a profit of EUR 41 million for year ended December 31, 2017).

	1/2017 – 9/2017	FY 2017	1/2018 – 9/2018
Profit (loss) from operations	155	242	82
Depreciation and amortisation	105	138	97
Simple EBITDA	260	380	179
Add back one-off impairment	-	-	10
Less result from sale of non-core assets	(7)	(7)	
System Operation Tariff (surplus) / deficit	(8)	(41)	45
Adjusted EBITDA	245	332	234

*Amounts might not sum up due to rounding

(3) Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months) calculation in EUR millions:

	10/2017 – 9/2018
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – September 2018	234
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – December 2017	332
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – September 2017	(245)
Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months)	321

*Amounts might not sum up due to rounding

To derive Adjusted EBITDA for the period from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018, EPE utilized above calculated Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2017 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 332 million) and Adjusted EBITDA for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 234 million) with the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 245 million) as comparatives.

The Adjusted EBITDA included in this report does not represent the term EBITDA as may be defined by any documentation for any financial liabilities of the EP Energy Group. For further discussion over the EPE Group performance, refer to the following pages.

(4) Total net debt balance is based on the consolidated financial statements (Total Loans and borrowings plus Total Financial instruments and financial liabilities less Cash and cash equivalents). The Total net debt included in this report does not represent the term Indebtedness as may be defined by any documentation for any financial liabilities of the EPE Group.

Net Debt calculation (in million EUR):

		September 30, 2018
Loans and borrowings (non-current)	<i>add</i>	771
Financial instruments and financial liabilities (non-current)	<i>add</i>	15
Loans and borrowings (current)	<i>add</i>	19
Financial instruments and financial liabilities (current)	<i>add</i>	25
Cash and cash equivalents	<i>less</i>	150
Net Debt		680

(5) We include in this report the calculation of our "Indicative Net Consolidated Leverage Ratio" as of September 30, 2018, as defined in the EP Energy Indentures. The calculation of our Net Consolidated Leverage Ratio differs from any leverage ratio included in the offering memoranda for the senior secured notes or otherwise included herein, and consistent with the definition, is made on the basis of certain good faith judgments made by us.

(6) Excluding emission allowances and disregarding actual cash flows.

(7) The operating data is based on the results of the respective entities on a 100% basis for the full period, regardless of the date when each entity joined the EPE Group or the ownership share of the EPE Group in each entity, however the data excludes SSE which is presented separately.

(8) Installed heat capacity on heat exchangers.

(9) 1 TJ = 0.2778 GWh.

(10) Figures relate to the Power Distribution and Supply segment only.

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>> *We remain focused on solid and stable business performance, improving credit profile and financial performance of the Group*<<

Dear investors, customers and partners,

In the first three quarters of 2018, the EP Energy Group reported **revenues of EUR 1,299 million**, with EBITDA reaching EUR 179 million and **Adjusted EBITDA^[1] of EUR 234 million** which is slightly lower than the first three quarter 2017.

While the underlying business performance and profile of the Group remained comparable to the previous period, the reported results were negatively influenced by the following factors:

- Accounting for compensation of losses resulting from subsidies paid by the SSE Group to renewable energy producers, which are compensated to the SSE Group with a delay. This adjustment is currently considered to be a shift of recognition of EBITDA to future periods.
- Impairment of assets recorded by Plzeňská energetika prior to its sale and disposal of unutilized non-core assets in Q3 2017, all being one off effects.

Adjusting for these effects, the business performance in first three quarters would increase from EUR 179 million to EUR 234 million meaning a decrease of only EUR 9 million compared to the same period of 2017.

Heat Infra segment generated in first three quarters of 2018 revenues totaling EUR 351 million, with EBITDA of EUR 79 million, down by EUR 23 million compared to the same period of previous year. However, excluding one-off effect of impairment recorded in 2018 and profit from the sale of unused assets in the first three quarters of 2017, the EBITDA of the segment was down by EUR 6 million, primarily driven by lower volume of heat which was influenced by the weather. The Group has remained the largest heat supplier to final consumers in the Czech Republic and one of the largest domestic electricity producers.

Power Distribution and Supply segment reached revenues of EUR 1,056 million and EBITDA of EUR 97 million –down by EUR 59 million– which is almost fully attributable to accounting for green energy subsidies paid by SSE Group, compensated with a delay, of EUR 53 million. Core business of the segment was only slightly down due to lower margin on supply and energy resale. Adjusted EBITDA of the segment for the first three quarters of 2018 was EUR 142 million as compared to EUR 148 million for the corresponding previous period.

Renewables segment, significantly smaller compared to the previous two segments in terms of installed capacity and resulting economic performance, remains an important part of our diversified portfolio.

On May 1, 2018, EP Energy repaid EUR 598 million of bonds using own cash (EUR 348 million) and loan from the parent company (EUR 250 million).

We are proud of the fact that on July 3, 2018, Fitch **upgraded the EP Energy rating** from BB+ to BBB-, and rating of our Notes to BBB (both with stable outlook).

On behalf of the Board of Directors and everyone at EP Energy, I would like to thank you for your ongoing support as we strive to continue creating the shareholder value while keeping our low risk-profile.

Yours faithfully,



Tomáš David
Chairman of the Board and CEO

^[1] EBITDA adjusted for effects of certain non-core business related events as described in this report

Economy and Market developments

Economy development:

According to the preliminary estimates of the Czech Statistical Office, the Czech gross domestic product adjusted for price, seasonal, and calendar effects increased by 2.3%, year-on-year, in the third quarter 2018 and rose by 0.4% in the third quarter 2018 compared to the previous quarter. The GDP growth in the third quarter 2018 was driven mostly by an increasing domestic demand. An important increase in expenditure of households as well as of government's institutions.

According to preliminary estimates of the Slovak Statistical Office, the Slovak gross domestic product adjusted for price, seasonal, and calendar effects rose by 4.5%, year-on-year, in the third quarter 2018 and increased by 1.1% in the third quarter 2018 compared to the previous quarter.

According to preliminary estimates of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the Hungarian gross domestic product adjusted for price, seasonal, and calendar effects rose by 5.0%, year-on-year, in the third quarter 2018 and increased by 1.2% in the third quarter 2018 compared to the previous quarter.

The outlook for the economy development remains rather positive - according to the Czech National Bank², the Czech GDP should increase by 3.1% in 2018 and the International Monetary Fund (also "IMF") expects³ the growth of the Slovak GDP by 3.9% and Hungarian GDP should increase by 4.0% in 2018.

Weather:

Heat and renewable segment performance and electricity production in cogeneration mode are correlated to weather development. Seasonality is natural in the group performance (e.g. heat sales are strongest in 1Q and 4Q, accompanied by higher power production in cogeneration mode).

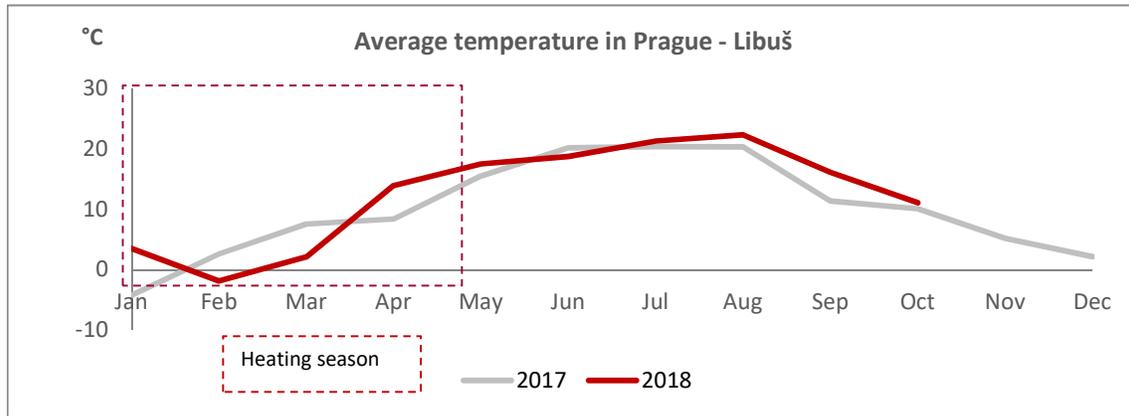
From the heating business perspective, the first three quarters of the year 2018 were warmer than the comparative period. Day-degrees, the metrics representing space heating needs during the given period⁴, were in the areas in the Czech Republic and Hungary where we deliver heat year-on-year 12.0% lower, which translated into lower heat consumption.

For illustration, in Prague, where we deliver heat through our subsidiary PT, average temperature in the first three quarters 2018 was at 12.7 °C, which is higher than 11.4 °C in the first three quarters 2017.

² the most recent forecast published on November 2, 2018

³ the most recent forecast published on October 8, 2018

⁴ Day-degrees measure integrates the difference between reference indoor temperature and outdoor temperature over the given period of time. A higher value indicates that the temperature in the given period was below the reference temperature for a longer period of time. Day-degrees relate to all areas where we deliver heat



Source: ČHMU Prague (Czech Hydrometeorological Institute) - monthly average temperature calculated from daily averages

Heat market:

Our heat business is concentrated in the Czech Republic and in Hungary, where the market remains solid and stable. The market is regionally diversified with local natural “monopolies”, as the infrastructure for heat transportation creates substantial barriers to entry. The fuel basis varies, although the most commonly used ones in the Czech Republic are brown coal, hard coal and natural gas.

Due to our favourable cost structure (given predominantly by the fact that we produce heat in an efficient cogeneration mode and based primarily on brown coal, the most cost efficient source of primary energy), we are able to offer our customers highly competitive prices.

Heat prices in the Czech Republic are based on a “costs plus reasonable profit” mechanism, required by the legislation and regulation by the independent Energy Regulatory Office (“ERO”), which we comply with. This mechanism supports the stability of the heat segment for market participants and allows us to benefit from our favourable cost position. Given the low-price levels we charge compared to market average, we are allowed to set prices (i.e. there is no tariff imposed to us) and we are only monitored by the ERO. Hungarian operations are regulated using the standard Regulated Asset Base (“RAB”) multiplied by WACC plus eligible operating expenditures and allowed depreciation formula.

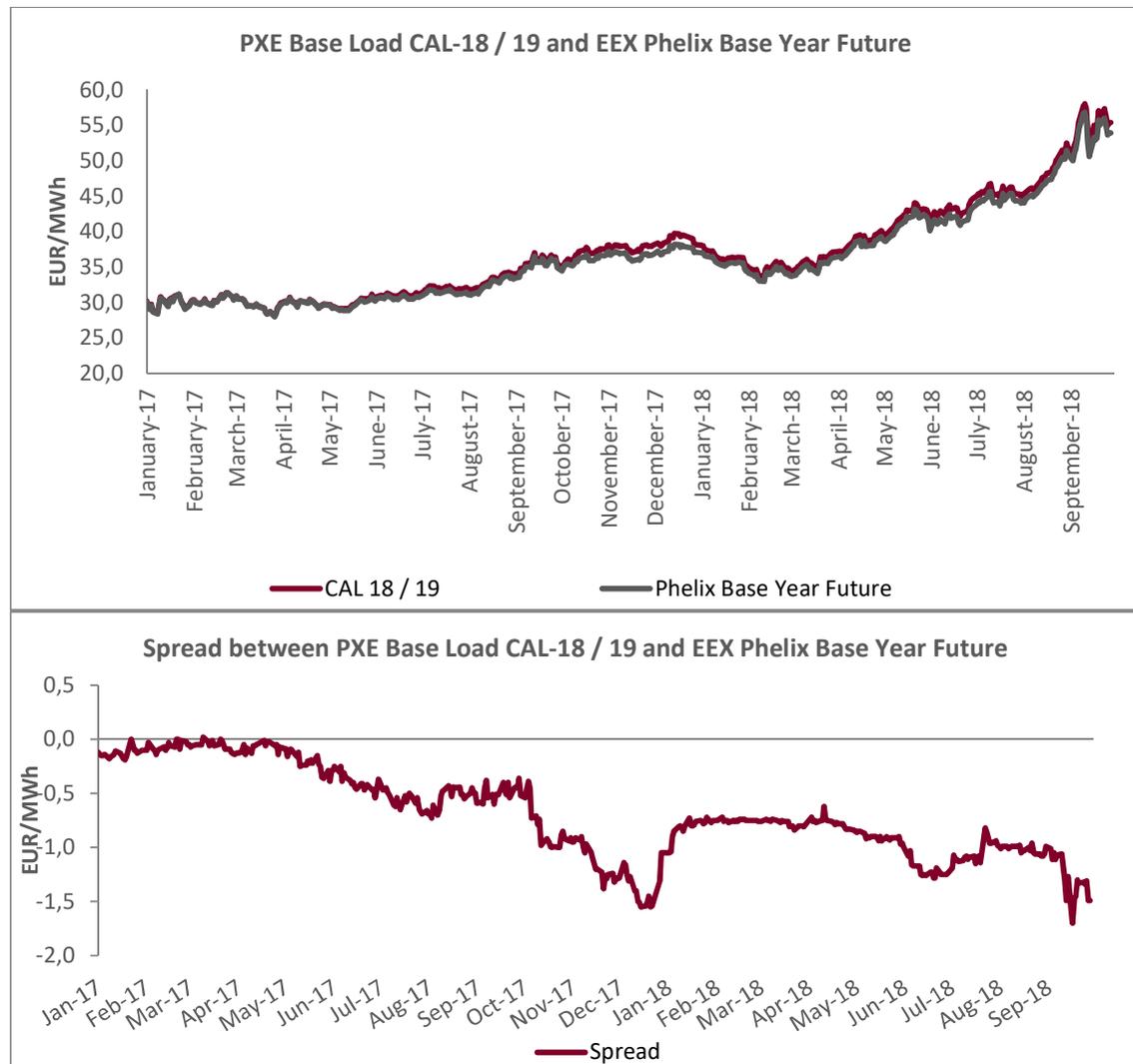
Electricity and CO2 market:

During the first half of the year the EU Allowance (“EUA”) prices increased significantly due to decision to reduce EUA surplus from 2019. During the third quarter 2018 the prices of EUA increased above EUR 25 per ton and on average are oscillating around EUR 21 per ton. As result of growth of EUA prices the power prices in first three quarters 2018 increased as compared to 2017. In the first three quarters 2018 the 1-year forward electricity prices on the European Energy Exchange (also “EEX”) increased in base load to EUR 41.3 per MWh (compared to EUR 31.0 per MWh year ago) and peak load increased to EUR 51.0 per MWh (compared to EUR 39.0 per MWh year ago), representing an increase for the base load and peak load prices of 33.2% and 30.8% respectively.⁵

⁵ Source: Thomson Reuters: EEX Base Year Future and Peak Year Future (simple average of the daily price for 1 year forward prices calculated for the respective year)

EUA with spot delivery was traded at average around EUR 14.4 per ton in the first three quarters 2018⁶, which represents increase of the y-t-y prices by 169.9%.

As for the Czech market, the power prices follow the German market, as the two markets are physically well interconnected. The spread between German and Czech power prices was oscillating between negative 1.6 and positive 0.1 EUR/MWh during 2017 and oscillating around negative 0.8 EUR/MWh during 2018. Negative spread (i.e. relative drop in German power prices compared to Czech power price), which can be observed recently after years of rather positive spread, is a consequence of intensified production in German offshore wind farms. Overall, the low spreads encourage cross border trading and, vice versa, the liquidity of the Czech market increases.



Source: PXE Base Load CAL18 and CAL19; EEX Phelix Base Year Future

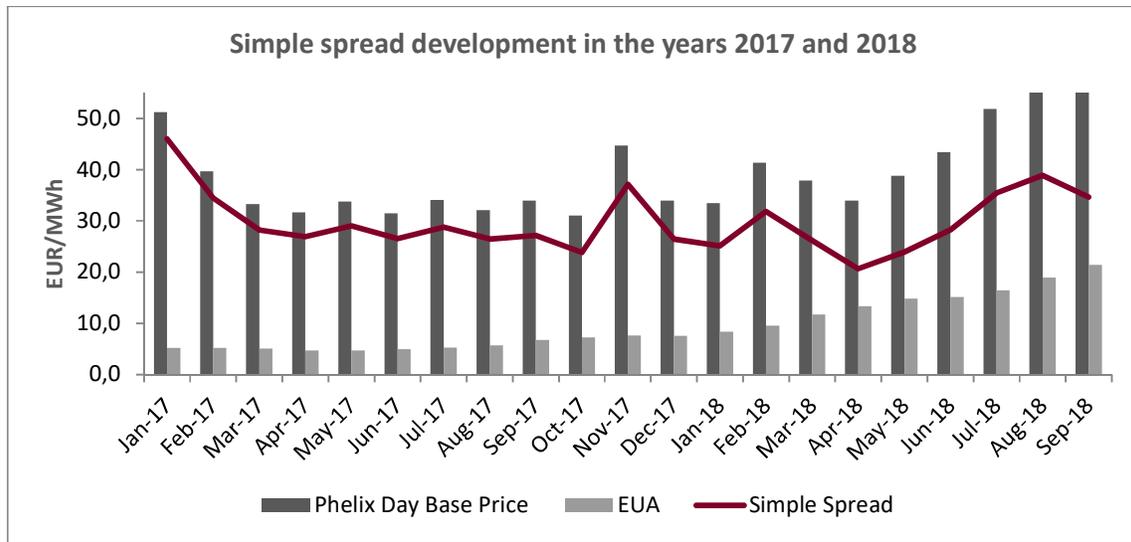
On the Czech market, electricity production from cogenerating units benefits from regulatory support. The CZK 200⁷ is received as subsidy for each MWh produced in highly efficient cogeneration mode.

⁶Source: Thomson Reuters: EEX-EUSP3-SPOT, simple average

⁷Beginning on January 1, 2014 the subsidy was divided into four levels (CZK 200/MWh, CZK 140/MWh, CZK 60/MWh and CZK 45/MWh), depending on the efficiency of the cogeneration production of the plant. The majority of our power produced in cogeneration mode continues to receive the CZK 200/MWh level of subsidy.

This subsidy accounted for EUR 3 million in the first three quarters 2018 and in the first three quarters 2017.

Besides relatively low share of power production on EBITDA and cash flow generation of the EPE Group, let us note that from the performance perspective, EPE is exposed to the spread between the power price and the price of emission allowance rather than to development of power prices alone. Recently, due to disproportional price development of power and EUA, the Group has experienced negative development of simple spread which might have, to certain extent, a negative impact on the Group's performance and cash flows.



Source: Thomson Reuters, EEX Simple Spread defined as the difference between Phelix Day Base and EUA price, using trading day data when both power and EUA are traded and simple monthly averages

Note: simple spread represents the price difference between power price and EUA price

Key developments in the first three quarters of 2018

In January 2018 EP Energy settled deferred consideration of EUR 3 million related to acquisition of Budapesti Erömü Zrt. in 2015.

In January 2018 PT Real Estate, a.s. sold its 100% share in Pod Juliskou, a.s. for EUR 3 million.

In March 2018 the Group recognized one-off non-cash impairment of EUR 3 million to Goodwill and of EUR 7 million to PPE recorded by Plzeňská energetika based on the independent valuation made for purpose of a Share purchase agreement on sale of 100% PE's share (see Subsequent events).

On 5 April 2018, EP Energy, a.s. ("the Company") granted a loan to VTE Pchery, s.r.o. that used the funds to repay its bank loan of EUR 2 million.

On 1 May 2018, the Company redeemed the bonds issued in 2013 in their principal amount of EUR 598 million using combination of own resources of EUR 348 million and a loan from parent company amounting to EUR 250 million.

On 9 May 2018, the Company signed a Share purchase agreement with its parent company, EP Infrastructure, a.s., ("EPIF") on sale of 100% shares in Plzeňská energetika, a.s. ("PE") for a consideration of EUR 41 million (CZK 1,058 million). The purchase price was ascertained by an independent valuation expert. As a result of the sale, PE ceases to be a guarantor of Company's 2019 Notes. Purchase price was settled on 10 May 2018 in cash and cash proceeds shall be used in compliance with the Indenture.

In July 2018, EP Energy, a.s. and Pražská teplárenská Holding a.s. as a result of internal reorganisation became 98% shareholders of Pražská teplárenská, a.s. (PT), PT měření, a.s. (PTM) and PT Real Estate, a.s. (PTRE) respectively. On the September's shareholders' meetings of PT, PTM and PTRE the squeeze-out of the remaining minority shareholders was approved and the Group becomes sole owners of the respective subsidiaries in October 2018. The purchase price for the minority shares was app. EUR 9 million.

On July 3, 2018, Fitch upgraded EP Energy's credit rating from BB+ to BBB- (outlook stable), with 2019 Notes' credit rating upgraded to BBB (outlook stable).

Subsequent events

On October 10, 2018 the Company acquired remaining 2% shares in PT měření, a.s. and PT Real Estate, a.s. as part of squeeze out approved by the shareholders' meetings of PT Měření, a.s. and PT Real Estate, a.s.

On October 12, 2018 the Company acquired remaining 2% shares in Pražská teplárenská, a.s. as part of squeeze out approved by the shareholders' meetings of Pražská teplárenská, a.s.

Except for the matters described above and elsewhere in the Report on the first three quarters of the year 2018 for EP Energy, a.s. or in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of September 30, 2018, the Company's management is not aware of any other material subsequent events that could have a significant effect on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of September 30, 2018.

EP Energy, a.s. (the “Company”) Report on the first three quarters of 2018

Reporting

This report (the “Report”) is the report required under Section 4.03 of the indenture governing the senior secured notes (the “Notes I” or “2019 Notes”), dated as of October 31, 2012 (the “Indenture I” or “2019 Indenture”) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

Presentation of financial information

This Report summarizes consolidated financial and operating data derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of EP Energy, a.s. as of and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union (“IFRS”).

Non-IFRS measures

In addition, we have included certain non-IFRS financial measures in this Report, such as EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and certain other financial measures and ratios. Non-IFRS financial measures are derived on the basis of methodologies other than IFRS.

Definitions of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA represents profit from operations plus depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets minus negative goodwill (if applicable). The EBITDA included in this report does not represent the term EBITDA as may be defined by any documentation for any financial liabilities of the EP Energy Group (also “EPE Group”). For further discussion over the EPE Group performance refer to the following pages.

Adjusted EBITDA represents profit from operations plus depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets minus negative goodwill (if applicable) further adjusted to exclude (i) one-off items related to impairment of PPE and Goodwill recorded in first quarter 2018 of EUR 10 million (ii) result from sale of non-core assets and (iii) adding back (if negative) or deducting (if positive) the timing difference between (a) compensation for the expenses for mandatory purchase and off-take of energy from renewable sources pursuant to the Slovak RES Promotion Act and the Decree recognised in revenues in the relevant period and (b) net expenses accounted for the mandatory purchase of energy from renewable resources in accordance with the Slovak RES Promotion Act, in each case inclusive of accruals.

The SSE Group is legally bound to connect producers of green energy, if they comply with requirements set by primary legislation and to purchase the green electricity generated by them, which is used to cover network losses. The purchase tariff for green energy is set by the regulator and is covered by the System Operation Tariff (“SOT”). For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 SSE recognised a loss of EUR 118 million (for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017: a loss of EUR 95 million; for year ended December 31, 2017 a loss of EUR 97 million) as the difference between the green energy support costs and revenues from SOT in the period from January 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018. The loss includes revenues adjusted for compensation for past losses, which was recognised as an accrued income as at December 31, 2017 (for 2017 revenues as at December 31, 2016). Total effect on Profit from operations due from the timing imbalance is a loss of EUR 45 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 (a profit of EUR 8 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017; a profit of EUR 41 million for year ended December 31, 2017).

	1/2017 – 9/2017	FY 2017	1/2018 – 9/2018
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Depreciation and amortisation	105	138	97
Simple EBITDA	260	380	179
Add back one-off impairment	-	-	10
Less result from sale of non-core assets	(7)	(7)	-
System Operation Tariff (surplus)/deficit	(8)	(41)	45
Adjusted EBITDA	245	332	234

*Amounts might not sum up due to rounding

Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months) calculation in EUR millions:

	10/2017 – 9/2018
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – September 2018	234
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – December 2017	332
Adjusted EBITDA for the period January – September 2017	(245)
Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months)	321

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To derive Adjusted EBITDA for the period from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018, EPE utilized above calculated Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2017 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 332 million) and Adjusted EBITDA for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 234 million) with the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 (Adjusted EBITDA of EUR 245 million) as comparatives.

The Adjusted EBITDA included in this report does not represent the term EBITDA as may be defined by any documentation for any financial liabilities of the EP Energy Group. For further discussion over the EPE Group performance, refer to the following pages.

After the listing of the Notes on the Irish Stock Exchange, the EPE Group has begun to report segment information in accordance with IFRS 8 Segment Reporting (starting with the 2012 annual consolidated financial statements). Since we did not previously report segment information using IFRS 8 rules, it may be difficult to compare our segment data with our “line of business” data previously reported elsewhere.

We present EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and other certain financial measures and ratios because we believe these financial measures may enhance an investor’s understanding of the profitability and cash flow generation of our business that could be used to service or pay down debt, pay income taxes and for other uses, and because they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies generally. We use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to assess our performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measures calculated in accordance with IFRS and our use of the terms EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may vary from others in our industry. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differ from Consolidated EBITDA as may be defined in the Indenture. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to “Sales: energy,” “Sales: other,” “Gross profit,” “Profit/(loss) from operations,” “Cash generated from (used in) operating activities” or any other performance measure derived in accordance with IFRS.

Although we believe EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and other certain financial measures and ratios to be useful performance indicators for our group as a whole and certain of our segments, we believe that

such measurements may not accurately reflect our results of operations, and may not serve as accurate performance indicators, of our Power Distribution and Supply segment due to the implementation of our power optimization strategy in this segment.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and all the other non-IFRS measures presented herein have important limitations as analytical tools and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under IFRS. We also note that differences in the consolidation scope as described in part of this Report “Key factors affecting comparability of the results of operations of the EPE group” are impacting the comparability of the financial data.

Exchange rates

For your convenience, we have translated Czech crown amounts in this Report into euro. The exchange rates for the income statement and cash flow statement items are the following average exchange rates of the Czech National Bank in Czech crown per euro for the relevant period.

- Nine-month period ended September 30, 2017: CZK 26.553 per EUR 1.000
- Nine-month period ended September 30, 2018: CZK 25.570 per EUR 1.000

The exchange rates for balance sheet items are the rates as of period end.

- As of December 31, 2017: CZK 25.540 per EUR 1.000
- As of September 30, 2018: CZK 25.715 per EUR 1.000

You should not view such translations as a representation that such Czech crown amounts actually represent such euro amounts, or could be or could have been converted into euro at the rate indicated or at any other rate.

Forward-looking statements

This Report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the securities laws of certain jurisdictions. In some cases, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words “assume,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “will,” “plan,” “continue,” “ongoing,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “risk,” “target,” “seek,” “should” or “would” and similar expressions or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology or by discussions of strategies, plans, objectives, targets, goals, future events or intentions. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this Report and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth and strategies, our reserves and the industry in which we operate.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Key factors affecting comparability of the results of operations of the EPE Group

The EPE Group was formed through a series of strategic acquisitions and business combinations. The current EPE Group was originally formed with acquisitions of ownership interests in Pražská energetika (“PRE”) in 2004 and in UE in 2005 by J&T Group. EPH was formed in 2009 and the ownership interests in PE, EOP, UE, EPET and PEAS were transferred to it by J&T Group. We were formed on December 16,

2010, but we have restated financial statements from August 2009, based on the results of our subsidiaries that were owned by EPH during that period. Before our formation, many of our current subsidiaries were subsidiaries of EPH, but because the EPE Group has grown steadily through acquisitions, these entities have been under common control for only a short period of time. The acquisition of various subsidiaries or additional interests in such subsidiaries and the disposition of certain subsidiaries mean that our results of operations necessarily differ before and after these acquisitions and dispositions and do not reflect a change in organic operating results but rather the impact of an acquisition or disposition.

Specifically, during 2016 activities and assets held by EP Infrastructure, a.s. – “EPIF” were reorganized in order to refocus on regulated and/or long-term contracted infrastructure-type assets.

The following table sets out how the main subsidiaries are included in the respective periods in our condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

Periods presented in the EPE Group’s consolidated IFRS financial statement		
Subsidiary	1-9 2017	1-9 2018
Elektrárna Opatovice, a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
United Energy, a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Pražská teplárenská a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Plzeňská energetika a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated until its disposal on May 9, 2018
EP ENERGY TRADING, a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
EP Cargo, a.s.	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Budapesti Erömü Zrt	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated

We have recently added new businesses to the EPE Group and may have made and may make acquisitions in the future. Newly added or acquired businesses may not be integrated or managed successfully, and we may fail to realize the anticipated synergies, growth opportunities and other benefits expected from these additions or acquisitions. Our consolidated financial statements included in this Report may not be representative of our historical or future results of operations and may not be comparable across periods, which may make it difficult to evaluate our results of operations and future prospects.

Development of the key risks for the group

The risk profile of the EPE Group has not materially changed since the last reporting date and the risk analysis provided in the Report for the year ended December 31, 2017⁸ is still a valid indication of the key risks that the EPE Group faces. The Group continues to actively keep track of the risks and has dedicated staff to follow different risk areas.

⁸ Published on March 29, 2018

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

Overview of the EPE Group

We are a leading vertically integrated energy utility focusing on heat and power generation and distribution, as well as energy supply and trading. We generate a substantial percentage of our EBITDA in the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic, where our principal operations are located. In addition, through the acquisition of BERT in December 2015 we entered the Hungarian market. For the first three quarters 2018, the EPE Group had consolidated sales and EBITDA of EUR 1,299 million and EUR 179 million, respectively. A significant part of our business comes from regulated activities (*i.e.*, heat and power distribution and renewable energy), and business contracted through long-term agreements with a stable customer base (*i.e.*, grid balancing services as part of our power generation activities), which we believe provides us with resiliency of cash flows and future performance.

Principal operating subsidiaries of the EPE Group

The EPE Group's principal operating subsidiaries are Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s. ("EOP"), Pražská teplárenská a.s. ("PT"), United Energy, a.s. ("UE"), Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s. ("SSE"), Stredoslovenská distribučná, a.s. ("SSD"), EP ENERGY TRADING, a.s. ("EPET"), and Budapesti Erömű Zrt ("BERT"). EOP, PT, UE and BERT operate in the Heat Infra segment and SSE, SSD and EPET operate in the Power Distribution and Supply segment. Together these subsidiaries accounted for the vast majority of the EPE Group's sales and EBITDA for the first three quarters 2018.

For a list of EPE's other subsidiaries and minority interests, see Note 33 to EPE's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

EPE operating segments

We operate in the following reportable segments:

- Heat Infra,
- Power Distribution and Supply,
- Renewables,
- Holding,
- Other.

Heat Infra and Power Distribution and Supply are the core segments of the Group.

Heat Infra:

The Heat Infra segment owns and operates two large-scale combined heat and power plants (CHPs) in the Czech Republic, represented primarily by: EOP, UE, operated in highly efficient cogeneration mode and through its 98% subsidiary, PT, the most extensive district heating system in the Czech Republic, which supplies heat to the City of Prague. The EPE Group is the largest heat supplier in terms of heat supplied to final consumers in the Czech Republic. The heat generated in segment's cogeneration power plants is supplied mainly to retail customers through well-maintained and robust district heating systems that the EPE Group owns in most of the cases. The EPE Group also owns BERT, which is a leading heat and power producer in Hungary, operating three Combined Cycle Gas Turbine ("CCGT") plants in the Budapest area. In addition, EPE disposed Plzeňská energetika, a.s. ("PE") on May 9, 2018 therefore the below data include its operation in relevant period in 2017 and until May 9 in 2018.

Power Distribution and Supply:

The Power Distribution and Supply segment consists of a Power Distribution division and a Supply division. The Power Distribution division, the major EBITDA contributor of this segment, reports distribution of electricity in the central Slovakia region and is represented by SSD, a subsidiary of SSE. The Supply division consists of activities involving supplies of power and natural gas to end-consumers that the EPE Group conducts through EPET in the Czech Republic and Slovakia and through SSE Group (other than SSD) in Slovakia. EPET and SSE Group also purchase and sell power, including sales in the wholesale market of electricity generated by the EPE Group in its Heat Infra segment and purchases of electricity and natural gas to supply customers as part of the division's supply activities.

Renewables:

The Renewables segment owns and operates three solar power plants and holds a minority interest in another solar power plant and a majority interest in one wind farm in the Czech Republic. The EPE Group also owns and operates two solar power plants and a biogas facility in Slovakia.

Holding

The Holding segment represents EP Energy, a.s. as a holding company. The segment profit therefore primarily represents dividends received from its subsidiaries, finance expense and results from acquisition accounting.

Other

The segment Other consists of minor operations not fitting to our key segments.

The table below shows summary financial information for the EPE segments:

In million EUR	For the nine-month period ended	
	September 30,	
	2017	2018
Total sales		
Heat Infra	369	351
Renewables	4	5
Power Distribution and Supply	1,025	1,056
Total segments.....	1,398	1,412
Other	3	3
Holding	-	-
Intersegment eliminations	(111)	(116)
Consolidated data	1,290	1,299
Depreciation and amortization		
Heat Infra	(53)	(49)
Renewables	(2)	(2)
Power Distribution and Supply	(50)	(46)
Total segments.....	(105)	(97)
Other	-	-
Holding	-	-
Intersegment eliminations	-	-
Consolidated data	(105)	(97)
Negative goodwill		
Heat Infra	-	-
Renewables	-	-
Power Distribution and Supply	-	-
Total segments.....	-	-
Other	-	-
Holding	-	-
Intersegment eliminations	-	-
Consolidated data	-	-
Profit/(loss) from operations		
Heat Infra	49	30
Renewables	1	2
Power Distribution and Supply	106	51
Total segments.....	156	83
Other	-	-
Holding	(1)	(2)
Intersegment eliminations	-	1
Consolidated data	155	82
EBITDA⁽¹⁾		
Heat Infra	102	79
Renewables	3	4
Power Distribution and Supply	156	97
Total segments.....	261	180
Other	-	-
Holding	(1)	(2)
Intersegment eliminations	-	1
Consolidated data	260	179

(1) Represents Profit/(loss) from operations plus Depreciation and amortization less Negative goodwill (if applicable)

Heat Infra

The Heat Infra segment accounted for 39.1% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2017 and 43.9% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2018, in each case before intersegment eliminations and holding results. We conduct our Heat Infra operations in the Czech Republic through the following major subsidiaries: Pražská teplotárenská, Elektrárny Opatovice and United Energy and in Hungary through Budapesti Erömü Zrt. The table below shows a summary of key operating data for the Heat Infra segment. The operating data are based on the results of the whole entity regardless of the date when each entity joined the EPE Group or the ownership share of the EPE Group in each entity. In addition, EPE disposed Plzeňská energetika, a.s. ("PE") on May 9, 2018 therefore the below data include its operation in relevant period in 2017 and until May 9 in 2018. Results of all subsidiaries of the Group, which belong to the Heat Infra Business, are for the entire period.

		As of and for the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Installed heat capacity ⁽¹⁾	MW _{th}	3,276	3,126
Heat supplied	TJ	14,606	13,282
Installed cogeneration capacity	MW _e	894	804
Installed condensation capacity	MW _e	360	339
Certified grid balancing capacity ⁽²⁾	MW _e	517	409
Cogeneration production	GWh	1,090	1,033
Condensation production	GWh	1,641	1,429
Grid balancing services	GWh	1,752	1,425

(1) Heat capacity installed on heat exchangers

(2) Grid balancing capacity is included in Installed condensation capacity and Installed cogeneration capacity

Installed heat capacity

Installed heat capacity decreased by 150 MW_{th}, or 4.6%, to 3,126 MW_{th} as of September 30, 2018, as compared to 3,276 MW_{th} as of September 30, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to the fact that group disposed PE heat operated total installed heat capacity of 197 MW_{th}. This decrease was partially offset by the replacing the Heat source discarded in 2016 with a new one in Pražská Teplotárenská in the last quarter of 2017.

Heat supplied

Heat supplied decreased by 1,324 TJ, or 9.1%, to 13,282 TJ for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 14,606 TJ for the first three quarters 2017. This decrease was due to the worse weather conditions and slightly higher temperatures in the first three quarters 2018 as compared to the previous year.

Installed capacity

Installed cogeneration capacity decreased by 90 MW_e, 10.1%, to 804 MW_e at September 30, 2018, as compared to 894 MW_e at September 30, 2017. This decrease was due to the disposal of PE, which operated total installed cogeneration capacity of 90 MW_e, in the beginning of May 2018.

Installed condensation capacity decreased by 21 MW_e, 5.8%, to 339 MW_e at September 30, 2018, as compared to 360 MW_e at September 30, 2017. This decrease was due to the disposal of PE.

Certified grid balancing capacity decreased by 108 MW_e, or 20.9%, to 409 MW_e at September 30, 2018, as compared to 517 MW_e at September 30, 2017. This decrease was due to the disposal of PE.

Cogeneration production

Cogeneration production decreased by 57 GWh, or 5.2%, to 1,033 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to 1,090 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. Essentially, all CHPs produced slightly lower volume of power in cogeneration mode primarily due to the worse weather conditions and lower heat demand that allowed slightly lower production in cogeneration mode. On the other hand, BERT recorded higher power production volume as result of slightly colder weather in Hungary during February and March.

Condensation production

Condensation generation decreased by 212 GWh, or 12.9%, to 1,429 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to 1,641 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This lower production was primarily due to the increasing EUA prices in the first three quarters 2018 as compared to the first three quarters 2017 not fully reflected in price of power at the same moment.

Grid balancing services

Grid balancing services decreased by 327 GWh, or 18.7%, to 1,425 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to 1,752 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This decrease in grid balancing services primarily reflects a disposal of PE on May 9, 2018 (decrease of 318 GWh).

The table below shows a summary of key financial performance data for the Heat Infra segment. The financial data is based on EPE consolidated financial information before eliminations of intersegment transactions and take into account the ownership share of the EPE Group in each entity and its acquisition date. Results of all subsidiaries of the Group, which belong to the Heat Infra Business, are for the entire period.

		For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Total sales	in EUR millions	369	351
EBITDA	in EUR millions	102	79

EBITDA

As our contracts with suppliers for our Heat Infra operations in the Czech Republic are generally priced in Czech crowns, but our contracts for sales of electricity are primarily priced in EUR, EBITDA from our power generation operations presented in CZK as a functional currency may increase or decrease (and even be negative) depending on currency exchange rate fluctuations (our Czech heat operations are not affected by currency fluctuations as all sales transactions are priced in Czech crowns, however the EBITDA is affected by translation of CZK to EUR for reporting presentation purposes as the EPE Group's presentation currency is EUR). We generally lock in the exchange rate at the time a contract is entered through the use of derivatives, the amounts due or paid under these derivative contracts, which offset the exchange rate fluctuation effects discussed above, are included in EBITDA in Total sales as Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net.

EBITDA decreased by EUR 23 million, or 22.5%, to EUR 79 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 102 million for the first three quarters 2017. This decrease was primarily due to the one-off non-cash impairment of non-financial assets in Plzeňská energetika in amount of EUR 10 million (refer to the Key developments in the first three quarters 2018) and by prior period one-off profit from disposal of land plots and not utilized buildings of EUR 7 million. Remaining decrease is

primarily attributable to disposal of PE in May (i.e. only 4 months of operations in EPE in 2018 while 9 months in 2017).

Power Distribution and Supply

The Power Distribution and Supply segment accounted for 59.8% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2017 and 53.9% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2018, in each case before intersegment eliminations and holding results. We conduct our Power Distribution and Supply operations in the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic mainly through our subsidiary SSE, SSD, EPET, EPS and EPC.

The table below shows a summary of key operating data for the Power Distribution and Supply segment. The operating data are based on the results of the whole entity regardless of the date when each entity joined the EPE Group or the ownership share of the EPE Group in each entity, however the data excludes SSE which is presented separately.

		For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Power traded	GWh	2,491	2,775
Power supplied	GWh	1,533	1,777
Natural gas traded	GWh	1,539	840
Natural gas supplied	GWh	1,489	1,392

The table below shows a summary of key operating data for the SSE Group:

		For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Power distributed	GWh	4,546	4,613
Power traded	GWh	4,453	4,835
Power supplied	GWh	2,825	2,907
Natural gas supplied	GWh	244	273
Power produced	GWh	15	14
Installed capacity	MW _e	63	63

Power distributed

Power distributed by SSE reached 4,613 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, which represents an increase by 67 GWh, or 1.5%, as compared to the first three quarters 2017. We registered increase at high voltage and medium voltage levels and slightly decrease at low voltage level.

Power traded

Power traded (excluding SSE) increased by 284 GWh, or 11.4%, to 2,775 GWh for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 2,491 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This increase in power traded was caused by larger amount of deals coming to delivery in comparison to the first three quarters 2017.

Power traded realized by SSE reached 4,835 GWh for the first three quarters of year 2018, which is an increase of 8.6%, or 382 GWh, as compared to 4,453 GWh for the first three quarters of year 2017. The reason for the increase was the same as at EPET.

Power supplied

Power supplied (excluding SSE) increased by 244 GWh, or 15.9%, to 1,777 GWh for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 1,533 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This increase in power supplied reflects higher consumption of EPET wholesale customer portfolio.

Power supply realized by SSE reached 2,907 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, which is an increase by 82 GWh, or 2.9%, as compared to 2,825 GWh for the first three quarters 2017.

Natural gas traded

Natural gas traded (excluding SSE) decreased by 699 GWh, or 45.4%, to 840 GWh for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 1,539 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This decrease in natural gas traded was primarily due to one-off gas wholesale deal in the first three quarters 2017.

Natural gas supplied

Natural gas supplied (excluding SSE) decreased by 97 GWh, or 6.5%, to 1,392 GWh for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 1,489 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This decrease in natural gas supplied reflects lower consumption of EPET's customer portfolio due to higher temperatures.

Natural gas supplied by SSE reached 273 GWh for the first three quarters 2018, which is an increase by 29 GWh, or 11.9%, as compared to 244 GWh for the first three quarters 2017. This increase is due to growth of supply portfolio through new customer acquisitions.

The table below shows a summary of key financial data for the Power Distribution and Supply segment. The financial data are based on EPE consolidated financial information before eliminations of intersegment transactions and take into account acquisition date of each entity.

		For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Total Sales.....	in EUR millions	1,025	1,056
EBITDA.....	in EUR millions	156	97

EBITDA

As part of our power trading activities, EPET engages in sales of power generated by EPE Group companies, as well as resales of power purchased on the wholesale market in connection with our energy production optimization process, which leads to an overall increase in the volume of sales of power. However, with an increasing number of resales, total costs as a percentage of total sales increase as the margins realized on each subsequent optimization transaction tend to decline as the frequency of optimization transactions increases. Moreover, because our contracts with suppliers for our Heat Infra operations in the Czech Republic are generally priced in Czech crowns (with the exception of supplies under certain contracts for brown coal to the EOP and UE, which are priced in EUR and were significantly reduced starting in 2016), but we may purchase power in EUR, EBITDA from our supply operations may increase or decrease (and even be negative) depending on currency exchange rate fluctuations (the EBITDA is affected by translation of CZK to EUR for reporting presentation purposes as the EPE Group's presentation currency is EUR). We generally lock in the exchange rate and power prices at the time a contract is entered into through the use of derivative contracts, the amounts due or paid under these derivative contracts, which offset the exchange rate and power price fluctuation effects discussed above, are included in EBITDA and the effect of fair valuation of financial commodity derivatives is included in Total sales as Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net, unless they qualify for hedge accounting under

IFRS, in which case they are reflected in the Cost of sales: Other and Sales: Other lines for currency derivatives and in the Sales: Energy and Cost of sales: Energy for derivatives hedging the price of power.

EBITDA decreased by EUR 59 million, or 37.8%, to EUR 97 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 156 million for the first three quarters 2017. EBITDA decrease was almost fully attributable to the System Operations Tariff ("SOT") temporary effect (see the section Regulatory contingent assets related to green energy). The effect was negative EUR 45 million in the first three quarters 2018, while positive effect of EUR 8 million in the first three quarters 2017 (i.e. negative EUR 53 million on period-to-period basis).

Renewables

The Renewables segment accounted for 1.1% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2017 and for 2.2% of consolidated EBITDA for the first three quarters 2018, in each case before intersegment eliminations and holding results. Our Renewables business is conducted in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, and operations include wind, solar and biogas power generating facilities.

		As of and for the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Installed Capacity	MW _e	14	14
Power Production.....	GWh	18	19

Installed capacity

Installed capacity remained at 14 MW_e as of September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017.

Power production

Power production increased by 1 GWh, or 5.6%, to 19 GWh for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to 18 GWh for the first three quarters 2017.

The table below shows a summary of key financial data for the Renewables segment. The financial data are based on EPE consolidated financial information before eliminations of intersegment transactions and take into account the ownership share of the EPE Group in each entity and its acquisition date.

		For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
		2017	2018
Total Sales	in EUR millions	4	5
EBITDA.....	in EUR millions	3	4

EBITDA

EBITDA increased by EUR 1 million, or 33.3%, to EUR 4 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 3 million for the first three quarters 2017.

Other revenues and expenses

Our repeating expenses are generally related to wages and salaries and associated social and health insurance, administrative costs for repairs and maintenance, other taxes and fees, costs for audit and accounting services, costs for legal consultancy, operating leases, rent of premises, communication

expenses, travel expenses, costs for translation, non-tax deductible fees, rental income and other administrative costs.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures are necessary to maintain and improve the operations of our facilities and meet operating standards dictated by governmental regulations. Construction and maintenance costs have increased throughout the power industry over the past several years, and future costs will be highly dependent on the cost of components and availability of contractors that can perform the work necessary to maintain and improve other facilities.

The table below summarizes our capital expenditures (disregarding actual cash flows) for the **Heat Infra segment**:

In EUR millions	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
Capital expenditures relating to tangible fixed assets.....	36	33
Capital expenditures relating to intangible fixed assets excluding emission rights	1	-

Capital expenditures relating to tangible fixed assets decreased by EUR 3 million, or 8.3%, to EUR 33 million in the first three quarters 2018 from EUR 36 million in the first three quarters 2017. Decrease is primarily impacted by disposal of PE in May where CAPEX of PE in 2017 included for 9 months while 2018 only 4 months.

Capital expenditures relating to intangible fixed assets (excluding emission rights) were not material.

The table below summarizes our capital expenditures (disregarding actual cash flows) for the **Power Distribution and Supply segment**:

In EUR millions	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
Capital expenditures relating to tangible fixed assets.....	25	32
Capital expenditures relating to intangible fixed assets excluding emission rights	1	-

Capital expenditures relating to tangible fixed assets increased by EUR 7 million, or 28.0%, to EUR 32 million in the first three quarters 2018 from EUR 25 million in the first three quarters 2017. The majority of these capital expenditures is directly connected to SSE's operations, namely technical improvements on existing distribution network and extension of distribution network of EUR 24 million in the first three quarters 2018.

Capital expenditures relating to intangible fixed assets (excluding emissions rights) were not material.

Capital expenditures in the **Renewables, Other and Holding segment** are not material which stems from the nature of operations within these segments.

The EPE Group

Description of key income statement line items and key performance indicators of the EPE Group

Key income statement line items

Sales: Energy. EPE presents Sales: Energy in five component parts: sales of electricity (incl. distribution), sales of heat, sales of gas, sales of coal and sales of other energy products across all of our segments. EPE recognizes revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring good to the customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of an asset, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue from the sale of own products and goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Discounts are recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized, if it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably. Revenues from services rendered are recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. No revenue is recognized if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Sales: Other. Sales: Other represent revenues from non-core activities, including sales of energy by-products (such as ash and gypsum).

Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net. At the date of the financial statements, trading derivatives are measured at fair value. As the trading in commodity derivatives forms a significant part of the Group's total trading activities, the measurement effect is recognized in "Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net", a separate line item under "Total sales".

Cost of sales: Energy. Cost of sales: Energy is divided into five component parts, namely cost of sold energy, cost of sold gas and other energy products, consumption of coal and other material, consumption of energy and other cost of sales. Cost of sales: Energy does not include directly attributable overhead costs (particularly personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization, repairs and maintenance, emission rights, taxes and charges). Cost of sales: Energy also includes losses incurred in energy trading transactions.

Cost of sales: Other. Cost of sales: Other is divided into five component parts, namely cost of goods sold, consumption of material, consumption of energy, changes in work-in-progress, semi-finished products and finished goods and other cost of sales. Cost of sales: Other does not include directly attributable overhead costs (particularly personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization, repairs and maintenance, emission rights, taxes and charges).

Personnel expenses. Personnel expenses represent expenses related to employees and board members, including wages and salaries of employees, benefits, remuneration of board members, social and health insurance, provisions related to employees (e.g., provisions for untaken holidays, accruals for bonuses and rewards), revenues/expenses related to employee benefits recorded in accordance with IAS 19 and other costs related to employees during the reporting period.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation represents non-cash expenses of tangible assets over time. Amortization represents non-cash expenses of intangible assets over time.

Repairs and maintenance. Repairs and maintenance represent externally incurred costs to bring an asset back to an earlier condition or to keep the asset operating in its present condition.

Emission rights, net. Emission rights, net comprise the profit from sale of emission allowances and the consumption of emission allowances on a continuous basis based on the actual production of emissions, with a corresponding decrease in the carrying value of deferred income on a systematic basis over the period for which the rights were issued.

Negative goodwill. Negative goodwill (gain on bargain purchase) represents a gain occurring when the price paid for an acquisition is less than the fair value of net assets of the acquired company.

Taxes and charges. Taxes and charges comprise electricity taxes, property taxes and other taxes and charges (excluding income tax).

Other operating income and expenses. Other operating income and expenses represent items that are of secondary importance compared to the EPE Group's principal activities. These items include, for example, rental income, contractual penalties received from suppliers or paid to customers, consulting fees and commissions expense, transport services, insurance services, consumption of material, gains/losses on sale of intangible assets/property (excluding the sale of emissions allowances), plant and equipment or inventories, creation and reversal of various provisions, outsourcing and administrative fees and professional and advertising services.

Finance income. Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, foreign currency gains (only if total foreign currency gains and losses result in net income; receivables in foreign currency are recalculated mark-to-market at the end of the accounting period to Czech crowns) that do not qualify for hedge accounting, gains on sale of investments in securities and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss.

Finance expense. Finance cost comprises interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions (e.g., on provisions for decommissioning), foreign currency losses (only if total foreign currency gains and losses result in a net expense; payables in foreign currency are recalculated mark-to-market at the end of the accounting period to Czech crowns); realized profit from currency derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fees and commissions expense for payment transactions and guarantees and impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Profit/(loss) from financial instruments. Profit/(loss) from financial instruments represents profit or loss from commodity derivatives that are not presented as a part of Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net, currency derivatives (including both realized and mark-to-market valuations at the end of the accounting period), hedging activities and interest rate derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees. Share of profit/loss of equity accounted investees represents a share of profit of equity accounted associates.

Gain/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, special purpose entities, joint ventures and associates. Gain/Loss on disposal of subsidiaries, special purpose entities, joint ventures and associates comprises gain or loss from selling an ownership interest in a company.

Income tax expenses. Income tax expenses represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method and is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases.

Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax. Other comprehensive income represents the difference between net income in the income statement and comprehensive income (which is the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources; it includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners).

Total comprehensive income for the period. Total comprehensive income for the year represents the change in equity during a period resulting from transactions and other events, other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Total comprehensive income comprises all components of “profit or loss” and of Other comprehensive income, net of tax, and represents the certain gains and losses of the enterprise not recognized in the income statement.

Results of operations of the EPE Group

The following sections provide a period-by-period comparison of the EPE Group's historical income statement data. The financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS, and has been derived from the EPE's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 (which include financial information for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 as a comparison) and should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to these financial statements, including the notes thereto.

Results of operations of the EPE Group: the first three quarters 2018 compared to the first three quarters 2017

The following table sets forth our historical income statement data derived from the EPE's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, as well as other financial data. For a description of the changes in the reporting perimeter, see "Key factors affecting comparability of the results of operations of the EPE Group".

Condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2018

In million EUR

	2017 (nine months)	2018 (nine months)
Sales: Energy	1,276	1,298
<i>of which: Electricity</i>	928	905
<i>Heat</i>	228	221
<i>Gas</i>	113	156
<i>Coal</i>	7	16
Sales: Other	19	15
Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net	(5)	(14)
Total sales	1,290	1,299
Cost of sales: Energy	(913)	(975)
Cost of sales: Other	(14)	(19)
Total cost of sales	(927)	(994)
Subtotal	363	305
Personnel expenses	(75)	(75)
Depreciation and amortization	(105)	(97)
Repairs and maintenance	(8)	(9)
Emission rights, net	(14)	(12)
Taxes and charges	(3)	(2)
Other operating income	29	16
Other operating expenses	(32)	(44)
Profit (loss) from operations	155	82
Finance income	1	1
Finance expense	(54)	(42)
Profit (loss) from financial instruments	2	(1)
Net finance income (expense)	(51)	(42)

	2017	2018
	(nine months)	(nine months)
Gain (loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, special purpose entities and associates	-	(3)
Profit (loss) before income tax	104	37
Income tax expenses	(29)	(11)
Profit (loss) for the period	75	26
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(31)	3
Foreign currency translation differences from presentation currency	31	(3)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	30	12
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	30	12
Total comprehensive income for the period	105	38
Profit (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Company		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	31	9
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the company	31	9
Non-controlling interest		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	44	17
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	44	17
Profit (loss) for the period	75	26
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	59	20
Non-controlling interest	46	18
Total comprehensive income for the period	105	38

Key line items

Sales: Energy

Sales: Energy increased by EUR 22 million, or 1.7%, to EUR 1,298 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 1,276 million for the first three quarters 2017.

Sales of electricity

Sales of electricity decreased by EUR 23 million, or 2.5%, to EUR 905 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 928 million for the first three quarters 2017. Decrease is mainly attributable to lower volume of produced electricity by the Czech CHP fleet due to lower spread between power prices and EUA prices in the first three quarters of 2018.

Sales of heat

Sales of heat decreased by EUR 7 million, or 3.1%, to EUR 221 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 228 million for the first three quarters 2017. The decrease in sales of heat was due to deconsolidation of PE on May 9, 2018, and thus slightly lower volume of heat supplied to end consumers and lower offtake of heat due to milder winter in 2018.

Sales of gas

Sales of gas increased by EUR 43 million, or 38.1%, to EUR 156 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 113 million for the first three quarters 2017. Increase of the revenue from gas relates mainly to several rather one-off deals occurring in 2018.

Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net

Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net decreased by EUR 9 million, or 128.6% to negative EUR 14 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to negative EUR 5 million for the first three quarters 2017. This resulted from fair value re-measurement of commodity derivatives as at the date of financial statements.

Cost of sales: Energy

Cost of sales: Energy increased by EUR 62 million, or 6.8%, to EUR 975 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 913 million for the first three quarters 2017. This increase in Cost of sales: Energy was attributable to higher prices of consumed electricity and higher volume of gas sold by SSE.

Emission rights, net

Emission rights, net decreased by EUR 2 million, or 14.3%, to negative EUR 12 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to negative EUR 14 million for the first three quarters 2017, which primarily results from lower power production (refer to the Electricity and CO2 market chapter in Economy and Market developments).

Other operating income

Other operating income decreased by EUR 13 million, or 44.8%, to EUR 16 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 29 million for the first three quarters 2017. The decrease relates to gain from the sale of non-core assets (land plots and not used buildings) in the first three quarters of 2017.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses increased by EUR 12 million, or 37.5%, to EUR 44 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 32 million for the first three quarters 2017. The increase relates primarily to the non-cash one-off impairment losses at Plzeňská energetika (refer to the Key developments in the first three quarters 2018).

Finance income

Finance income remained at EUR 1 million for the first three quarters 2018 and 2017.

Finance expense

Finance expense decreased by EUR 12 million, or 22.2%, to EUR 42 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 54 million for the first three quarters 2017. The difference is mainly by lower interest expense due to repayment of 2018 Notes in May that were replaced by cheaper loan from parent company and by lower FX loss.

Profit/(loss) from financial instruments

Profit/(loss) from financial instruments decreased by EUR 3 million to a loss of EUR 1 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to a profit of EUR 2 million for the first three quarters 2017 as result of mark-to-market revaluation of financial instruments.

Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses decreased by EUR 18 million, or 62.1%, to EUR 11 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 29 million for the first three quarters 2017. Decrease of income tax is result of lower profit before tax realised by group.

Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax

Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax, decreased by EUR 18 million to EUR 12 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 30 million for the first three quarters 2017. It is primarily result of cash flow hedge revaluation result.

Liquidity and capital resources of the EPE Group

Capital resources

EPE's financial condition and liquidity are and will continue to be influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- our ability to generate cash flows from our operations;
- the level of our outstanding indebtedness, and the interest EPE is obligated to pay on such indebtedness, which affects our financing costs;
- prevailing interest rates, which affect our debt service requirements;
- our ability to continue to borrow funds from banks and international debt capital markets;
- our level of acquisitions activity; and
- our capital expenditure requirements and development projects.

EPE's historical liquidity requirements have arisen primarily from the need for us to meet EPE's debt service requirements, to fund capital expenditures for the general maintenance and expansion of EPE's production and heat distribution facilities and for new facilities, to fund growth in our working capital and to support our acquisition strategy.

EPE's primary sources of liquidity historically have been cash flows from operations of subsidiaries, cash on EPE's balance sheet and external financings (including shareholder loans and bonds since EPE's issuance of the Notes). EPE's ability to generate cash from our operations depends on future operating performance, which is in turn dependent, to some extent, on general economic, financial, competitive market, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

EPE believes that its operating cash flows, together with the cash reserves and future borrowings permitted under EPE's debt facilities, will be sufficient to fund EPE's working capital requirements, anticipated capital expenditures and debt service requirements as they become due. EPE intends to maintain cash balances at EPE to meet the Group's short-term liquidity needs, including working capital (which we intend to replenish periodically with cash from operations).

EP Energy and its subsidiaries may from time to time use available liquidity (from any sources) to reduce the indebtedness of the Group. In particular, subject to compliance with applicable law and the terms and conditions of the bonds, the Company and its subsidiaries may from time to time repurchase outstanding bonds issued by them in the open market or otherwise at any time and at any price, as they may determine in their absolute discretion depending on prevailing market conditions.

Cash flow

The following table summarizes our selected consolidated cash flows for the periods.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
	<i>In million EUR</i>	
Operating profit before changes in working capital	260	207
<i>7Selected changes to working capital</i>		
Change in trade receivables and other assets	(33)	58
Change in trade payables and other liabilities	(4)	8
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	190	215
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(105)	(42)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(57)	(393)
Total changes in cash flows	28	(220)

Operating Activities

Cash flows generated from operating activities increased by EUR 25 million, or 13.2%, to EUR 215 million for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to EUR 190 million for the first three quarters 2017. This change is primarily due to better cash flow result from SOT as opposed to the first three quarters of 2017.

Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased by EUR 63 million to negative EUR 42 million for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to negative EUR 105 million for the first three quarters 2017. The decrease of cash flow used in investing activities relates mainly to disposal of Plzeňská energetika, a.s. in the first three quarters of 2018, which resulted in inflow of EUR 36 million. While in the first three quarters 2017 EPE provided loan of EUR 58 million to its parent Company, to certain extent positively balanced by proceeds from sale of property in the first three quarters of 2017.

Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities increased by EUR 336 million to cash flows used in financing activities of EUR 393 million for the first three quarters 2018, as compared to negative cash flows from financing activities of EUR 57 million for the first three quarters 2017. The negative cash flow in the first three quarters 2018 related mainly to repayment of issued 2018 Notes of EUR 598 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from received loans from the parent Company of EUR 250 million.

Capital expenditures

Our strategy is to focus capital investments on projects that maintain our technical equipment and increase operational efficiency. We have managed to keep capital expenditures at reasonably low levels by means of controlled business planning, engineering, procurement and project management at our operating subsidiaries. As noted earlier, the stricter emission targets set forth by the European Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) applied starting 2016 for large combustion plants, including those operated by us, driven the capital expenditure in past. Non-compliance with the stricter emission targets set forth by the European Industrial Emissions Directive, the Air Protection Act or the operation

permit in the designated time periods may lead to the imposition of penalties or even result in operations being shut down.

We also expect to accelerate our capital expenditures on certain refurbishments to our heating network operations over the next years in order to be eligible for public subsidies currently available in the Czech Republic.

During the first three quarters 2017 and 2018, capital expenditures, irrespective of actual cash flows, were as follows:

	As of and for the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
Capital expenditures for tangible fixed assets.....	61	65
Capital expenditures for intangible fixed assets excluding emission rights	2	-
Capital expenditures for emission rights (incl. free allocations)	9	12
Total capital expenditures	72	77
Property, plant and equipment, at depreciated cost	1,542	1,464

Capital expenditures for tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets excluding emission rights

Capital expenditures for tangible fixed assets increased by EUR 4 million, or 6.6%, to EUR 65 million for the first three quarters 2018 as compared to EUR 61 million for the first three quarters 2017. This increase mainly relates to technical improvements and extension of distribution network.

Capital expenditures for emission rights

For the periods presented in this Report out of all entities included in the EPE Group, EOP, PE, UE and BERT were required to purchase emission allowances for their own respective consumption due to an insufficient allocation of emission allowances. The share that our Czech operating subsidiaries will need to purchase will increase over time as the result of the allocation system under which fewer emissions allowances are now allocated free of charge. We are exposed to changes in the way emissions allowances are allocated, including the conditions attaching to free allocations and the allocation of emissions allowances, as well as volatility in the market prices of emissions allowances that we need to acquire.

Contractual and other material financial obligations of the EPE Group

The table sets out our loans and borrowings as of December 31, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

In EUR millions	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2018
Issued debentures at amortised cost	1,102	509
Loans payable to credit institutions	27	22
Bank overdraft.....	-	6
Loans payable to other than credit institutions	-	253
<i>of which owed to the parent company / ultimate parent company</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>253</i>
<i>of which owed to other related companies</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	1,129	790
Non-current.....	515	7771
<i>of which owed to the parent company / ultimate parent company</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>of which owed to other related companies</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Current	614	19
<i>of which owed to the parent company / ultimate parent company</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>
Total	1,129	790

Off-balance sheet arrangements of the EPE Group

The table below sets out EPE's financial commitments and contingencies as of December 31, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

In EUR millions	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2018
Granted pledges – securities	905	991
Commitments	255	293
Other granted pledges	1,154	713
Total	2,314	1,997

Granted pledges represent securities of individual EPE Group companies used as collateral for external financing.

Majority of commitments is represented by contracts to purchase physical energy in following years by SSE Group in amount of EUR 233 million (2017: EUR 239 million), where physical delivery of the energy will be realised in future and EUR 27 million is related to contracts for purchase of non-current assets. Remaining EUR 33 million arise from different type of service contracts.

Other granted pledges:

In EUR millions	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2018
Loans granted ⁽¹⁾	411	263
Property, plant and equipment.....	403	380
Cash and cash equivalents.....	269	36
Trade receivables.....	51	14
Inventories.....	20	20
Total.....	1,154	713

(1) Total balance of pledged granted loans includes intercompany loans of EUR 256 million (December 31, 2017: EUR 404 million)

(2) According to the bond documentation cash balances at specific entities are pledged in favour of the bondholders in case the Company defaults on bonds payments. As such, the pledged cash is readily available to the EPE Group and does not represent restricted cash

Off balance sheet assets

In EUR millions	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2018
Received promises.....	372	409
Total.....	372	409

Received promises

Received promises mainly comprise the contracts for the future supply of energy in amount of EUR 267 million (2017: EUR 239 million) and regulatory contingent assets related to green energy of EUR 142 million (2017: EUR 97 million) recognised by SSE Group.

Regulatory contingent assets related to green energy

The SSE Group is legally bound to connect producers of green energy, if they comply with requirements set by primary legislation and to purchase the green electricity generated by them, which is used to cover network losses. The purchase tariff for green energy is set by RONI and is covered by the System Operation Tariff ("SOT"). For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2018 SSE recognised a loss of EUR 118 million (for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017: a loss of EUR 95 million) as the difference between the green energy support costs and revenues from SOT in the period from 1 January 2018 to 30 September 2018. The loss includes revenues adjusted for compensation for past losses, which was recognised as an accrued income as at 31 December 2017 (for 2017 revenues as at 31 December 2016). Total effect on Profit from operations due from the aforementioned timing imbalance is a loss of EUR 45 million for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2018 (a profit of EUR 8 million for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017).

Based on the current Regulatory Framework the cumulated losses incurred in 2016 and 2017 will be compensated in two years' time, i.e. in 2018 and 2019 through an increase of revenues from SOT. Contingent asset as at 30 September 2018 comprises 3/12 of 2017 loss totalling EUR 97 million (i.e. EUR 24 million) and EUR 118 million as a loss incurred in nine-month period ended 30 September 2018 (contingent assets as at 31 December 2017 amounted to EUR 97 million).

Based on the RONI decision dated in December 2017 the resulting contingent asset of EUR 138 million originating in the year 2016 was recognized as accrued income in the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2017 and will be fully collected in the course of 2018 (31 December 2016: EUR 73 million originating in the year 2015 was recognized as accrued income in the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2016 and was fully collected in the

course of 2017). The loss for 2018 has not yet been recognized as the asset does not yet meet the recognition criteria set by IFRS as adopted by the EU and will be recognised during the course of 2019 once an RONI confirmation on the exact amount shall be received.

Litigations and claims

Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s.

Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s. is involved in a dispute with its former minority shareholders who claim that compensation received for their shares through a compulsory sell-out procedure (“squeeze-out”) was inadequate, and who are challenging the underlying expert valuation. As the compensation was not paid by Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s. but instead by its former majority shareholder (International Holdings, B.V.), any resulting liability is thus expected to be the responsibility of the former shareholder.

Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s. Group (“SSE Group”)

The SSE Group is a party to various legal proceedings. As at 30 September 2018 no legal provisions were recorded. The Group management has decided not to disclose details in respect of material legal claims as they are currently ongoing and disclosure may prejudice the SSE Group.

Regulatory proceedings by ERO against Pražská teplárenská (“PT”)

PT is involved in regulatory proceedings commenced in October 2015 by ERO claiming that prices charged to customers of PT’s local small-scale heating infrastructures in 2011 were in breach of the Czech Act on Prices. In March 2016, ERO issued a decision ordering PT to pay EUR 9 million (CZK 240 million) consisting of a penalty in the amount of EUR 4.5 million (CZK 120 million) and restitution to affected customers in the amount of EUR 4.5 million (CZK 120 million). PT appealed the decision on 24 March 2016 with supplemental information provided on 14 April 2016. On 7 July 2016 PT received a resolution from ERO by which the Chairman of ERO returned the case again to the first instance for a new hearing. In November 2016 PT received new decision which confirmed the result of the court of the first instance. PT appealed again and on 23 December 2016 ERO issued a decision changing the amount to be paid to EUR 8 million (CZK 222 million) consisting of a penalty in the amount of EUR 4 million (CZK 111 million) and restitution to affected customers in the amount of EUR 4 million (CZK 111 million). On 26 January 2017 PT filed an appeal on the decision and applied for suspensive effect. At the same time PT submitted a fine of EUR 4 million to the ERO’s account. On 23 February 2017 the regional court satisfied the request for a suspensive effect in full and on 28 April 2017 the ERU returned the fine back to PT and PT again conservatively recorded a provision of EUR 4 million. No development has taken place since then.

Glossary

Unless otherwise indicated or where the context otherwise requires, references to:

"2004 JORC Code" are to the 2004 version of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code;

"2012 JORC Code" are to the version of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code that was published on December 20, 2012 and came into effect on December 1, 2013;

"2012 Senior Credit Facility" are to the term loans and revolving facilities under an agreement entered into on October 18, 2012 among EP Energy and the lenders and other parties named therein, which was repaid in full and cancelled on April 18, 2013;

"2018 Indenture" are to the indenture dated April 18, 2013 among EP Energy as issuer, certain subsidiaries of EP Energy as guarantors and the Existing Notes Trustee, pursuant to which the 2018 Notes were issued;

"2018 Notes" are to the €600,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.375% senior secured notes due 2018 issued by EP Energy under the 2018 Indenture;

"2019 Indenture" are to the indenture dated October 31, 2012 among EP Energy as issuer, certain subsidiaries of EP Energy as guarantors and the Existing Notes Trustee, pursuant to which the 2019 Notes were issued;

"2019 Notes" are to the €500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior secured notes due 2019 issued by EP Energy under the 2019 Indenture;

"BERT" are to Budapesti Erőmű Zrt.

"Brown coal" are to lignite, or a coal with a higher water content and lower calorific value than hard coal, which is mined by MIBRAG and is the type of fuel used to power our CHP plants (other than those operated by PT);

"Buschhaus" are to the Buschhaus brown coal-fired power plant in Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany;

"Calorific value" are to a measure of heating power or energy content;

"CCGT" are to combined cycle gas turbines;

"CEE" are to CE Energy, a.s. (renamed to EP Infrastructure, a.s. in 2016);

"Cogeneration" are to the process by which CHP plants produce both power and heat;

"Collateral" are to the rights, property and assets securing the notes and any rights, property or assets over which a lien has been granted to secure the obligations of the Issuer under the notes and the Indenture;

"Combined Heat and Power plants" or *"CHP plants"* are to plants that capture some or all of the heat generated during the power generation process and convert it into thermal energy, usually in the form of hot water or steam;

"Czech Coal" are to Czech Coal a.s., a Czech mining company;

"District heating" are to the supply of buildings and homes with heat (by using hot water or steam as a carrier) within a heat transmission network of pipes from a central heat source;

"Decree" means the Slovak Decree of the Regulator No. 18/2017 Coll. (or any other applicable decree or law replacing it).

"EEA" are to the European Economic Area;

“*EEG*” are to the Federal Renewable Energy Act (*Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz*);

“*EEX*” are to the European Energy Exchange;

“*EIA*” are to Environmental Impact Assessment;

“*E.ON*” are to E.ON SE and all of its subsidiaries;

“*EOP*” are to Elektrárny Opatovice, a.s.;

“*EPC*” are to EP Cargo a.s.;

“*EP Energy*” are to EP Energy, a.s. (formerly CE Energy, a.s.);

“*EPE*” and “*EPE Group*” are to EP Energy and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated or where the context otherwise requires;

“*EPET*” are to EP ENERGY TRADING, a.s. (formerly known as United Energy Trading, a.s.);

“*EPIF*” are to EP Infrastructure, a.s.;

“*EPH*” or “*EP Holding*” are to Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s.;

“*EPH Fin II*” are to EPH Financing II, a.s., the entity through which we held our 49% interest in SSE;

“*EPH Group*” are to EPH and its subsidiaries;

“*ERO*” are to the Czech Energy Regulatory Office;

“*EU*” are to the European Union;

“*EU ETS*” are to the European Trading System for CO₂ emission allowances;

“*Eurozone*” are to the 19 EU Member States that have adopted and retained the euro as their common currency and sole legal tender;

“*Existing Notes*” are to the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes;

“*Existing Notes Guarantors*” are to the guarantors who guarantee the Existing Notes and the SSE Acquisition Credit Facility;

“*FIT*” are to feed-in tariff;

“*GAAP*” are to generally accepted accounting principles;

“*German assets*” are to, among others, MIBRAG and Saale Energie. MIBRAG is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JTSD, Saale Energie is a wholly-owned subsidiary of EP Germany; both EP Germany and JTSD were wholly-owned subsidiaries of EPE (where EP Germany has been since 31 December 2015 directly owned by JTSD as a result of the sale of all EP Germany shares by EPE to JTSD)

“*GDP*” are to Gross Domestic Product;

“*GJ*” are to gigajoules, a measure of heat equal to 10⁹ joules (3.6 GJ = 1 MWh);

“*Group*,” “*we*,” “*us*” and “*our*” are to the EP Energy and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated or where the context otherwise requires;

“*GWh*” are to gigawatt hours, a measurement of electricity volume equal to a steady power of one billion watts running for one hour;

“*HSR*” are to Helmstedter Revier GmbH, which owns Buschhaus and the Helmstedt mining district, and its consolidated subsidiaries (Norddeutsche Gesellschaft zur Ablagerung von Mineralstoffen mbH and Terrakomp GmbH), unless otherwise indicated or where the context otherwise requires.

“*IFRS*” are to the International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board or any successor board or agency as endorsed by the European Union;

“Indenture” are to the indenture governing the terms of the notes between, among others, the Issuer and the Trustee, dated the Issue Date;

“JORC Code” are to the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code;

“J&T Group” are to J&T Finance Group a.s. and its subsidiaries;

“Kt” are to kiloton, a measure of volume of brown coal equal to one thousand metric tons;

“KWh” are to kilowatt hours, a measure of power volume equal to a steady power of one thousand watts running for one hour;

“Lippendorf” are to the brown-coal fired power plant in Lippendorf;

“ManCo” are to entity controlled by senior management of EPH that is shareholder of EP Investment S.à.r.l.

“Member States” are to the countries that are members of the EU;

“Merit order” are to a system of ranking different sources of power generation, in ascending order of their short-run marginal costs of production, so that those with the lowest marginal costs are the first sources of power generation to be brought online to meet demand for power, and the sources with the highest marginal costs are the last to be brought online;

“MIBRAG” are to Mitteldeutsche Braunkohlengesellschaft mbH;

“MIBRAG Group” are to MIBRAG, MIBRAG Consulting International GmbH, GALA-MIBRAG-Service GmbH, Bohr & Brunnenbau GmbH Stedten (acquired in December 2012), Mitteldeutsche Umwelt- und Entsorgung GmbH, Fernwärme GmbH Hohenmölsen—Webau, Ingenieurbüro für Grundwasser GmbH and MIBRAG Neue Energie GmbH;

“Mining Authority” are to the relevant state governmental mining authority in Germany;

“MJ” are to megajoules, a measure of energy equal to one million joules;

“Mt” are to million tons, a measure of brown coal volume equal to one million metric tons;

“MW_e” or *“MW”* are to megawatt electrical, a measure of installed power capacity;

“MWh” are to megawatt hours, a measure of power volume equal to a steady power of one million watts running for one hour;

“MW_t” or *“MW_{th}”* are to megawatt thermal, a measure of thermal power capacity equal to one million thermal watts;

“NPF” are to the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic;

“OKTE” is Slovak Short term electricity market operator established as a subsidiary of Slovak TSO („Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s.”)

“On boilers” are to maximum installed thermal capacity;

“Open-pit mining” are to method of extracting coal from the earth by its removal from an open pit as opposed to extracting coal from underground mines;

“Overburden” are to the excess geological material that lies above a coal seam, and which needs to be removed in order to mine coal;

“PE” are to Plzeňská energetika a.s.;

“PEAS” are to První energetická a.s., which merged with EPET on January 1, 2013;

“PJ” are to petajoules, a measure of heat equal to 10¹⁵ joules (3.6 PJ = 1 TWh);

“Process steam” are to high pressure steam;

"PT" are to Pražská teplotárenská a.s.;

"Purchase Agreement" are to the purchase agreement between the Issuer and the Initial Purchasers, in relation to the Notes offered hereby;

"PXE" are to the Power Exchange Central Europe, a.s.;

"RO" are to the Regulatory Office for Network Industries of the Slovak Republic;

"Saale Energie" are to Saale Energie GmbH;

"Schkopau" are to the Schkopau CHP plant in Germany;

"SEC" are to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

"SEPS" are to Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s., the Slovak transmission system operator;

"Slovak RES Promotion Act" means Slovak Act No. 309/2009 Coll., on promotion of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration and on amendments to certain acts (zákon o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie a vysoko účinnej kombinovanej výroby a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov).

"SPP" are to Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s., a Slovak integrated gas utility;

"SSD" are to Stredoslovenská distribučná, a.s.;

"SSE" are to Stredoslovenská energetika, a.s. and its consolidated subsidiaries, in which EPH acquired a 49% interest on November 27, 2013 and which was contributed to EPE on December 16, 2013;

"SSE Acquisition Credit Facility" are to the senior secured term facilities under an agreement entered into among, *inter alia*, EPH Fin II as borrower, the agents and the mandated lead arrangers party thereto;

"Stripping Ratio" are to the ratio of volume of overburden required to be handled in order to extract a volume of coal;

"TJ" are to terajoules, a measure of heat equal to 10¹² joules (3.6 TJ = 1 GWh);

"Ton," "ton," "T" or "t" are to metric ton, a measure of volume of brown coal;

"Trustee" are to Citibank, N.A., London Branch in its capacity as trustee under the Indenture;

"TSO" are to transmission system operator;

"TWh" are to terawatt hour, a measure of power volume equal to a steady power of 10¹² watts running for one hour;

"UE" are to United Energy, a.s.;

"U.S. Exchange Act" are to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

"U.S. Securities Act" are to the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and

"VTE" are to wind parks.

Attachments stored on www.epenergy.cz:

EP Energy, a.s. - Unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting.

EP Energy, a.s.

Unaudited condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income

For the period from July 1 to September 30, 2018

In millions of EUR ("mEUR")

	July 1 to September 30, 2018	July 1 to September 30, 2017
Sales: Energy	385	343
<i>of which: Electricity</i>	281	287
<i>Heat</i>	29	33
<i>Gas</i>	69	26
<i>Coal</i>	6	(3)
Sales: Other	6	8
Gain (loss) from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net	(9)	(2)
Total sales	382	349
Cost of sales: Energy	(311)	(256)
Cost of sales: Other	(8)	(5)
Cost of sales	(319)	(261)
Subtotal	63	88
Personnel expenses	(25)	(26)
Depreciation and amortization	(31)	(36)
Repairs and maintenance	(3)	(3)
Emission rights, net	(3)	(4)
Taxes and charges	-	(1)
Other operating income	3	7
Other operating expenses	(12)	(9)
Profit/(loss) from operations	(8)	16
Finance income	1	1
Finance expense	(2)	(16)
Profit/(loss) from financial instruments	1	(3)
Net finance income/(expense)	-	(18)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries, special purpose entities, joint ventures and associates	-	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax	(8)	(2)
Income tax expenses	6	(1)
Profit/(loss) for the period	(2)	(3)

EP Energy, a.s.

Unaudited condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flow

For the period from July 1 to September 30, 2018

In millions of EUR ("mEUR")

	July 1 to September 30, 2018	July 1 to September 30, 2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) for the period	(2)	(3)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Income taxes	(6)	1
Depreciation and amortization	31	36
Non-cash (gain) loss from commodity derivatives for trading with electricity and gas, net	(1)	(1)
Emission rights	3	4
Gain / Loss on financial instruments	(1)	3
Net interest expense	9	13
Change in allowance for impairment to trade receivables and other assets, write-offs	2	-
Change in provisions	(1)	-
Other finance fees, net	1	1
Unrealized foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	(9)	(12)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	26	42
Change in trade receivables and other assets	(5)	(44)
Change in inventories (including proceeds from sale)	-	4
Change in assets held for sale and related liabilities	-	1
Change in trade payables and other liabilities	48	45
Cash generated from (used in) operations	69	48
Interest paid	-	(1)
Income taxes paid	(7)	1
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	62	48
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial instruments	5	1
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments - derivatives	(2)	4
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(35)	(40)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and other intangible assets	2	1
Advance paid for increase in participations	(9)	-
Increase in participation in existing subsidiaries and special purpose entities	-	1
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(39)	(33)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of borrowings	(3)	-
Proceeds from loans received	6	13
Dividends paid	(46)	(45)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(43)	(32)
<i>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	168	509
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	2	10
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	150	502