

Annual report 2016



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INTRODUCTION FROM THE CEO

AIMS AND GOALS FOR 2017

CORPORATE PROFILE

CORPORATE BODIES

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OUR MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

INTRODUCTION FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Dear Shareholders, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen!

In 2016 we commemorated the 130th anniversary of the first public waterworks supplying the residents of Bratislava with drinking water. In its 130 years-long history the original Bratislava's first watermains network was expanded by more than 3 thousand kilometres of pipelines, in which 18 thousand litres of water can be pumped each second. We are proud that since 1886 the quality of supplied drinking water has not changed and it is still one of the best quality water in Central Europe. This results from the fact that BVS and its subsidiaries BIONERGY and Infra Services use their best efforts and funds to ensure and maintain top quality. In 2016 our company produced nearly 62 mil. m³ of drinking water and cleaned 68 mil. m³ of wastewater.

The achieved economic results prove that we set our goals correctly. The positive results were achieved by all three companies – BVS in the amount of € 497,481, BIONERGY in the

amount of € 329,702 and Infra Services in the amount of € 1,988,635. In the table of the largest investors in Slovakia, compiled from consolidated data according to international standards, BVS was ranked fourteenth.

We invested more than € 25 mil. in the construction and reconstruction of the infrastructure. We interconnected the water pipelines of Senica and Holíč, and extended Holdošov mlyn water source, completed the sewer and wastewater treatment plant in Modra. Technical and technological reconstruction works concerned the pumping station and transformer station at Sihoľ Island, Baníková water reservoir in Karlova Ves, Bratislava, or reconstruction of water pipeline between Senec and Bernolákovo. This year's major investment activities included reconstruction and modernisation of the wastewater treatment plant in Rohožník, doubling the discharge pipeline from the pumping station at Gaštanová Street in Bratislava up to the wa-

ter reservoir in Kramáre and clean-up of water pipeline in Most pri Bratislave. In 2016, we completed modernisation of the two largest wastewater treatment plants in Slovakia – in Vrakuňa and Petržalka. Investments totalling to almost € 29 mil. have europe-wide environmental importance contributing to cleaner water in the Danube River and better environment in the Danube countries.

We managed to complete all the projects successfully thanks to our people – experts in the professions - technicians, chemists, engineers, or entire project teams. Average recorded number of employees was 745 persons. We are keen to keep the quality of our work at the highest level, to expand the number of qualified waterworks experts and to assist in the training of experts. We start with the children. In 2016, our company decided to strengthen the activities of the educational program Blue School – Water for Future building positive relationship of children to water and natural resources. The program develops their knowledge of drinking water - its production, distribution, disposal and treatment of waste water. We have also continued in professional traineeships for secondary vocational schools. We laid the foundations for innovative activities in the water supply sector, defined the need for cooperation with scientific institutions, such as the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, the Water Research Institute and the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

Care and interest of our company in the environment and drinking water sources can be illustrated by one exceptional example. In 2016, after a long period of preparation and weeks of fieldwork, the Karlova Ves branch of Danube was connected with with the main stream of the Danube River. BVS participa-

ted in this project together with the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic and the Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (BROZ). The river branch, which had not adequately flooded for a long time, is of great importance for the restoration of the original fauna and flora. The flow of water also contributes to the higher quality and volumes of the Sihof water source. The Karlova Ves river branch and Sihof Island belong to the European Network of Nature Protection Areas NATURA 2000.

I am glad that this year, our company managed to establish the Voluntary Fire Brigade. Its primary task is to help protect drinking water sources from possible degradation due to accidents, natural disasters and other events. Employees of the subsidiaries Infra Services and BIONERGY also joined our employees.

At the end of 2016 we were preparing for the two-component price of water and sewer charges for our customers. The proposed change results from the Decree of Regulatory Office for Network Industries, requiring all water companies operating in Slovakia to divide the water and sewer charges into a variable and fix components. Preparations for the introduction of the two-component price resulted in high workload for all our staff, and I would like to thank everyone again.



Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA
CEO

AIMS AND GOALS FOR 2017

For the coming year our goal of the utmost importance is to satisfy the customers' basic requirements for supply of drinking water and collection of wastewater.

We realize that the present times raise many challenges and the need for immediate response in the security field, so in the coming years we want to strengthen this area even more.

Bratislavská vodárenská will also continue in using its efforts to obtain a certificate of competence to conduct research and development with the possibility of engaging in activities in the field of natural and technical sciences. The certificate will enable BVS, which wants to be a leader in water and water science and research, to apply for funding from European Union funds and other R & D grants. Projects focused on protecting, saving and monitoring the drinking water quality will subsequently support efficiency and quality of our company's activities.

COMPANY PROFILE

Company Identification:

Business Name: Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.

Registered Office: Prešovská 48, 826 46 Bratislava

Company Registration No.: 35 850 370

VAT Registration No.: SK2020263432

VAT No.: 2020263432

Date of Incorporation: 7 January 2003

Legal Form: Joint-stock company

Scope of Business:

- Operation of category 1, 2 and 3 public water mains
- Operation of category 1, 2 and 3 public sewer systems
- Physical-chemical, biological and microbiological analysis of surface water, drinking water and wastewater in the scope of unqualified trade
- Disposal of materials other than dangerous waste
- Engineering activities in the building industry
– procurement activities in the building industry
- Generation and supply of electricity from renewable energy sources
- Construction of simple and minor structures and related alterations
- Brokerage of services
- Lease of movable properties
- Distribution and resale of utility water,
- Construction supervision – Civil and engineering structures
- Building structures and their modifications
- Lease of immovable property associated with the provision of services other than basic services related to lease
- Operation of cultural, social and entertainment facilities
- Advertising and marketing services
- Carrying out physical and chemical, biological and micro-microbiological analysis of sludge and biogas and sampling of drinking and waste water, sludge and biogas in the scope of free trade
- Research and development on natural sciences and engineering

Statutory Bodies:

Board of Directors (updates: Commercial Register on website)
Supervisory Board (updates: Commercial Register on website)

Shareholders:

Number of shareholders: 89

Majority Shareholder:

The Capital City of Bratislava: 59.29%
BVS – treasury shares: 8.43%
Other towns and cities: 32.28%

Nominal Value, Number, Type, Form and Nature of Shares:

Share capital: 281,365,934.89 €
Par value: 33.19 €
Number of shares: 8,477,431
Type of shares: ordinary
Form of shares: registered
Class of shares: book-entered

Limited transferability of the registered shares:

Under Art. 7, par. 7.4 of the company's Articles of Association, transferability of shares is limited. Transfer of the company's shares is subject to consent of the company's Supervisory Board.

Subsidiaries:

Infra Services, a. s. (51% ownership interest) – established on 22 December 2007

BIONERGY, a. s. (100% ownership interest) – established on 31 December 2009

Other Legal Facts:

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s. (BVS), Prešovská 48, Bratislava, was established in line with Resolution No. 853 on Privatisation, issued by the Ministry of Administration and Privatisation of the National Property of the Slovak Republic on

2 October 2002, File No. KM – 1306/2002, namely by contribution of the entire property from the dissolved state-owned Vodárne a kanalizácie Bratislava, whose registered office was located at Prešovská 48, Bratislava, and part of the property of the dissolved state-owned Západoslovenské vodárne a kanalizácie, whose registered office was located at Trnavská 32, Bratislava – branches at Bratislava-vidiek and Senica, the Production and operation centre for long-distance water mains at Šamorín, part of the company's headquarters, as privatised under Project No. 2276.

BVS thereby assumed assets and liabilities, rights and obligations (both known and unknown), including the rights and obligations ensuing from employment relationships (except for the rights under Article 16 of Act No. 92/1991 Coll.) in the dissolved state-owned companies.

In December 2007, in order to increase the effectiveness of the internal economic relations and possible expansion into new markets, one of BVS divisions was separated and the subsidiary Infra Services, a. s., was established where BVS holds a 51% ownership interest, and HEDIN, a. s. with a 49% ownership interest. Infra Services continues to provide maintenance services for the water-supply and sewer networks of the parent company. At the same time it continuously to successfully expand its portfolio of activities into the surrounding business market and create new business relationships and opportunities. In December 2009, another subsidiary BIONERGY, a. s. was established by separating portions of the sludge and gas business at BVS, a. s. This company was founded to secure high quality sludge and biological waste processing. The output products are stabilized sludge, biogas and sludge water. Biogas is an important resource for electricity generation and is used in cogeneration units to produce electricity and heat. BVS holds a 100% ownership interest in this company.

CORPORATE BODIES

Board of Directors

Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA – Chairman
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. František Sobota – Vice Chairman
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. Radoslav Daniš – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Mgr. Rastislav Gajarský – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Peter Hallon – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Mgr. Andrej Mede – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

PaedDr. Mgr. Milan Trstenský – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015



Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA
Chairman



Ing. František Sobota
Vice Chairman



Ing. Radoslav Daniš
Member



Mgr. Rastislav Gajarský
Member



Peter Hallon
Member



Mgr. Andrej Mede
Member



PaedDr. Mgr. Milan Trstenský
Member

Supervisory Board

Radovan Jenčík – Chairman
Establishment of position: 17. 12. 2015

Ing. Stanislav Chovanec – Vice Chairman
Establishment of position: 13. 7. 2015

Ing. Martin Borguľa – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Richard Dírer – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Marián Greksa – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. Juraj Káčer – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. arch. Mgr. art. Elena Pätoprstá – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. Jarmila Tvrďá – Member
Establishment of position: 4. 12. 2015

Ing. Vladimír Antonín – Member
Establishment of position: 14. 12. 2016

Ing. Alena Trančíková – Member
Establishment of position: 25. 6. 2013

Ing. Dagmar Blahová – Member
Establishment of position: 25. 6. 2013

Jozef Kolla – Member
Establishment of position: 14. 12. 2016



Radovan Jenčík
Member, Chairman



Marián Greksa
Member



Ing. Vladimír Antonín
Member



Ing. Stanislav Chovanec
Vice Chairman



Ing. Juraj Káčer
Member



Ing. Alena Trančíková
Chairman – Member



Ing. Martin Borguľa
Member



**Ing. arch.
Mgr. art. Elena Pätoprstá**
Member



Ing. Dagmar Blahová
Member



Richard Dírer
Member



Ing. Jarmila Tvrďá
Member



Jozef Kolla
Member

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA
Chief Executive Officer



Ing. Stanislav Beňo
Chief Production Officer



JUDr. Stanislav Rehuš
Chief Financial Officer



Mgr. Andrej Mede
Chief Technology Officer



Mgr. Rastislav Gajarský
Chief Economic Officer



Ing. František Sobota
Chief Investment Officer



Ing. Radoslav Daniš
*Chief Strategy and
Development Officer*

Establishment of position: 1. 4. 2016

OUR MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

Our mission

We are your reliable partner in supplying high-quality drinking water and its ecological renewal from the natural water cycle.

Our vision

Deliver services to each consumer served by our company and achieve the highest possible satisfaction of all our customers.

Our values are:

Openness, fairness, professionalism and responsibility.



CORE BUSINESS

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER

WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

SUBSIDIARIES

OUR CUSTOMERS

PRICES FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY OF DRINKING
WATER AND COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

HUMAN RESOURCES

COMPANY IN MEDIA

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND PHILANTHROPY

WATERWORKS MUSEUM

CORE BUSINESS

BVS's core business lies in producing and distributing drinking water and wastewater collection and treatment. These activities are the responsibility of four divisions within the Company. The fifth division is the Chemical Technology and Laboratory Division, which monitors the quality of both drinking and wastewater at all stages of the production and treatment processes.

BVS Divisions:

- Water Production Division
- Water Distribution Division
- Wastewater Collection Division
- Wastewater Treatment Division
- Chemical, Technical and Laboratory Activities Division

To support our core business, we also provide related ancillary services.

Drinking-water related services include:

- Supplying good quality drinking water
- Approving public water mains, technical surveillance of them
- Demarcating water networks and localising water network outages and leaks,
- Assembling and dismantling water meters and water network connections
- Leasing hydrant standpipes,
- Water mains network-related works (repairing water mains connections, replacing water network nodes, replacing, repairing and maintaining water pipes etc.)

Wastewater-related services:

- Collecting wastewater through sewer systems and treating collected wastewater
- Demarcating sewer networks, technical surveillance of them
- Sewer networks-related works (maintenance, repairs in case of outages etc.)

Other services:

- Hydrological opinions
- Statements on design documentation
- Administrative work (copying and correcting invoices, customer agreements etc.)

Laboratory services:

- Sensor testing
- Physical and chemical analyses
- Inorganic trace analysis
- Organic trace analysis
- Microbiological analyses
- Hydro-biological analyses



PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKING WATER

BVS administers and operates a total of 19 public water mains in 117 municipalities, 60 water sources with a total capacity of 6,263 l/s, 130 water reservoirs with a total volume of 398,000 m³, 112 water pumping stations with a total capacity of 12,023 l/s and 8 groundwater filtration plants with a total capacity of 2,148 l/s. We supply more than 721,000 people with drinking water through a 3,163 - kilometre long water distribution network of public water mains.

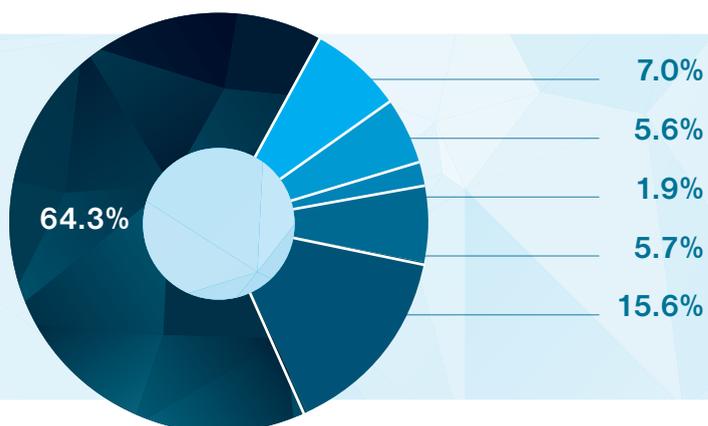
As at 31 December 2016, the public water mains we administer and operate were supplying 96.7% of the population in the towns and cities where BVS operates public water mains.

Balance indicators for the individual territories:

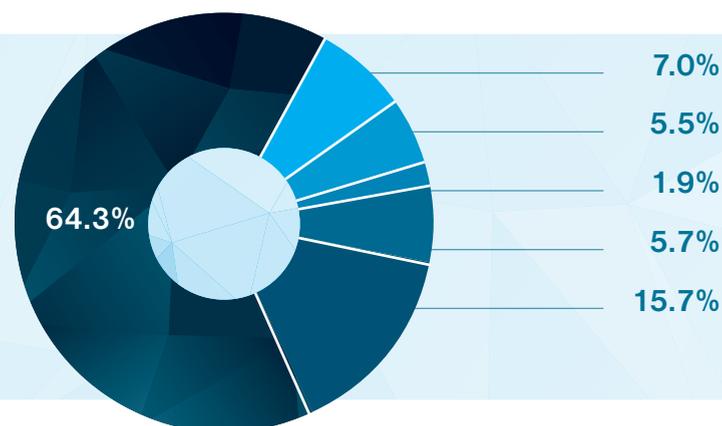
		BVS total	Water Main Bratislava	Senecký WM	Podhorský WM	Záhorský WM	Senický WM	Other WM
Water sources used	<i>num.</i>	60	6	2	7	8	11	26
Water collected from water sources	<i>ths m³</i>	62,603	40,229	9,786	3,544	1,167	3,488	4,388
Water produced in own facilities	<i>ths m³</i>	62,525	40,229	9,786	3,544	1,167	3,422	4,376
Number of people connected to public WM	<i>num.</i>	721,610	429,026	53,865	66,380	35,188	64,623	72,528

In 2016, 61,859,000 m³ of drinking water was produced and ready for use, representing 1,419,000 m³ less than the quantity produced in 2015.

Water collected from water sources:



Water produced in own facilities:



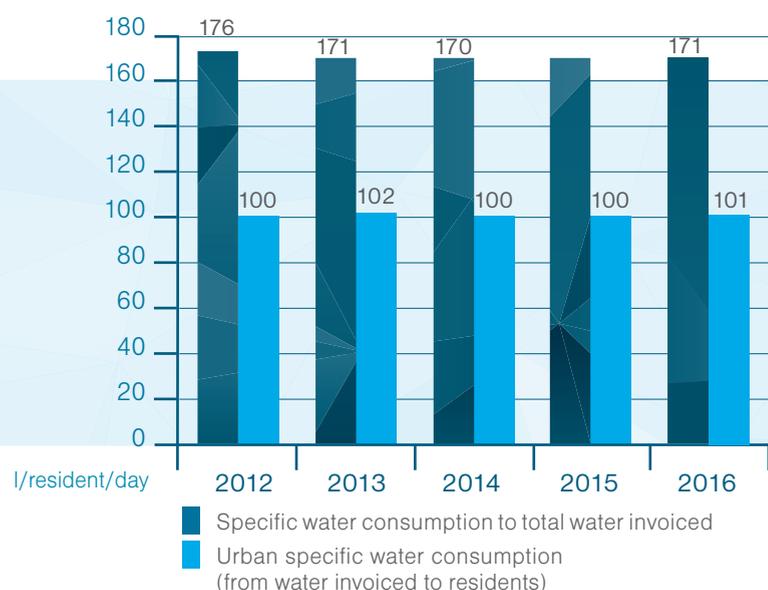
● Water Main Bratislava
 ● Senecký WM
 ● Podhorský WM
 ● Záhorský WM
 ● Senický WM
 ● Other WM

Basic data on water mains:

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 Total number of public water mains	19	19	19	19	19
2 No. of municipalities with public water mains	116	116	116	116	117
3 Length of water mains network (km)	3,046	3,079	3,106	3,120	3,163
4 No. of residents served with drinking water	693,551	700,672	706,495	711,807	721,610
5 Total number of water sources	62	62	62	60	60
6 Number of water improvement stations	8	9	9	8	8
7 Number of water reservoirs	124	124	128	128	130
8 Reservoir volume (m ³)	387,514	387,514	388,388	388,588	397,688
9 Number of pumping stations	240	243	109	110	112
10 Pumping station capacity (l/s)	17,835	17,928	12,011	12,069	12,023

Drinking water production & distribution in ths m ³	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 Water collected from own water sources	70,916	66,669	63,196	63,918	62,603
2 Water produced in own water facilities	70,859	66,575	63,124	63,849	62,525
3 Water ready for use	70,864	65,909	62,631	63,278	61,859
4 Uninvoiced water	26,211	22,945	19,202	19,676	17,434

Data depicted in a chart:



WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

In 2016 the Wastewater Treatment Division operated 22 wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) comprising 17 of the company's own plants and 5 plants owned by towns and cities.

The Wastewater Treatment Division's core activities focused on maintaining quality of wastewater treated by the wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) under reconstruction, achieving the projected values of the wastewater discharged by WWTPs in trial operation and improving quality of wastewater discharged by other WWTPs when compared to the previous year and reducing the charges for discharged wastewaters.

Another important activity was thorough processing of waste (sludge) resulting from the wastewater treatment and using its energy potential while keeping the operating costs as low as possible, and their subsequent reuse and disposal of other wastes (rakings, sands).

	Bratislava	Greater Bratislava	Senica	Total
Number of public sewer systems	3	10	13	26
Nr. of municipalities w. public sewer systems	2	20	20	42
Sewer network length (km)	905	430	317	1,652
Pumping stations	65	163	51	279
Wastewater quality contracts	283	36	29	348

As proven by 2016 effluent quality monitoring, our water treatment plants are complying with applicable wastewater release permits.

The state authorities as well as Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SIŽP) inspected WWTP Modra, WWTP Vrakuňa and WWTP Myjava. No penalty was imposed.

The permit to discharge wastewater from WWTP Gbely and WWTP Kopčany was reviewed in 2016.

In 2016 WWTP Devínska Nová Ves was put into permanent operation after completion of the trial operation. In 2016 the reconstruction works on WWTP Častá were completed, the trial operation was carried out and at the end of the year WWTP was put into permanent operation.

Trial operation was carried out at WWTP Modra, WWTP Vrakuňa and WWTP Petržalka throughout the year.

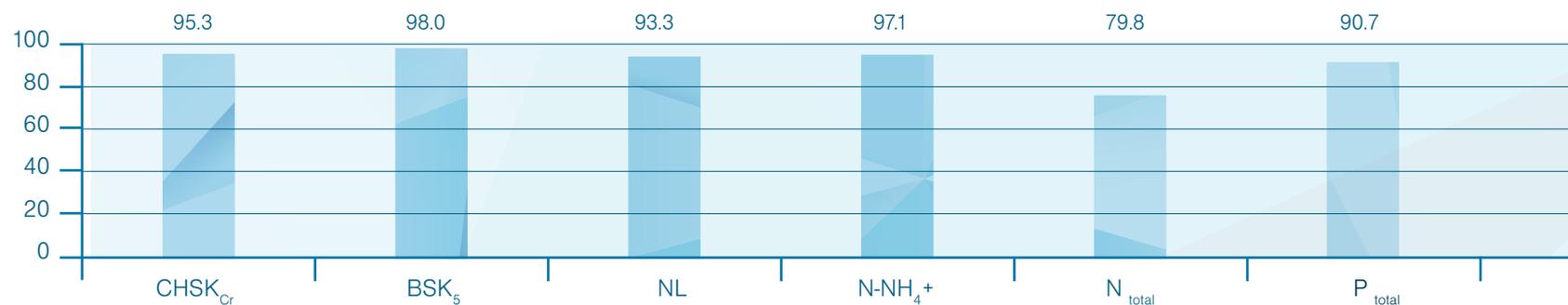
In 2016, as part of the investments in machinery and equipment not included in the budget electric swivelling rail wagon for rakings was constructed in WWTP Petržalka, separation of the afflux channel in front of the fine screens at WWTP Petržalka was made and the wheels on the mobile bridge sand trap at WWTP Devínska Nová Ves were replaced. In addition, necessary repairs of the technical and technological equipment in the individual WWTPs were carried out.

Amount of treated wastewater from the WWTPs in 2016 (m³/year)

Amount of treated wastewater 67,918,106

Vrakuňa	40,958,760	Rohožník	163,537	Gbely	344,170
Petržalka	11,633,269	Plavecký Štvrtok	542,250	Prievaly	18,195
Devínska Nová Ves	2,390,949	Myjava	1,374,102	Jablonica	79,189
Modra	1,223,966	Brezová p. Bradlom	743,714	Šajdíkove Humence	96,903
Častá	116,668	Senica	2,066,632	Kopčany	39,835
Senec	1,224,042	Smrdáky	173,076	Plavecký Peter	16,545
Hamuliakovo	944,685	Holíč	956,986		
Malacky	1,738,653	Skalica	1,090,760		

Average cleaning effects broken down by the individual indicators for 2016 (%)



Quality of wastewater discharged from water treatment plants in 2016 (mg/l)

Vrakuňa	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	50	10	20	4	10	1
	achieved	16.00	3.21	10.60	1.13	11.60	0.63
Petržalka	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	50	10	20	5	10	1
	achieved	15.10	3.22	10.90	1.96	9.59	0.56
Devínska Nová Ves	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	50	10	15	3	14	1,5
	achieved	19.70	4.62	10.80	0.075	9.67	0.77
Modra	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	70	15	20	15	25	2
	achieved	14.90	3.15	10.80	0.76	9.17	0.59
Častá	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	120	25	25	20	-	-
	achieved	17.75	3.15	10.70	0.61	-	-
Senec	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	70	20	20	15	15	2
	achieved	21.30	3.19	10.00	2.21	11.60	0.45
Hamuliakovo	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	70	15	20	10	15	2
	achieved	18.80	3.03	10.90	0.06	12.10	1.11
Malacky	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	35	7	20	0,5	15	1
	achieved	17.00	3.14	12.40	0.16	11.70	0.43

Rohožník	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	70	15	20	20	-	-
	achieved	24.80	3.80	11.10	4.78	-	-
Plavecký Štvrtok	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	47	10	25	-	-	-
	achieved	21.50	4.41	13.30	-	-	-
Myjava	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	60	15	15	3	15	1
	achieved	14.00	3.00	10.10	0.613	11.90	0.37
Brezová p. Bradlom	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	40	8	20	1.5	-	-
	achieved	12.00	3.09	11.00	0.063	-	-
Senica	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	50	10	10	3	15	1
	achieved	16.20	3.10	10.20	1.576	12.30	0.52
Smrdáky	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	40	15	25	-	-	-
	achieved	14.50	3.24	13.63	-	-	-
Holíč	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	50	10	10	5	15	1
	achieved	16.80	3.17	10.30	0.278	11.40	0.65
Skalica	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	45	10	15	4	15	1.5
	achieved	20.90	4.07	10.90	3.35	16.10	0.28

Quality of wastewater discharged from water treatment plants in 2016 (mg/l)

Gbely	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	40	10	20	2	-	-
	achieved	22.10	3.10	10.80	0.485	-	-
Prievaly	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	135	30	30	-	-	-
	achieved	53.75	5.54	12.10	-	-	-
Jablonica	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	70	30	30	-	-	-
	achieved	30.70	4.38	12.90	-	-	-
Šajdíkove Humence	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	135	30	30	-	-	-
	achieved	51.75	6.36	15.30	-	-	-
Kopčany	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	110	20	30	-	-	-
	achieved	50.30	4.42	18.80	-	-	-
Plavecký Peter	indicator	CHSK _{Cr}	BSK ₅	NL	N-NH ₄ ⁺	N _{total}	P _{total}
	permit	100	30	30	-	-	-
	achieved	34.30	3.81	17.00	-	-	-

Reused sludge from water treatment plants in 2016

– raw thickened sludge (m³) and dried up stabilized sludge (t of total sludge/year)

	Raw thickened sludge	Dried up stabilized sludge
Vrakuňa	488,758	-
Petržalka	91,874	-
Devínska Nová Ves	24,785	-
Modra + 1 small WTP	-	650.90
Senec	-	2,831.90
Hamuliakovo	-	1,047.00
Malacky + 1 small WTP	-	2,521.10
Rohožník	-	252.40
Myjava	-	795.60
Brezová pod Bradlom	-	271.38
Senica + 6 small WTPs	17,198	-
Holíč	-	1,035.60
Skalica + 2 small WTPs	-	1,289.27

Biogas production at wastewater treatment plants in 2016 (m³/year), treatment of biogas (%)

Biogas production		Biogas consumption			
		Boiler combustion	Cogeneration	Residual gas burner	Mixing
Hamuliakovo	119,461	100	0	0	0
Myjava	80,331	5.9	94.1	0	0
Holíč	93,574	9	89	0	2

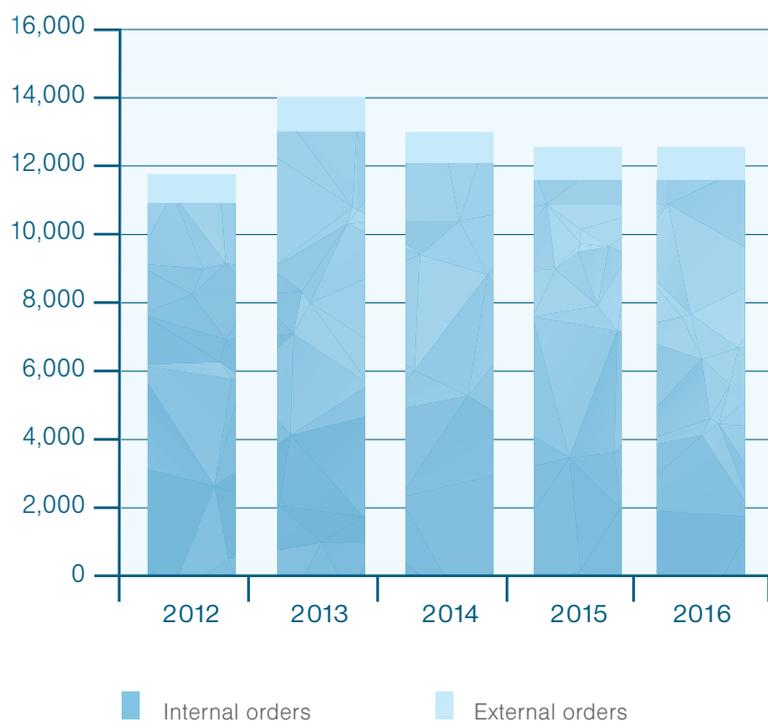
LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

The accredited testing laboratory checks the quality of drinking water at all public water facilities operated by BVS along its path from the waters source to the final customer. A similar operational process is used to inspect collected and treated wastewater from all public sewers, beginning with sewer connections and different technological wastewater treatment stages at plants and ending with the cleaned wastewater released into surface watercourses.

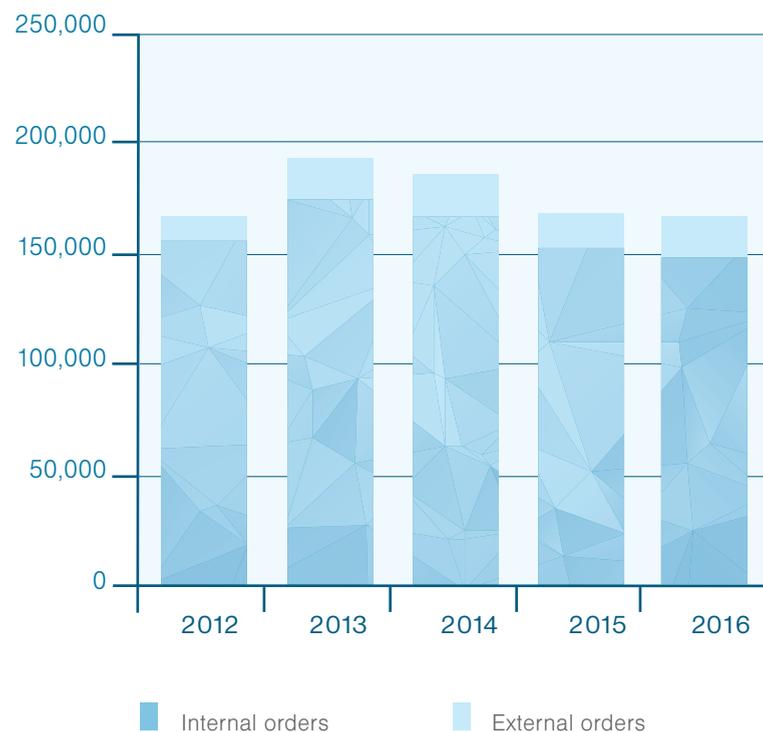
In addition to monitoring both drinking and wastewater for our company's needs, the testing laboratory also conducted water analyses ordered by external customers.

Testing laboratory's activities in years 2012 – 2016

Number of samples



Number of analyses



The testing laboratory's activities in 2016

Year 2016		Drinking water	Wastewater	Total
Number of samples	Internal orders	3,731	7,802	11,533
	External orders	256	953	1,209
	Total	3,987	8,755	12,742
Number of analyses	Internal orders	112,682	61,991	174,673
	External orders	4,672	4,840	9,512
	Total	117,354	66,831	184,185

The total number of samples represents the total number of analysed drinking water and wastewater samples. The number of drinking water samples is based on the annual Drinking Water Quality Inspection Programmes elaborated in line with the Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 636/2004 Coll. and Slovak Government Regulation No. 354/2006 Coll., as amended and approved annually by the local Regional Public Health Offices as well as needed by the Company in order to monitor water sources and the operation of public water mains. The number of wastewater samples is based on the annual Public Sewer Operating and Inspection Monitoring Programmes elaborated in line with the Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 315/2004 Coll. as well as on the current needs of the Company concerning WWTPs operation and the needs of the sewer network.

The total number of analysis procedures represents the total number of analysis procedures completed for the individual drinking water or wastewater quality indicators, i.e. the total number of laboratory tests that were completed.

Analyses of all the quality indicators for drinking water and wastewater are completed in BVS test laboratories pursuant to the applicable legislation with the exception of radiochemical analyses which are subcontracted to the Hydrological Research Institute in (VÚVH) in Bratislava.

Qualification of the test laboratory to perform the accredited activities by meeting the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 17 025:2005 was in 2016 verified in the reaccreditation review by the Slovak National Accreditation Service which in its decision No. 326/6738/2016/1 dated 25 January 2016 granted the Certificate of Accreditation No. S-235 to the test laboratory valid from 25 January 2016 to 9 June 2020.

SUBSIDIARIES

BIONERGY, a. s.

Sales:	7,672,299 €
Profit and loss before tax:	105,187 €
Profit and loss after tax:	329,702 €

Business Activities:

- Disposal of materials other than hazardous waste
- Corporate, organisational and economic consulting services
- Purchase of goods for their resale to end consumers /retail sale/ and to other trade operators /wholesale/
- Intermediary activities concerning trade
- Intermediary activities concerning production
- Intermediary activities concerning services
- Generation and supply of electricity through power generating equipment with a maximum output of 1 MW
- Generation and supply of electricity
- Lease of movable property
- Computer data processing services
- Informative testing, measuring, analysis and inspection services
- Generation and distribution of heat
- Research and development on natural sciences and engineering

Corporate bodies:

Changes in the corporate bodies during 2016.

Board of Directors	Miroslav Puliš – Chairman	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	Ing. Radoslav Hudec – Member	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	Ing. Robert Stanke – Member	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	Tomáš Pindúr – Member	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	PhDr. Patricius Palla – Vice Chairman	Establishment of position: 29. 9. 2016
	Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA – Member	Establishment of position: 29. 9. 2016
	Ing. Vladimír Páleník, MBA – Chairman	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Ing. Stanislav Beňo – Member	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Ing. Milan Hutkai – Member	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Ing. Marián Šulák – Member	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Ing. Alojz Bernát – Member	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
Supervisory Board	JUDr. Richard Mikulec	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	Miroslav Sabovčík	Establishment of position: 26. 5. 2016
	Mgr. Zdenka Zaťovičová	Establishment of position: 29. 9. 2016
	Ing. František Sobota	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Mgr. Zuzana Bačiak Masaryková, PhDr.	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016
	Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA	Termination of position: 28. 9. 2016
	Radovan Jenčík	Termination of position: 25. 5. 2016

INFRA SERVICES, a. s.

Sales:	43,585,013 €
Profit and loss before tax:	2,526,364 €
Profit and loss after tax:	1,988,635 €

Business Activities:

- National road transport
- Plumbing and heating
- Concrete works (access roads, sidewalks, paved roads, laying of finished concrete parts)
- Highway cleaning and maintenance
- Construction works and alterations
- Engineering – procurement of construction services in the scope of unqualified trade
- Excavation works
- Intermediary activities concerning trade, services and production in the scope of unqualified trade
- Rental of equipment, instruments, machinery, means of transport and computer technology
- Disposal of materials other than hazardous waste
- Locksmithing
- Mechanical cleaning of sewer networks in the scope of unqualified trade
- Repairs of selected electrical technical equipment
- Repairs and installation of water overflow meters
- Verification of specific meters
- Calibration of cold and hot water flow meters
- Informative meter reading
- Computer data processing services
- Computer services
- Administrative services
- Advertising and marketing services
- Management and maintenance of residential and no-residential premises in the scope of unqualified trade

Corporate bodies:

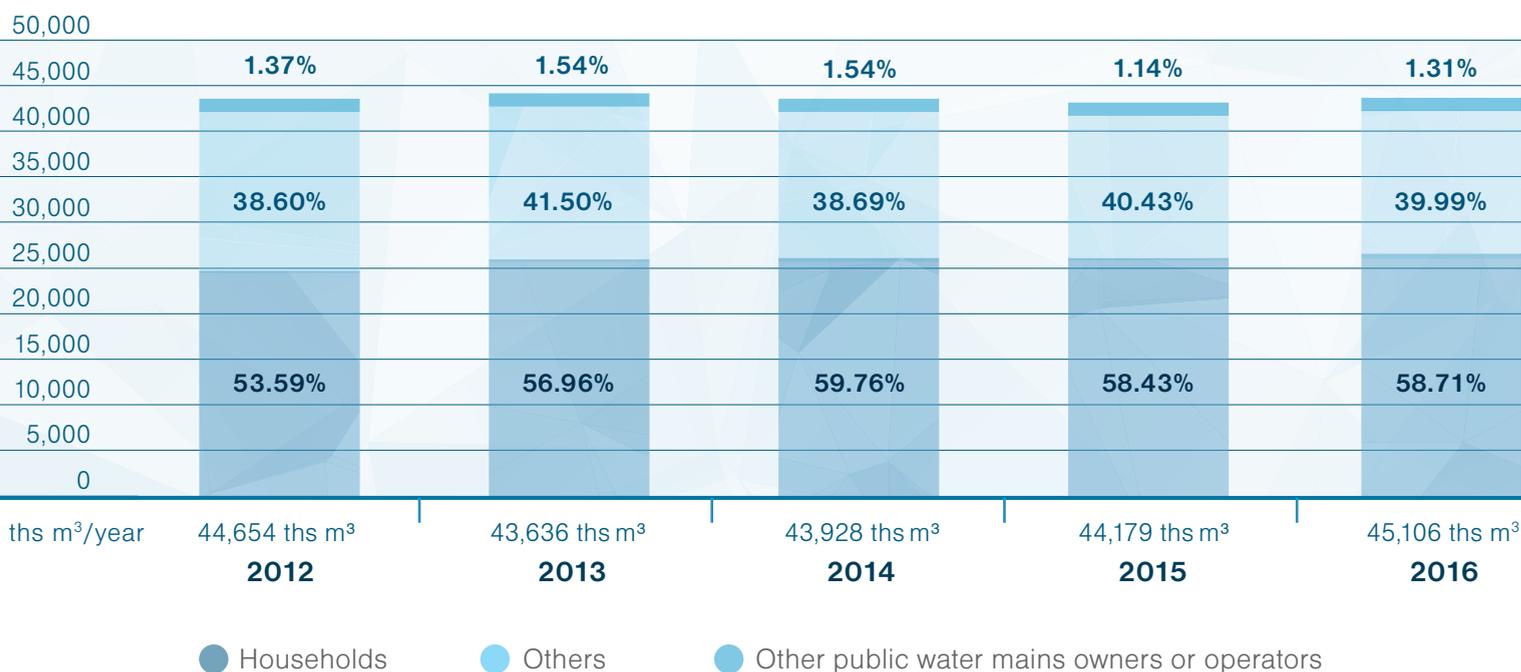
Changes in the corporate bodies during 2016..

Board of Directors	Ing. Zsolt Lukáč, EMBA – Chairman	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Mgr. Juraj Bugala – Vice Chairman	Establishment of position: 28. 9. 2016
	Ing. František Sobota – Member	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Ing. Roman Masár – Member	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Ing. Tomáš Filípek – Member	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Ing. Peter Hamaj – Member	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Ing. Stanislav Beňo – Chairman	Termination of position: 12. 8. 2016
	JUDr. Peter Ďurček – Vice Chairman	Termination of position: 28. 9. 2016
	Mgr. Rastislav Gajarský – Member	Termination of position: 12. 8. 2016
Ing. Boris Gregor – Member	Termination of position: 30. 6. 2016	
Supervisory Board	Ing. Milan Roman – Chairman	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Ing. Roman Weinštuk – Member	Establishment of position: 12. 8. 2016
	Mário Heseš – Member	Establishment of position: 28. 6. 2016
	JUDr. Pavol Blahušiak – Chairman	Termination of position: 11. 8. 2016
	Bc. Katarína Miklošová – Member	Termination of position: 11. 8. 2016
	Zdena Volárová – Member	Termination of position: 27. 6. 2016

OUR CUSTOMERS

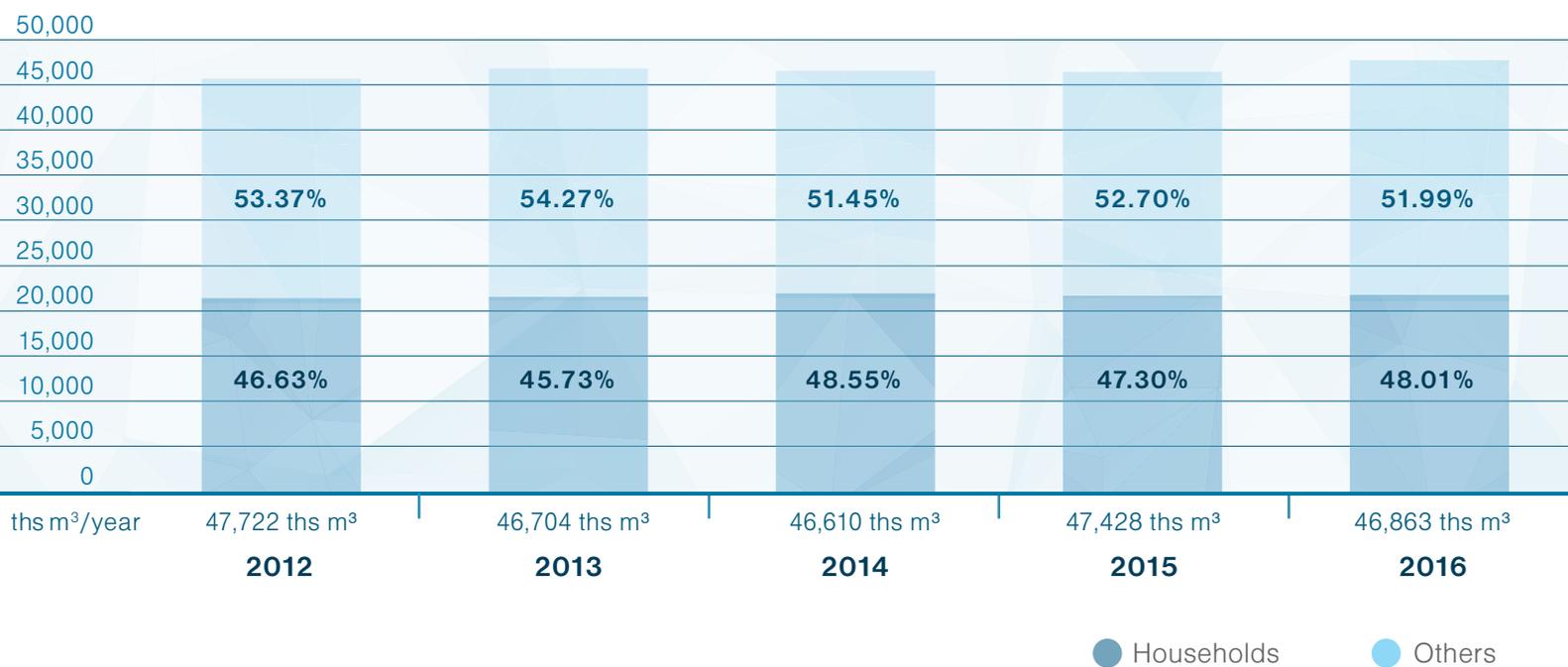
BVS supplies drinking water to three basic customer segments – households, other public water main operators or owners and other customers. Other public water main operators or owners include entities that further supply drinking water to customers using a public water main that they own or operate.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>(in ths m³)</i>												
Drinking water	48,455	49,311	47,773	46,760	46,409	45,276	43,639	44,654	43,636	43,928	44,179	45,106
Households	31,485	32,076	29,295	28,592	28,180	26,565	24,994	25,437	26,078	25,667	25,935	26,478
Others	16,905	17,049	18,270	17,905	17,708	18,170	18,004	18,531	16,884	17,762	17,666	17,946
Other public water mains owners or operators	65	186	208	263	521	541	641	686	674	499	578	681



Within its regulated activities BVS collects wastewater in two segments - households and other wastewater producers in the following proportions:

(in ths m ³)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Collected water	46,238	48,492	48,120	46,758	46,644	46,530	47,722	46,704	46,610	47,428	46,863
Households	28,716	25,173	24,867	23,554	22,761	21,697	21,824	22,674	22,048	22,770	22,990
Others	17,522	23,319	23,253	23,204	23,883	24,833	25,898	24,030	24,562	24,658	23,873



TOP BVS Customers in 2016

Bratislavská teplárenská, a.s.

Bytové družstvo Petržalka

Hlavné mesto SR Bratislava

Okresné stavebné bytové družstvo Senica

RAJO a.s.

Slovnaft, a.s.

Stavebné bytové družstvo občanov so sídlom v Pezinku

Univerzitná nemocnica Bratislava

Veolia Energia Slovensko, a.s.

Železnice Slovenskej republiky

PRICES FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER AND TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

The prices in the water industry and the terms and conditions for their application are set by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (hereinafter “RONI”) through Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Network Industries Regulation amending some other acts, as amended, and in compliance with RONI Decree No. 188/2014 Coll. amending Decree No. 195/2013 Coll.

RONI Decree No. 188/2014 Coll. amending Decree No. 195/2013 Coll. (hereinafter the “Decree”) sets the scope of the price regulation in the water management sector as well as the implementation method for the regulated entity. The implementation of the price regulation takes into account the extent, structure and amount of the economically justified costs that were demonstrably incurred in carrying out the regulated activities, the amount of reasonable profit, including the amount of investments

that can be included in the price as well as the method of calculating the maximum price for production, distribution and supply of drinking water, and wastewater collection and treatment.

With regard to decision on the proposed prices for production and supply of drinking water by the public water mains, production and distribution of drinking water by public water mains and collection and treatment of wastewater in the public sewer system, RONI issued the legally effective decision on prices on 22 November 2013 No. 0091/2014/V for 2014, by which RONI approved for BVS the prices valid for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014. Under Section 44, par. 1, third sentence of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Network Industries Regulation, RONI issued the price decision for 2014 valid also for 2015 and 2016.

Legally effective decision on prices No. 091/2014/V, by which the Regulatory Office for Network Industries approves the prices for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016:

Legally effective price decision	€/m³ excl. VAT	€/m³ incl. VAT
Maximum price for the production and supply of drinking water through the public water mains	0.9359	1.1231
Maximum price for the production and distribution of drinking water through the public water mains	0.6547	0.7856
Maximum price for the wastewater collection and treatment through the public sewer system	0.9216	1.1059

The development of prices in the period from 2012 to 2016 was affected by several factors, namely the structure of the economically justified costs, amount of reasonable profit as well as the factor of the waterworks assets capacity used for production and distribution of drinking water and wastewater collection and treatment and the factor of investment development per volume unit, which is primarily intended to support investments in waterworks assets of BVS.

Development of prices approved by RONI for years 2012 – 2016 per m³ (excl. VAT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Price for the production and supply of drinking water through the public water mains	0.9106	0.9235	0.9359	0.9359	0.9359
Price for the production and distribution of drinking water through the pub. water mains	0.6374	0.6463	0.6547	0.6547	0.6547
Price for the wastewater collection and treatment through the public sewer system	0.9030	0.9051	0.9216	0.9216	0.9216

Development of prices approved by RONI for years 2012 – 2016 per m³ (incl. VAT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Price for the production and supply of drinking water through the public water mains	1.0927	1.1082	1.1231	1.1231	1.1231
Price for the production and distribution of drinking water through the pub. water mains	0.7649	0.7756	0.7856	0.7856	0.7856
Price for the wastewater collection and treatment through the public sewer system	1.0836	1.0861	1.1059	1.1059	1.1059

HUMAN RESOURCES

On 31 December 2016, BVS employed in a total of 745 employees. The number of employees slightly increased by 11 employees when compared to the previous year. Out of the total number of 745 employees there were 452 technical and business professionals (TBP) and 293 blue-collar (BC).

The proportion of women employed from the total number of company employees was 29,13% (i.e. 217 women), of which 32 in management positions. On 31 December 2016, a total

number of 20 female employees were on maternity or parent's leave as registered in the company's records.

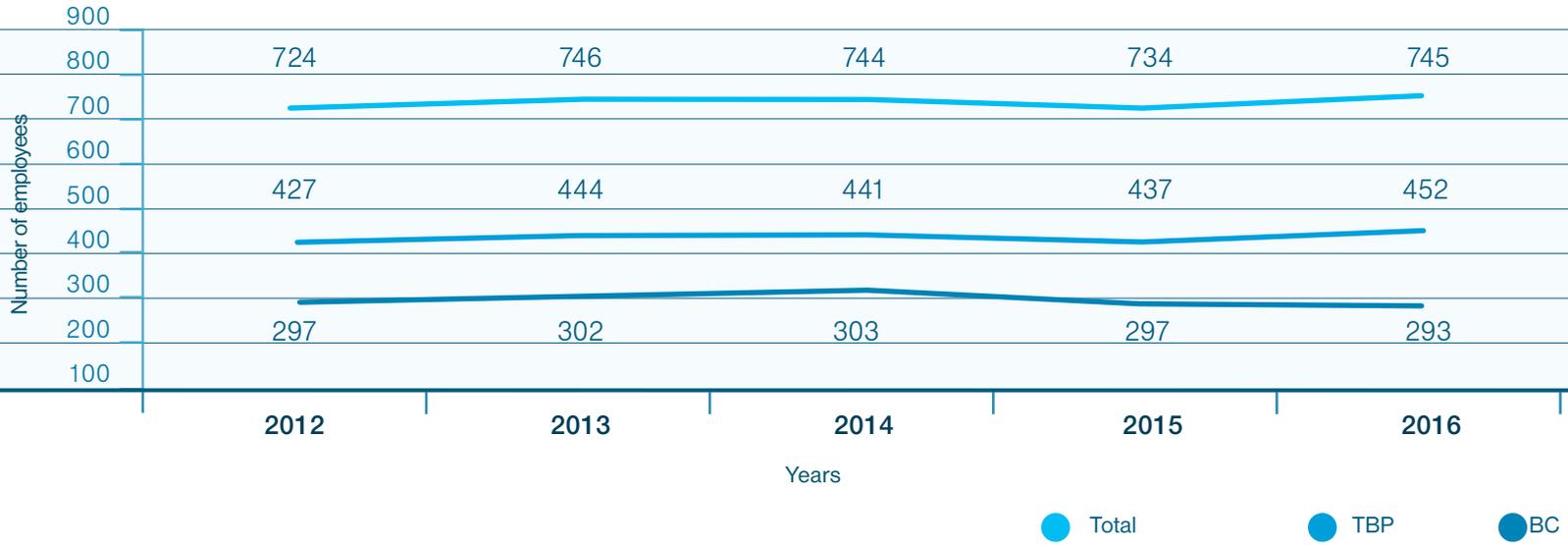
The average recorded number of employees – natural persons fully employed in 2016 amounted to 737 employees. Porovnatel'ny bol i priemerny evidencny počet zamestnancov prepočítaný na plne zamestnaných za rok 2016 pri dosiahnutej hodnote 735 zamestnancov. The average age of employees stabilized at 46.89 years.

Overview of planned – systemized jobs and the real number of employees as of 31 December 2016 broken down by departments and divisions:

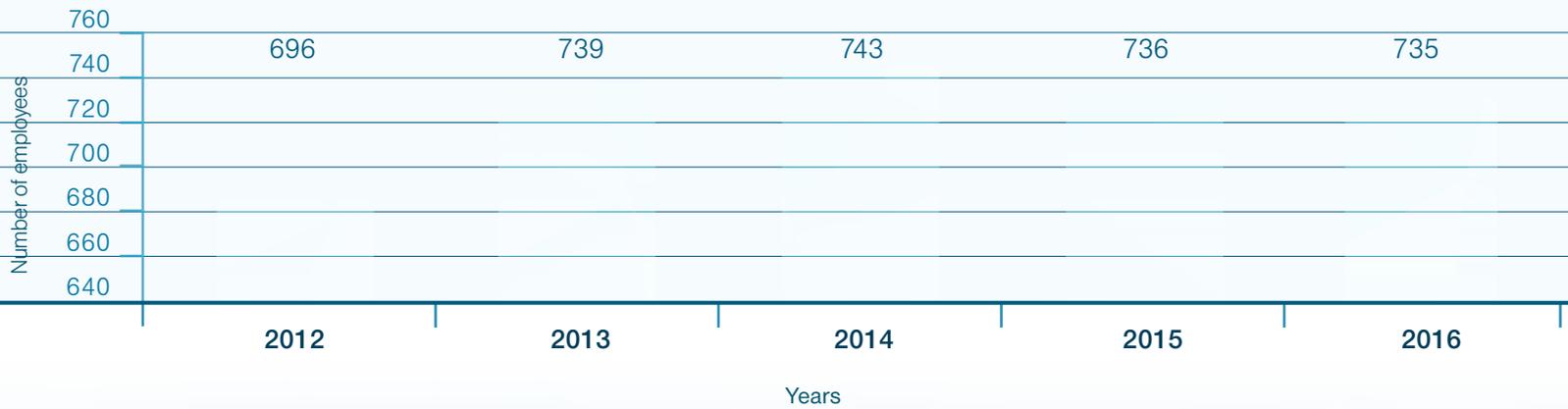
BVS	Plan for 2016	Status real number of employees
	Status as of 31. 12. 2016	Status as of 31. 12. 2016
HQ – CEO Office	67	56
HQ - Production and Distribution Department	49	49
HQ - Financial Department	31	29
HQ – Investment Department	31	30
HQ - Sales Department	83	81
HQ - Technical Department	22	22
HQ – Strategy and Development Department	9	7
Water Production Division	151	149
Sewer System Division	26	26
Water Treatment Plant Division	151	150
Water Distribution Division	96	95
Chemical, Technical and Laboratory Activities Division	52	51
BVS total	768	745

BVS headcount development in the period 2012 – 2016

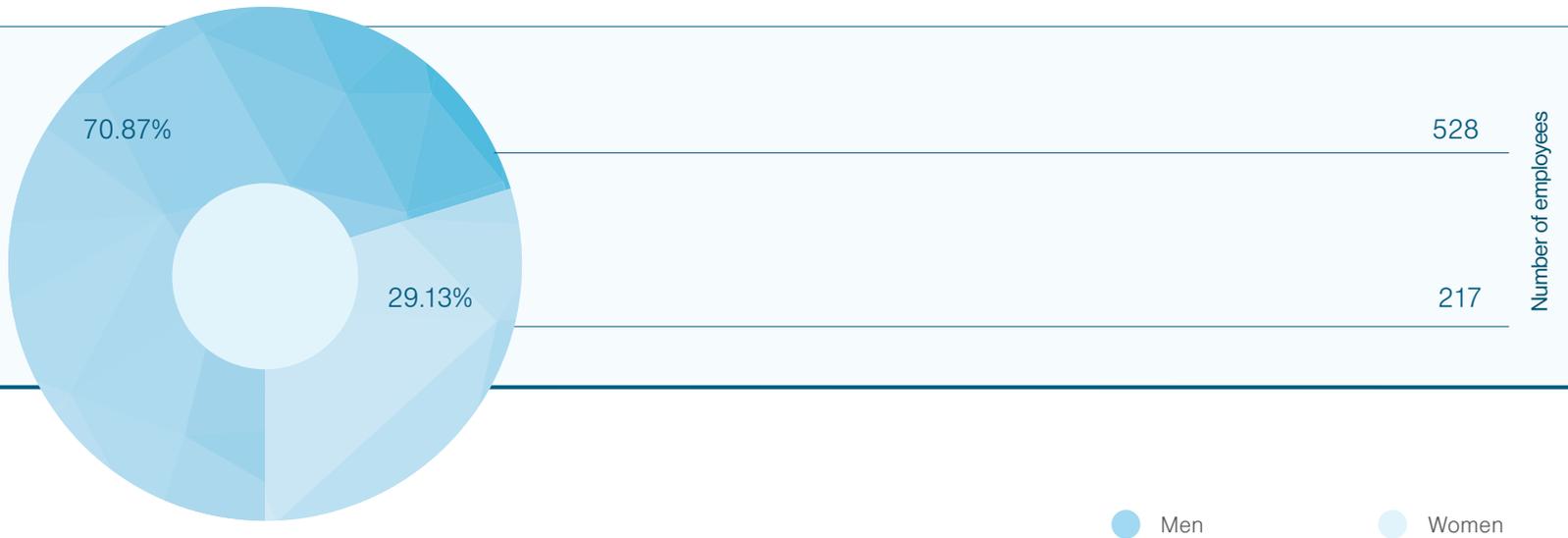
(real number as of 31. 12.)



BVS average recorded headcount development in the period 2012 – 2016



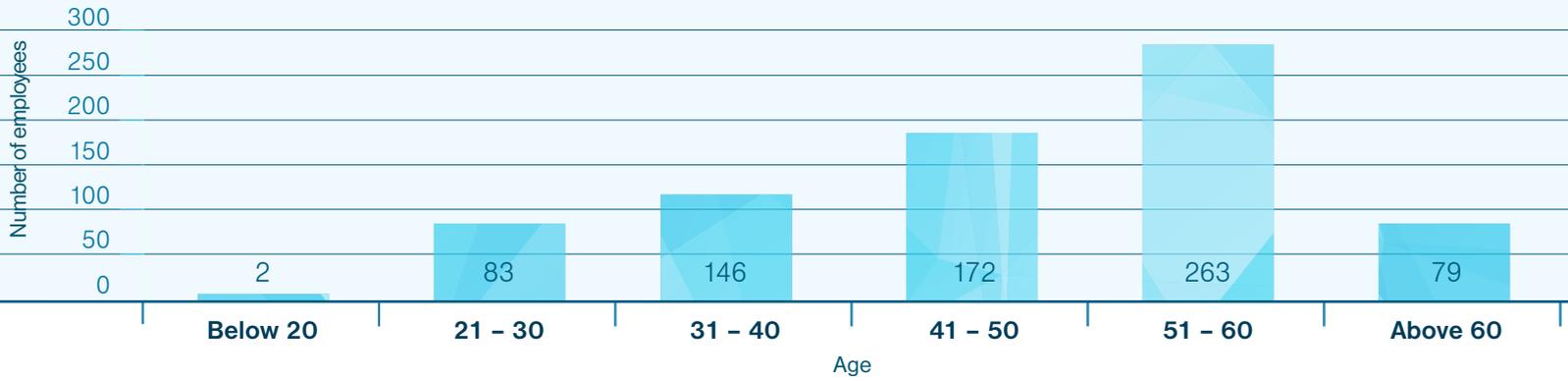
Structure of employees broken down by gender as of 31 December 2016



Development of number of employees broken down by gender in the period 2012 - 2016



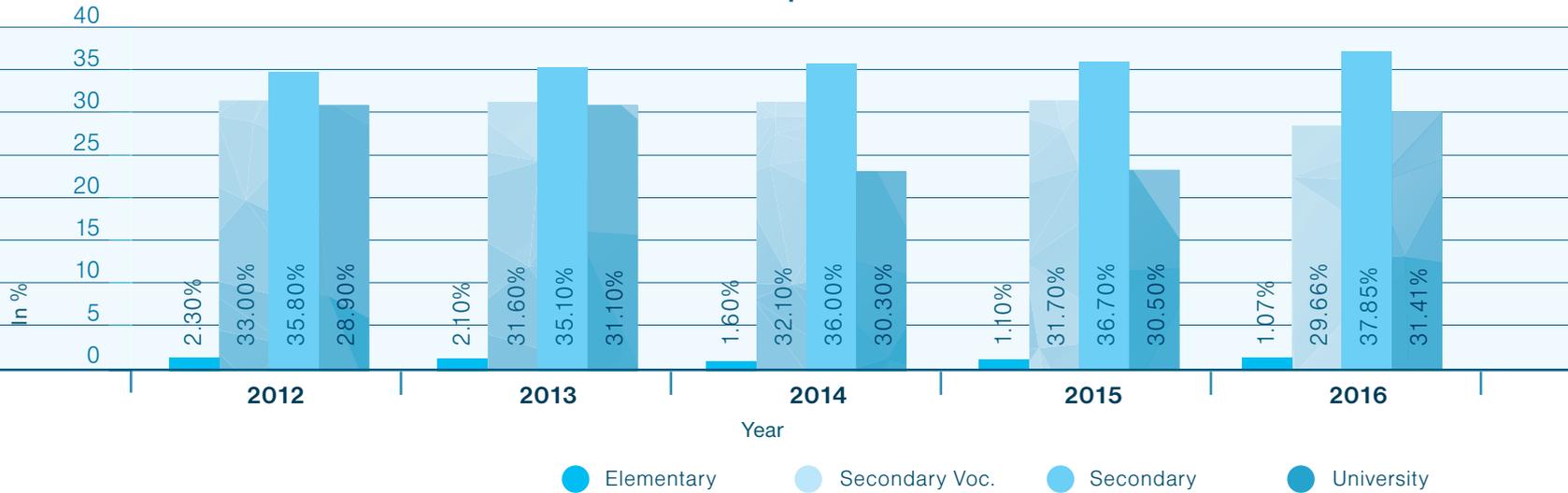
Age structure of employees as of 31 December 2016



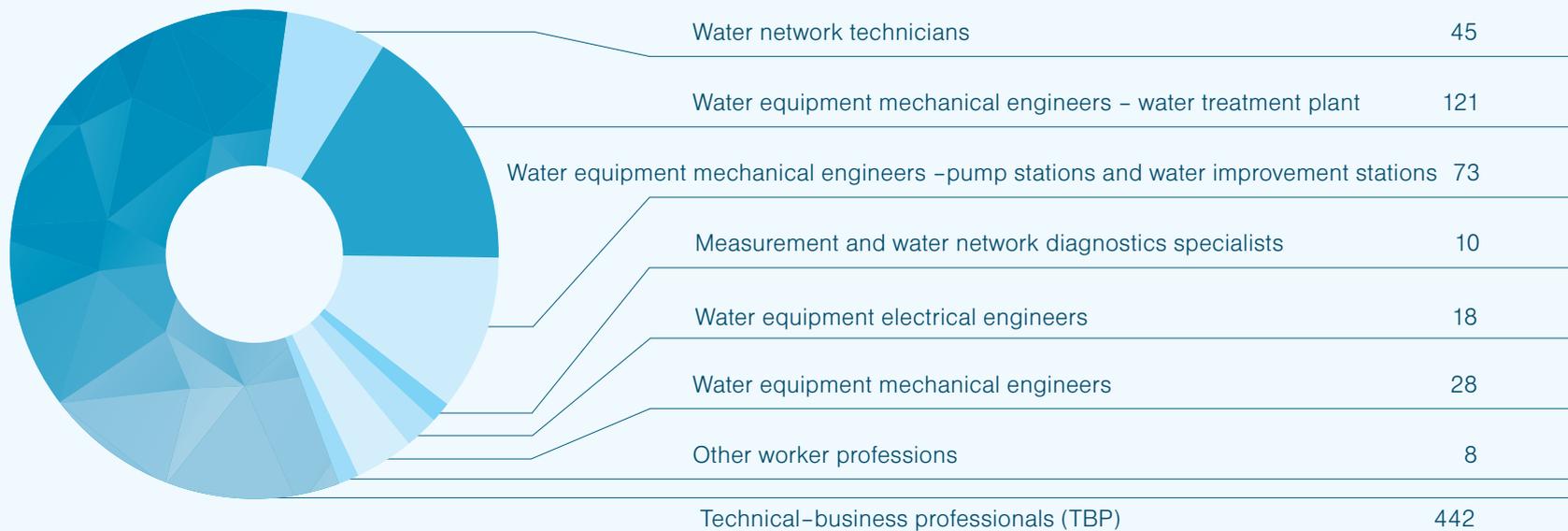
Structure of employees broken down by education level as of 31 December 2016



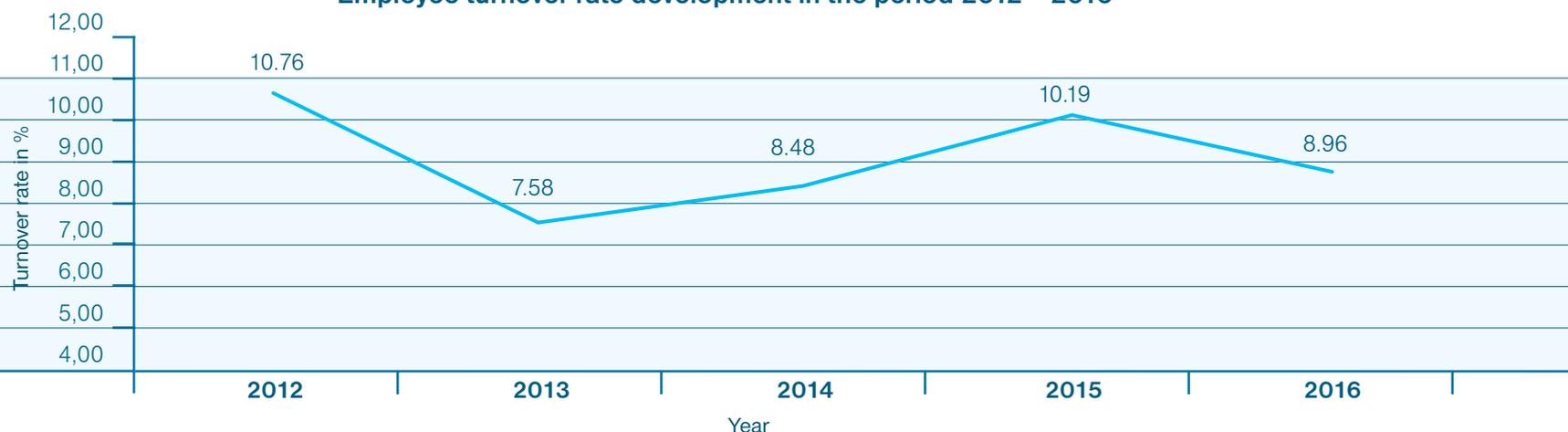
Qualification structure of BVS for the period from 2012 to 2016 in %



Professional structure of BVS employees as of 31 December 2016



Employee turnover rate development in the period 2012 – 2016



During the evaluated period of 2016, a total of 82 people joined the Company and 66 employees left it. The total employee turnover rate in 2016 was 8.96%.

Social Policy

In 2016, BVS continued in supporting its employees and as a part of its social policy BVS contributed from the social fund particularly to the supplemental pension savings (SPS), catering for employees, social financial support during a long-term incapacity to work. The company also made contribution to recreation of the employees' children organised individually, contributions at childbirth, contribution upon entering into the first marriage, contributions related to purchase of the first flat or construction of the first family house and optional social subsidies for payment of various social, regeneration, sport and cultural activities.

As a part of the employer's support of participation in SPS more than 484 employees were engaged in saving, whom the company provided financial support amounting to € 62,283.20 in addition to providing the funds from the company's costs (in total €120,578.66 in 2016).

The Company's attention has long been devoted to the implementation of an employee health care program, including preventive A and B hepatitis vaccination, encephalitis vaccination and a program to support the adaptation of

graduates and new employees.

In the year under review, the social policy programme also included social, cultural and sport activities for employees as well as social activities for seniors – former employees of the company.

The 2016 social and payroll policy of the company also included the provision of rewards to employees on employment anniversaries and rewards for those who donated blood free of charge.

Employee Education and Development

In order to achieve its goals in 2016 the company kept developing special knowledge and skills of its employees at various expert levels. Throughout the year the employees attended training programs designed to learn and maintain technological processes, focused on professional serving and operating of public water mains and sewer networks, operating and maintaining other structures of the waterworks infrastructure and last but not least increasing quality of services rendered. They also attended special courses and trainings aimed at workplace health and safety, obtaining, or updating special qualifications ne-

cessary to ensure good practice in the performance of their duties, as well as specific training courses aimed at the protection of groundwater resources and the protection of the environment. In order to simplify the process of adapting in the working and social environment of the company, acquainting with its core activities and tasks, conditions and working environment, as well as to accelerate the employee's performance to the required level in the relevant job position, new employees participated also in 2016 in a series of consultations and interviews in the Company's various departments according to personalised schedules.

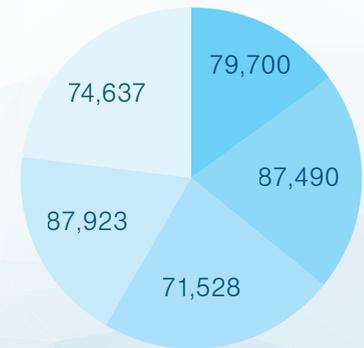
In its education program BVS continued in developing the soft skills aimed at developing the communication skills for the customer centres. In 2016, the communication skills development trainings focused on the key areas of the customer orientation.

A separate group in the education and development of employees formed to support increasing english language proficiency of employees through individual and group training in the workplace and career development of employees in different professional areas related to occupation in the company.

In 2016, the company commenced cooperation with two new vocational schools in order to support and develop craft-oriented training departments, as well as to secure future craftsmanship of the employment potential. Cooperation laid in ensuring and providing for the system of practical education of students of the craft disciplines of a plumber and electrical mechanic at specialised departments of the company.

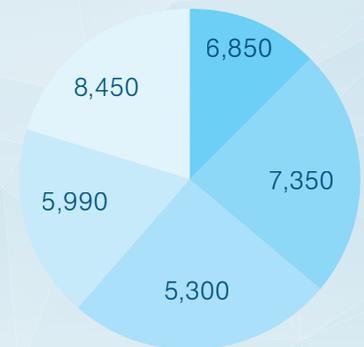
In 2016 the company invested in the education and development of employees the total of € 74,637, in particular for mandatory special basic courses and trainings and up-to-date workplace health and safety, fire protection training and other re-training under the WHS and FP law as well as professional workshops, domestic and foreign conferences focused on water and environment, courses and seminars focused on increasing professional technical and business expertise, language and qualification skills.

Overview of developing costs of employees' education (in €) in period 2012 – 2016



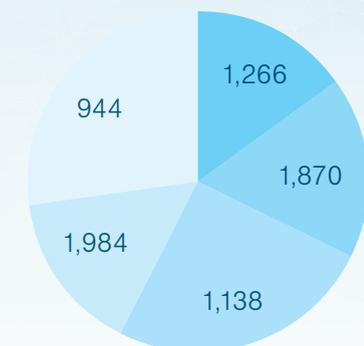
Overview of developing costs to increase employees' qualification (in €) in period 2012 – 2016

In 2016, the company again supported enhancing the qualification of employees and allowed its eight employees to study economics, law and natural sciences.



Overview of employees' participation in education activities in period 2012 – 2016

In 2016 the total number of 944 employees participated in various educational and training activities as a part of the employee education and development system of BVS.



● 2012 ● 2013 ● 2014 ● 2015 ● 2016

COMPANY

IN THE MEDIA

Operation of Bratislava Municipal Water Mains Began 130 Years Ago

The daily supply of drinking water per resident was 20 litres. Water from the well with perimeter of 250 cm located on the Sihoť Island was pumped by the pumping station in Bratislava-Karlova Ves, from where it flew into the water reservoir.

Operation of the first Bratislava Municipal Water Mains Began 130 Years Ago. We will commemorate this significant event on Monday, February 1st.

In the second half of the 19th century the population of Pressburg (former name of Bratislava) was approximately 50,000 and there were around 1,200 wells. The then existing public wells and fountains could not cover the demand for drinking and utility water. The city council dealt with the idea to build the waterworks and water mains covering the entire town as early as in 1868. After several unsuccessful negotiations with several firms the city contacted C.CORTE based in Prague in 1879. Its director, the Dresden construction consultant Bernhard Sallbach, a renown European waterworks expert from Germany, suggested Sihoť Island between Bratislava and Devín to be the suitable water source location.

In its section between Hainburg, Austria and Bratislava the Danube created almost 3,200 m long and 1,200 m wide island along its left bank made of sediments cumulating for thousands years. Beneath the sediments there are large granite boulders, clay lenses and granite base juts. Under this layer the granite sands go down as deep as 70 m and contain the fossil remains of tiny sea animals. The entire island is covered

by 1 – 3 m thick layer of sand mixed with humus and fine alluviums.

The test well was excavated on Sihoť Island in 1882 and during the pumping test the commission determined that the water was of very good physical and biological quality and that there are sufficient reserves. The design works were commenced immediately. The first excavation ceremony was held on 25 August 1884. The Bratislava public water mains was put into use on 1 February 1886. The city took over the administration of the municipal waterworks on 1 February 1894.

The daily supply of drinking water per resident was 20 litres. Water from the well with perimeter of 250 cm located on the Sihoť Island was pumped by the pumping station in Bratislava-Karlova Ves, from where it flew in to the water reservoir on Somársky vrch (nowadays Mudroňova Street in Bratislava), i.e. 73 m above the Danube. The water reservoir was filled only with water that was not consumed on the way to the reservoir and served to replenish the distribution network during increased intake or pump failure.

Historic Bratislava waterworks system has been on display for general public in the Waterworks Museum since 2014. After one year of remodelling works it was opened by Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (BVS, Bratislava Waterworks Company). It is a unique exposition in two original buildings of the petrol station dating back to 1886 and 1912. Together with the gardens, it creates a valuable recreational zone for the general public.

www.konzervativnyvyber.sk, 31 January 2016

The Waterworks Museum Garden Was Awarded 2015 Park of the Year

The Waterworks Museum Garden in Bratislava belonging to Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (BVS, Bratislava Waterworks Company), became the park of the year 2015. The prize was awarded by Spoločnosť pre záhradnú a krajinnú tvorbu (Association for Garden Design and Landscaping) at 2016 Garden Forum in Nitra as informed by Alexander Buzinkay, the spokesperson of Bratislava Waterworks Company.

Each year the Association for Garden Design and Landscaping selects and awards the prize to a new or reconstructed garden or park in Slovakia. According to Alexander Buzinkay, the Waterworks Museum Garden won the prize thanks to its concept of recreational area where the prevailing element is water supplemented by wood and stone. The Waterworks Museum Garden is an extension of the exhibition in the Waterworks Muses, while its main element is water present not only physically – in the fountains, but also symbolically in arched pavement shapes, in garden architecture, or in corrugated landscape relief. In addition to the fountain, visitors can also use a sight-seeing tower, a cycling trail, gazebo and playgrounds. “Experts appreciate that the garden offers an all-year cultivated space for leisure in an urban setting,” Buzinkay added.

In the period from 2012 to 2014 the Waterworks Museum Garden was completely renovated. The garden is available to the general public free of charge. As Buzinkay noted the Garden is visited by approximately 10 thousand residents throughout the year, in particular by families and students.

Bratislava Waterworks Company was granted the honourable mention in the Fénix competition – 2014 Cultural Landmark for the reconstruction of the former pumping station in the Bratislava I District. The building constructed in 1886, which is a national cultural landmark, serves as the seat of the Waterworks Museum at present. The reconstruction

of the Waterworks Museum began in 2013 and the works were completed more than a year later. The reconstruction works on this cultural landmark included the slope reinforcement and restoration research. BVS invested in the reconstruction more than € 760 thousand from its own sources. The funds were used for the complete reconstruction of the original unrestored interior of the ground floor, basement and the former garage and linked them into a functional and representative museum. Water Museum exposition focuses on the present and past water management in and around Bratislava. The museum is free to the public and is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

www.bakurier.sk, 16 February 2016

Holíč to be Supplied with More and Higher Quality Water from the Carpathians

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (Bratislava Waterworks Company) is willing to invest 5 percent in co-financing the connections in the municipalities where the projects are financed from the EU funds.

HOLÍČ. In March or April the permit to use will be granted, and subsequently 11 villages can be connected to the water pipeline in May as a result of the investment made by the Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (Bratislava Waterworks Company) (BVS) in renovation and modernisation of the waterworks infrastructure in the region comprising the towns of Senica, Holíč and Skalica. The statement was made on 26 February at the press conference held by the MPs of the Trnava Self-Government for Záhorie Region in Holíč. The waterworks expert Štefan Elek of BVS explained that from the historical viewpoint the separate collective water mains between Holíč and Skalica are limited by the water sources with increased iron and manganese content requiring costly water treatment. Together with great Senica collective water mains they cover northern part of Záhorie region.

After 2000 only a part of the water pipeline up to Radošovce was constructed between Holíč and Senica, because there remained no funds for its completion. After 15 years the section between Radošovce and Senica was completed and the capacities of two water reservoirs were increased. The investment amounting to € 8.5 million will allow 11 villages (Popudinské Močidlany, Dubovce, Radošovce, Koválovec, Chropov, Oreské, Lopašov, Častkov, Rohov, Rybky and Sobotišťe) to connect to the water pipeline. The water will run from the Little Carpathians area and will not require any costly treatment.

Stanislav Chovanec, a member of Supervisory Board in BVS, stated that BVS is prepared to provide 5 percent co-financing of connections to the water mains in the case the projects are financed from the EU funds.

The extension works were commenced at Holdošov mlyn near Hradište pod Vrátnom; prepared for use are the water sources Rohožník and Sološnica currently running to Malacky. Malacky will be supplied from Bratislava, while Rohožník and Sološnica will be redirected so that they supply Holíč – Skalica agglomeration.

EUR 10 million were invested in renovation of the wells in Holíč, Skalica, Kopčany and in reconstruction of water treatment plant in Holíč that included the discharge channel from waste water treatment plant up to Morava River, which will allow development of Holíč agglomeration in the next 20 to 30 years.

The construction works are in the final stage, while a part of the investment project that includes water distribution system in Holíč will be completed soon. Senica will also benefit from the investment – the volume of the drinking water reservoirs grew from 3,000 cubic meters to 6,000 cubic meters. The volume of the drinking water reservoirs in Hlboké and Rovensko were increased from 1,000 cubic meters to 2,000 cubic meters. This means that the flow rate grew from 50 litres to 95 litres per second.

The vice-chairman of the Trnava Self-Governing Region and Mayor of Holíč Zdenko Čambal reminded that the process commenced in 2009 when (as specified by Stanislav Chovanec) the Skalica Municipality bought BVS shares from the villages in the region, appointed its people in the company's bodies, and thus became the second largest shareholder after Bratislava and could positively affect

the water investments in Záhorie region.

With regard to the permit to use, which should be granted in April or May, Štefan Elek of BVS stated that each of 11 villages can be supplied with effect from May, and it will be the mayors' task to raise the funds so that they could distribute the water within their villages.

www.sme.sk, 1 March 2016

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (Bratislava Waterworks Company) Installed New Exterior Drinking Water Fountain

Marián Kukelka, host of RTVS:

“Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (Bratislava Waterworks Company) installed new exterior drinking water fountains at three frequented locations at the 130th anniversary of the first public water supply in Bratislava. They are located in front of the Grassalkovich Presidential Palace at Hodžovo Square, historical building of the National Council at Župné Square and “Propeller Area” at Rázusovo nábrežie,” said CEO of Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, Zsolt Lukáč.

Zsolt Lukáč, CEO of Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť:

“Bratislava Waterworks Company will operate and supply the drinking water fountains and ensure availability of safe and high quality water from April to October as well as seamless and faultless operation of the individual fountains.”

Marián Kukelka:

“The fountains, which are made of bronze sheet metal and artistically decorated with the relief of aquatic animals, are made by the architectural studio Arch Studio in Bratislava.”

RTVS news – radio station Regina, 2 August 2016

During the Heat Waves New Water Fogs Installed in Bratislava

One water fog maker has been in trial operation at Hviezdoslavovo Square. Another was installed at Hlavné námestie on Friday (19. 8.).

BRATISLAVA. In the Bratislava city centre people can get refreshed by water fog makers during the hot summer days. One water fog maker has been in trial operation at Hviezdoslavovo Square. Another was installed at Hlavné námestie on Friday (August, 19th). According to the Mayor of Bratislava Ivo Nesrovnal in total nine such fog makers should be installed in the city.

“In addition to the freshwater tanks and drinking fountains the new fog makers will be installed in the city,” said Zsolt Lukáč, CEO of Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (BVS), which cooperates with the Bratislava Municipality Office in this project.

According to Nesrovnal, while installing the fog makers have to take into account that these devices need electricity and water connections. Water vapor will be formed continuously. The system works using the principle of water atomization into microparticles of water mist that evaporates.

“We select especially locations where there are also classical fountains. We would gradually like to install nine such devices,” the Mayor said.

The fog makers will be operated during the summer daily from 10.00 a.m. to 8 p.m. The devices will be operated by municipal budgetary organisation Generálny investor Bratislavy (Bratislava General Investor). After the trial operation their installation in other frequented locations of the city is planned.

www.teraz.sk, 20 August 2016

Water at Risk

CHEMICALS FROM WASTE DUMP NEAR VRAKUŇA SPREAD TOWARDS ŽITNÝ ISLAND

Lack of water may be a cause of wars in the future, but in Slovakia we PUT TO DANGER the largest source of freshwater – Žitný Island due to failure to stop spreading CHEMICALS from the waste dump of the former Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Plant (CHZJD) in Bratislava. And now it becomes a very serious issue.

The waste dump of the former Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Plant in Vrakuňa does not even look like a landfill. At some places it is a meadow covered with weeds, next to it there is an administrative building, a shop and the homeless shelter Mea Culpa. The landfill was covered by a 3 m thick layer of soil and therefore it cannot be seen. It was formed in 1966 when the trucks with chemicals from the Dimitrov Plant started to unload the chemical waste packed in barrels or even paper boxes in the dried-out basin of the Danube's Mlynské rameno (Mill branch). Nothing worse could occur to the then responsible officers - the foolish idea of putting waste in the riverbed's branch. The trucks were unloading waste until 1978, which means that for 12 years thousands of trucks kept unloading the worst chemical waste produced in Czechoslovakia, possibly including the military chemicals determined for the then Warsaw Pact troops. However, metal barrels have been rusting over time, chemicals began to leak, while the underground water spreads them towards the Žitný Island, and now they are at least 5 kilometres away from the landfill.

Not even a mole

Vrakuňa resident Juraj Štubniak has been alarming people and authorities by pointing out that there are no steps taken to stop expanding the waste dump, even though the risk is so immense that since 2002 the Vrakuňa residents are prohibited to use the water from their wells because the water is contaminated by the chemicals. Soon the prohibition can be expanded to other areas. When he started to speak out louder, install billboards, organise the motorbike “ride for drinking water”, then other residents joined his initiative and only later the competent Ministry woke up.

“Suddenly several political parties misuse the issue of the need to deal with the waste dump even though they have no idea about the landfill, how it was created and why it is problematic. But none of them said “let's do something about it”.

I kept visiting the authorities, the Ministry of Environment and succeeded in making some of the civil servants to hate me. When I was too loud, they organised the round tables one and a half year ago. The then State Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment attended the meeting, where he firmly promised that the excavation works will start this spring and that actions will be taken. But no one digs there, not even a mole," says Juraj Štubniak.

The authorities are well aware of the time bomb in Vrakuňa. They have therefore made a survey that confirmed the words of Juraj Štubniak that toxic chemicals from the landfill really flow down in the underground water towards the Žitný Island.

Wanted...

The spokeswoman of the Ministry of Environment Petra Stano Maťašovská says that according to the geological survey the landfill "does not threaten the waters of the Žitný Island, but gradual spreading of the pollution and the need for remediation were confirmed" According to the spokesperson, however, the District Office of Bratislava issued a decision to stop the proceedings because it is not possible to identify the person responsible for remediation. What does it mean? That they are looking for someone to deal with the landfill.

Juraj Štubniak find it funny and says that it is an idiotic story, because a responsible person has been sought for at least 18 months. He adds that the responsible person is the City of Bratislava, which took over the landfill from the Chemical Plant located on its lands in 1988. If the city was to remediate the landfill, it would be a financial disaster for Bratislava. "The municipality is aware of that fact and it could at least make some efforts to deal with the issue. Thus, the obligation must be assumed by the government, and the remediation will not be ensured by the Ministry of Culture or the Ministry of Justice. It is clear that the landfill will be remedied by the Ministry of the Environment, which must be the responsible person. Nevertheless, they are still looking for the responsible person. Probably they are investigating, investigating where, perhaps, the responsible person can be. When I asked them last year what they were looking for, they said it was a process," says Juraj Štubniak.

According to a spokeswoman of the Ministry, the government will decide on the ministry that will redeem the landfill probably this autumn. "If the Ministry of the Environment is determined as the responsible person, the

remediation will be financed mainly from the EU funds. The method of encapsulation should be used to isolate the contents of the landfill from the surrounding environment. The estimated costs of this form of landfill remediation amount between 20 and 24 million €.

Encapsulation means digging deep trenches and using leak resistant soil, insulating materials, and maybe even concrete, to create a pool in order to keep underground waters from leakage and downstream flow of chemicals.

However, Juraj Štubniak points at the fact that even encapsulation can be a problem. "I am not an expert and I do not want to question professional qualification of experts designing the solutions because I would look like a stupid "know-it-all". Well, I keep thinking about how deep foundations they will need to safeguard the excavated trenches so that they do not collapse. If they want to isolate landfill from the underground water, they will have to dig as deep as 20 m down to the subsoil. I am not sure whether they have the technologies to dig so deeply in the soil and toxic waste and to prevent collapsing," he says. According to him the only viable solution is to remove and take away the soil and toxic waste for neutralising and/or recycling.

"Well, if they started making a capsule, we could see that at least something was being done. But they are not doing anything, they just pile the papers and keep looking for the responsible person, and in the meantime the toxic waste runs under the three-thirds of Bratislava. The only explanation for me is that they are frightened as little kids, because they do not know what to do and wait until their election term is over," says Juraj Štubniak adding: "The residents have become accustomed to the fact that our elected representatives rob us and make our life annoying, but they will not get used to laxity and ignorance putting our health and life at risk. I am also concerned about lack of awareness and interest of the general public. This does not apply only to people living in the toxic waste flow zone. Many people are buying fruit and vegetables from the Žitný Island in the market places, and they do not even know that they are also consuming a heritage of the Vrakuňa waste dump."

RICHARD FILIPKO

CEO of BVS: Intervention is inevitable

What does the CEO of Bratislava Waterworks Company ZSOLT LUKÁČ think about the toxic landfill?

Is the toxic landfill of the former Chemical Plant problematic for the drinking water in the Western Slovakia?

Nothing is black or white, but this is rather black, because there are the remnants of the landfill. The landfill is composed of the substances that are unusual in the environment and endanger the environment. It is necessary to resolve the landfill issue. It would be ideal to remove the waste, but under the current conditions it is almost impossible according to the experts due to the financial reasons. Therefore other technical solutions must be implemented. For example, to delimit the contaminated area and gradually process the substances. Drain, filter, eliminate. The model is designed and I expect the Ministry of the Environment to implement it.

What if nothing is done with the landfill?

In the underground the water flows and we know where the currents flow. Towards the southeast between the Danube and the Little Danube. Sometimes the chemicals from the landfill are spreading faster, sometimes slower, because there are certain layers of impermeable material. If we did nothing, it would endanger the parts of the Žitný Island - wells for both the mass and individual supply could be contaminated. Even now it is irresponsible if people who have gardens above the polluted area water the vegetables with water from the wells and then eat vegetables or even sell them at the marketplace.

Does the Vrakuňa landfill put the freshwater supplies on Žitný Island at risk?

I will put it this way – in the 1960s Žitný Island was in danger due to the accident in Slovnaft. To date, some wells are closed, we cannot use water from them because it does not have required quality. Naturally, the quantities of water flowing through there are so huge that the nature can overcome smaller accidents itself through a self-filtering effect. However, it would be unreasonable to let the nature to deal with such landfill and moreover we must not allow further pollution, because even if we admit that nature will deal with the pol-

lution, it may take maybe 100 or even 500 years. Human intervention is absolutely necessary.

Result of geological survey

The results of the last year's survey are presented on 170 pages of the expert opinion, and the conclusions of the study can be summarized by a journalist as follows: there is a risk that some substances pose a threat to water in the areas of Vrakuňa and Podunajské Biskupice and keep spreading and flowing towards Žitný Island - 5 kilometres from the landfill. Considering the current level of the Danube and water consumption level we can state that the water sources Kalinkovo, Šamorín and Jelka are not at risk. In the event of increased consumption of water from the sources, the situation could change because the hydraulic situation would change.

Progressing pollution has been threatening huge volumes of drinking water in a protected area for decades, in addition there are inhabited areas in the flow direction. For the northwest area of the landfill, the potential risk for dermal contact with the soil was calculated, for the south-eastern part of the landfill the risk of non-carcinogenic but especially carcinogenic use of water was specified- arsenic, BTEX, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, PCBs, herbicides, pesticides. The ban on using water from the wells in Vrakuňa must be consistently respected, the fencing of the landfill site must be considered so that no one can enter it. It is necessary to remediate the landfill.

Expert: It is a problem, but we should not panic

Professor EDGAR HILLER of the Faculty of Natural Sciences says that every similar spot pollution is a problem, but it needs to be addressed by the experts, not by the politicians and the activists. He tries to look at the problem without a hothead.

“The analysis has shown that there is a whole range of harmful elements. A wide range of inorganic elements, heavy metals, submetallic elements such as arsenic, then pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, chlorinated solvents. Polychlorinated biphenyls are extremely harmful but poorly soluble substances and very well captured by the soil so they do not leak much into groundwater. Chlorinated solvents represent the biggest problem for groundwater, because they are washed out, their transport by underground water is not slowed down by natural mechanisms.” According to him, some pollutants are removed by shifting of the mass, but it is never good when they enter into groundwater. Groundwater on the Žitný Island is strategic and of high quality. Only some of us are aware that we drink this water almost without any purification, and that it is only mechanically cleaned with some basic chemical treatment, which is a rare phenomenon. Protecting resources is absolutely necessary, but now we should not panic that the landfill problem will result in disaster for sources immediately,” says professor Hiller. According to him, there is also a better solution than isolating the landfill site by encapsulation suggested by the Ministry of the Environment, but it would be too expensive. “It would be best to mechanically dig up and remove the waste. There is a method, such as thermal desorption, but a structure resembling a factory must be constructed. After that, there will be cleaned soil that is deposited as less hazardous waste, but this solution is really very costly.”

Život No. 38, 21 September 2016

Waterworks Company Says Households Should Not Pay More for Water

Only those should pay more who have had zero water consumption.

A resident having a garden or house connected to the water pipeline who does not consume any water, needs not pay any charges now, as they record zero water consumption. In future they will have to pay. (Source– Peter Čontoš)

BRATISLAVA. According to the Bratislava Waterworks Company (BVS) the increased water price should not apply to households in the region. Only those who show zero consumption should pay more, said Zsolt Lukáč, CEO of BVS, after the General Meeting of BVS.

“I take this opportunity to clearly rebut the assumption that this means increase in price of water for the residents. We only want to comply with the legislation,” he added.

Under the Act on Regulation in Network Industries the water companies are obliged to file the proposal of water and sewage charges for the following period by 30 September. In line with the Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries BVS prepared the introductory two-component water and sewage charges.

“A resident having a garden or house connected to the water pipeline who does not consume any water, needs not pay any charges now, as they record zero water consumption. In future they will have to pay for connection to the water mains and for sewer,” Lukáč explained. “This does not mean that we agree

that the Regulatory Office took a correct step," he added.

The proposed sum of the prices for the production and supply of drinking water as well as the drainage and purification of waste water for each tariff class is, according to BVS, at the level of the current regulatory period. The final prices are set by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries.

By a new regulation, the Regulatory Office for Network Industries defines a more equitable distribution of costs among all subscribers. The two-component price is the variable component (for the amount of water supplied and the amount of waste water produced) and the fixed component (for connection-related services). The cost of operating and maintaining the networks has been directly included in water and sewage charges.

www.sme.sk, 30 September 2016

Bratislava Waterworks Company Sets Prices for 2017 – 2021 Period

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť (Bratislava Waterworks Company) (BVS) prepared the prices for the 2017 – 2021 regulator period. The consumers can expect changes effective from January.

A resident having a garden or house connected to the water pipeline who does not consume any water, needs not pay any charges now, as they record zero water consumption. From January they will have to pay for connection to the water mains. In line with the Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries BVS prepared the introductory two-component water and sewage charges. The two-component price is the variable component (for the amount of water supplied and the amount of waste water produced) and the fixed component (for con-

nection-related services).

BVS states that at present the total water charge is € 0.9359 per cubic meter excluding VAT and sewer charge € 0.99216 per cubic meter excluding VAT. For the new regulatory period, the company set a variable component of the price of the supplied water at € 0.8455 per cubic meter excluding VAT and the cost of the disposal and treatment of sewage water at € 0.8942 per cubic meter excluding VAT. The fixed component of the distribution network operating price was divided into six tariff groups depending on the size of the water meter; households will fall under T1 - T3 tariff. The majority of residents, more than ninety percent of all intake points falls according to BVS into T1 group, where the amount of fixed component is at the level of nine € excluding VAT per year concerning water charge and nine € excluding VAT per year concerning sewer charge. The prices were approved by RONI at the end of November this year.

The costs of operating and maintaining the networks have been included in water and sewage charges. According to BVS thus the consuming customers also paid for the customers who have available water and sewerage systems but do not use them or have only a minimal consumption. Zsolt Lukáč, CEO of the Bratislava Waterworks Company, claims that the average price for the residents will not increase.

By the new regulation, the Regulatory Office for Network Industries defines a more equitable distribution of costs among all consumers.

www.pravda.sk, 7 December 2016

Water Payments Change from January

The Bratislava waterworks to bill the two-component water and sewer charges from January. Clients with normal water consumption will not pay for those who have sewerage but do not use it.

BRATISLAVA. The Bratislava Waterworks Company introduces a two-component water and sewerage price for its customers with effect from January. According to Zsolt Lukáč, CEO, the change is based on the Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, and aims at a more equitable distribution of costs among all customers. The two-component price will be the variable component (for the amount of water supplied and the amount of wastewater produced) and the fixed component (for connection-related services).

Fair Principle

The fixed component according to the Bratislava Waterworks will cover the cost that a customer who does not usually consume the water is assured that he can take water at any time thanks to the maintained infrastructure. "The two-component price is basically a move to a more equitable principle of reallocating the price for the supply of drinking water and sewage," Lukáč said. The costs of operating the distribution network have so far been included in the total water and sewerage charges. Thus the consuming customers also paid for the customers who have available water and sewerage systems but do not use them or have only a minimal consumption. "It eliminates the situation when other consumers pay for zero consuming customers maintenance costs for their connection to the water supply and sewerage network," Lukáč added. According

to surveys, the Waterworks Company states that up to ten percent of consumers currently do not pay for the maintenance and operation of the distribution network, even if it is available to them.

Price Not Changed

By introducing the two-component price, according to Lukáč, the average price of water and sewerage charges do not change. Currently, the total water charge billed by BVS is € 1.13 per cubic meter and sewer charge € 1.10. From January, the variable component of the water supply will amount to € 1.02 per cubic meter, and the cost of the sewage and treatment of waste water will be set at € 1.07. The fixed price component for the distribution network operation will be divided into six tariff groups depending on the size of the meter. According to Director of Strategy and Development Department of BVS Radoslav Daniš, the fixed charge per year will range from € 10.80 for family houses to €960 for large industrial plant connections. They argue that the family houses and flats form the majority of consumers, where the fixed component of the water charge is € 10.80 and the same charge for sewerage. The amount of the fixed component in the case of apartment buildings are divided by the number of flats. "People who have had minimum consumption so far will record slight increases and the intake points that have average or higher consumption will record slight reduction in price," added Daniš.

SME, 9 December 2016

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND PHILANTHROPY

In 2016 Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť kept implementing and supporting the corporate responsibility and philanthropy projects and environmental education projects in the catchment area of BVS. We installed drinking fountains, cooperated with students and teachers in the Blue School (Modrá škola) program, provided financial support to social and sport events. BVS Foundation engaged the employees in performing the community works.

We installed nine drinking fountains during 2016 at elementary schools, secondary schools and two kindergartens. Since water is a natural and healthy beverage, the fountains will ensure required quantity of drinking water intake for the students and children. The donated fountains remain in the care of the schools.

One of the traditional support activities to various events include ensuring water intake by providing for the drinking water tanks. Interest in such type of support keeps growing. In 2016 BVS supported events include Devín – Bratislava Run, Bratislava-inline, relay race From Tatras To Danube etc.

During the hot summer days we provided for the drinking water tanks in the Bratislava city. The residents of and visitors to Bratislava appreciated this service provided by BVS which was proved by their great interest.

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť also provided support to NGOs in the form of discount from the lease of the Water Museum's premises.

In addition to non-financial support Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť provided also financial support in the form of grants totalling to € 80,000.

BVS Foundation

In 2016 BVS Foundation supported the promotion and education activities that closely relate to water and were carried out in the catchment area of BVS. The foundation engaged in the projects the employees of BVS and its subsidiaries Infra Services a BIONERGY.

In 2016 BVS Foundation donated funds totalling to € 58,398.11 provided by its founder – BVS. Revenues received from the remitted percent income tax amounted to € 0 in 2016. The donations were provided in line with the BVS Foundation's Bylaws and with the consent of BVS Foundation's Management Board.

In 2016 the Foundation supported for example the implementation of School's Environmental Activities (Ekologický čin školy) project focused on Water Around US (Voda okolo nás) held under the Blue School project, a long-term educational program of BVS. It also supported issue of the Slovak edition of children book The Hidden Messages in Water by Dr. Masaru Emoto (2000 pcs). This little book can be an inspiration for teachers how to develop a relationship of children to water and nature.

For visitors of CONECO fair held in Bratislava's Incheba Exhibition Centre in April 2016 under the name WATER for a Change (VODA pre zmenu), the Foundation created space for relaxing and refreshment and presented the waterworks industry and its history. The Foundation informed the general public about 130th anniversary of supplying Bratislava with drinking water. The Foundation joined DANUBE UP 2016 program in Bratislava by presenting funny magic tricks with water to children. The main topics included water, water-related innovations and protection of waters.

The Foundation organised the activities focused on cleaning the Danube River banks for the employees of Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť and its subsidiaries Infra Services and BIONERGY. The employees cleaned the banks of Karlova Ves branch of the Danube River. The event was organised by the Association of Bratislava Water Sports Clubs (Asociácia bratislavských vodáckych klubov).

Another employee's activity was blood donation in the premises of Waterworks Museum in cooperation with the National Blood Station NTS. Blood was donated by both the multiple donors, but also by courageous employees, who donated for the first time.

All important information on the Foundation's activities are available in the 2016 Annual Report of BVS Foundation and on the website www.nadaciabvs.sk.

Educational Projects

BVS places great emphasis on educating children and young people about water. Through the Blue School – programme, BVS reaches out to children, explaining, in an interesting and playful manner, the water system processes and the importance of drinking habits, hygiene, the protection of water resources and other related topics. This was the eighth year in which BVS organised its educational programme for children and young people, Blue School – Water for the Future, also in 2016 attracting ever-increasing interest from pupils, students and teachers. At the end of 2016, the Blue school programme saw 300 schools registered: kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.

In 2016, BVS began to carry out the Blue School educational program on its own, which was taken on from the previous organisers (Young Scientists (Mladí vedci, o. z.), and AMAVET – Youth Association for Science and Technology). The 2016 educational program was dedicated to both the learning and marketing activities focused on the specific target groups and

general public. For schools it represented an integral part of their educational system and for public at large an interesting way of spending free time. We paid attention to the education of children of all ages, even to the increased number of pre-school children in various educational forms.

The most sought-after activities of the Blue School programme include educational visits to the wastewater treatment plants, the Waterworks Museum and Sihof Island. Interest in excursions has been rising despite the technical restrictions concerning entry into premises (reconstruction of certain most wanted premises). We organised 23 educational visits to WWTP, 32 educational visits to Sihof Island water source and other water sources and 3 educational visits to other premises of BVS (water treatment plants, pumping stations). More than 1000 pupils and students of elementary, secondary and higher education schools attended the educational visits. Throughout the year the children and students had the opportunity to participate in several contests organised by the Blue School in cooperation with other partners.

Throughout the year the children and students had the opportunity to participate in several contests organised by the Blue School on her own or in cooperation with other partners.

In the Environmental Act of School event (Ekologický čin školy) children had the opportunity, under supervision of their teachers, to perform activities aimed at increasing their awareness of the value of water and its necessity for life in an effort to build a positive attitude towards nature.

At Young Film Artist contest (Mladý filmový tvorca) the amateur young filmmakers presented their talent, creativity and technical skills in a short animated movie on the topic Water and Ecology (Voda a ekológia).

The competition project I know what my profession will be and why (Viem, čím budem a prečo) offered pupils a space for art activities (kindergartens) and literary activities (elementary and secondary schools) for presenting their dream profession, where water also played an important role.

In 2016 the Blue School programme was consummated by the Water Festival, the objective of which was to help schools actively engage the students in the educational process concerning the environment with special focus on the water-related issues so that when implementing the projects under the supervision of teachers, they realise the importance of topics, such as quality of drinking water from the water mains, its price and value, correct drinking water intake, correct hygienic habits, use of water in the households, protection of water sources etc.

In all of the foregoing contests organised in 2016 the total of 1214 students from 147 schools participated, which clearly proves meaningfulness of the Blue School program.

In addition to the contests, in which the children could participate, we managed to install nine drinking fountains at kindergartens and elementary schools enjoyed by children, teachers and parents as the fountains ensure required quantity of drinking water intake.

By our activities we have supported several significant events for building reputation, such as World Water Day in the Waterworks Museum, and on Sihoľ Island, SHMÚ Open Door Day as a part of Bratislava for All event and many other.

Even in the coming year we intend to continue in implementing the successful program and extending water awareness among children and young people. In 2017, in order to reach out the widest spectrum of students interested in the activities of the educational program, we are preparing a renewal of the website modraskola.sk and intensified cooperation with schools through interactive learning programs.

WATERWORKS MUSEUM

The Waterworks Museum is located in Karlova Ves at the historical site of the first pumping stations. Its mission includes historical research of the water supply system, education and information provided to the general public concerning waterworks using the modern technologies. The Waterworks Museum is a specialized technical museum focusing on Slovakia's water industry. Its founder is BVS.

In 2016, the Waterworks Museum housed two expositions – the main exhibition in the original engine room in Karlova Ves and the national cultural monument on Sihof Island.

The one-hectare Waterworks Garden in the Museum premises was opened to the public throughout the year. The garden with the prevailing water element serves as a resting place and is part of the Waterworks Museum's permanent exhibition.

In 2016, the Waterworks Museum's collection numbered 4,106 items of cultural value, including significant archival documents, projects, and historical water system equipment.

During the year the number of visitors to the Museum was as high as 14,152 visitors of 137 events. The Waterworks Museum organized 78 educational visits to the Museum and the Sihof water source, with a total number of 2,436 visitors.

The Museum is also an important venue for internal events organized by BVS and rental space for commercial events.

In 2016, the Museum's total income amounted to € 45,032.40, excl. VAT.

The Museum has its own website, www.vodarenskemuzeum.sk.

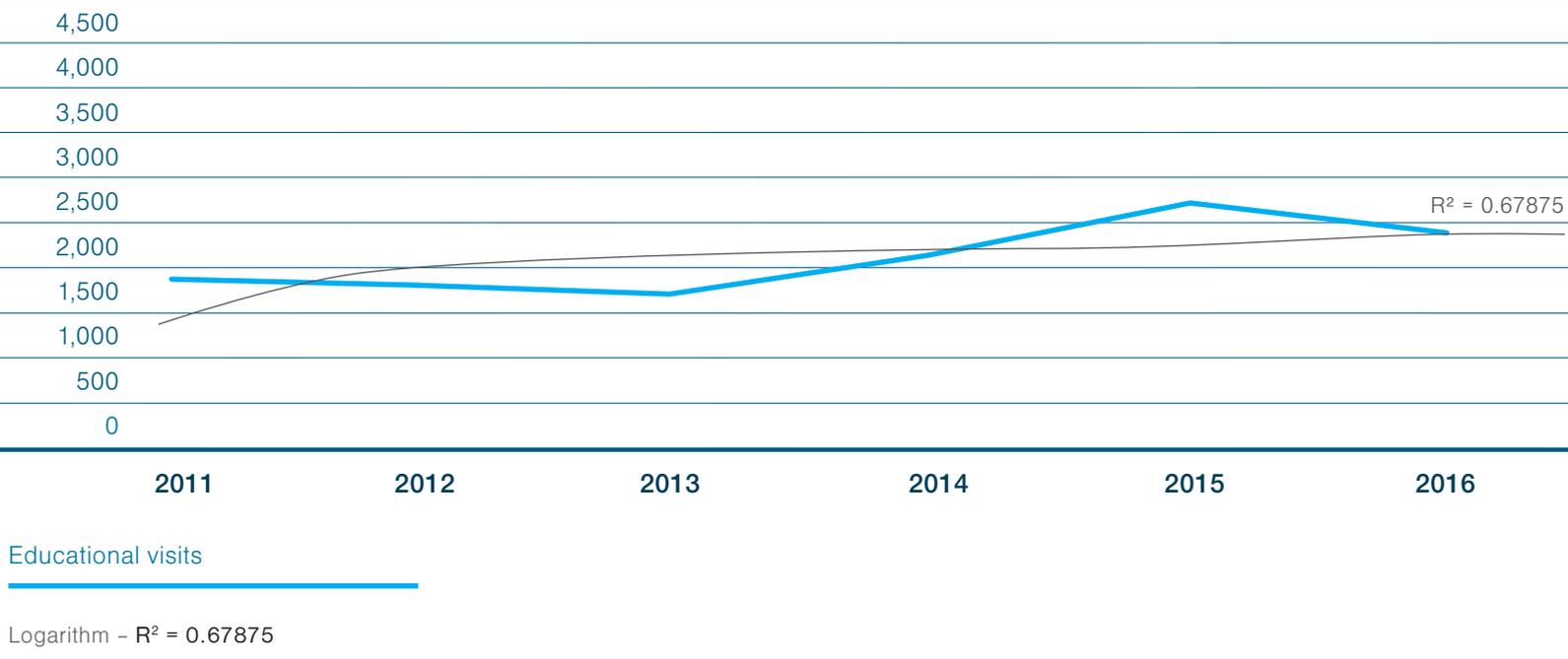
In 2016, it recorded 13,343 unique visitors, while 66,654 people visited the website.

Waterworks Museum BVS – development between 2011 – 2016

Waterworks Museum – visits and educational visits (exposition Sihot' and Waterworks Museum)

Period	Visits	Number of educational visits
Year 2011	1,407	47
Year 2012	1,439	52
Year 2013	1,401	51
Year 2014	2,097	70
Year 2015	2,646	89
Year 2016	2,436	78

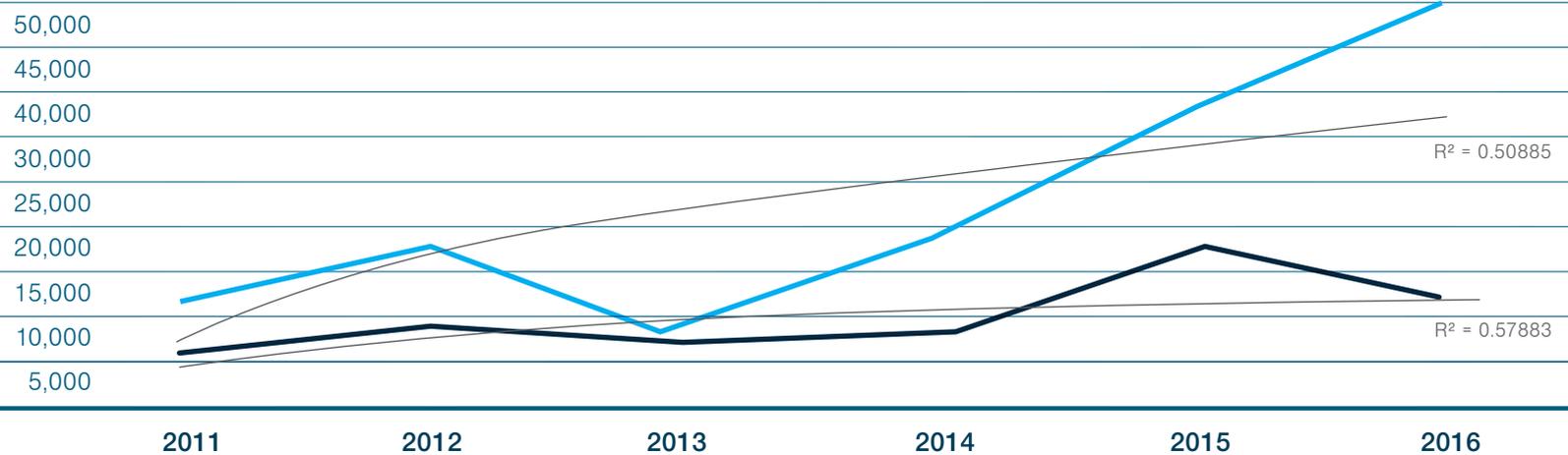
Educational visits to the Museum



Waterworks Museum – rentals/events/income (including company events and educational visits)

Period	Total visits of the museum during rentals, company events, educational visits, public events	Income (excl. VAT)	Total events
Year 2011	7,385	12,911.60	95
Year 2012	9,337	21,040.46	106
Year 2013	8,520	10,423.06	118
Year 2014	9,390	18,158.60	128
Year 2015	16,886	35,385.93	167
Year 2016	14,152	45,032.40	137

Total visits + Income



Total visits

Logarithm - $R^2 = 0.50885$

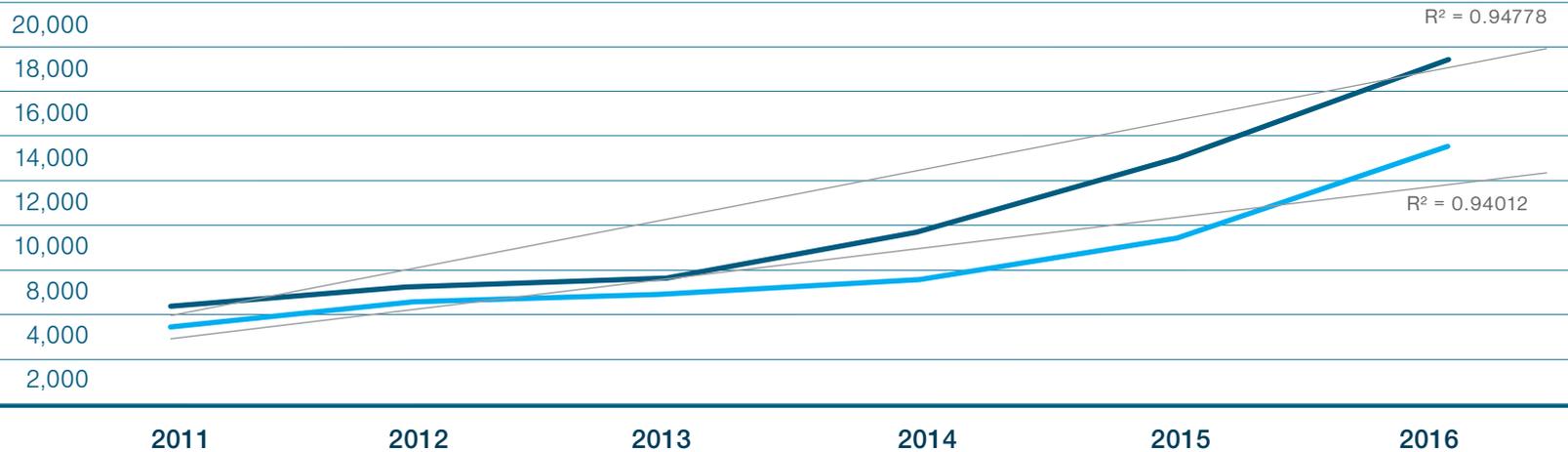
Income

Logarithm - $R^2 = 0.57883$

Waterworks Museum – website visits

Period	Website visits total	Unique visitors	Page visits
Year 2011	4,594	3,442	20,553
Year 2012	6,239	4,577	28,818
Year 2013	7,213	5,399	34,221
Year 2014	9,827	7,500	41,992
Year 2015	13,004	9,748	47,196
Year 2016	17,154	13,343	66,654

Website visits



Total visits

Logarithm - $R^2 = 0.94778$

Unique visitors

Logarithm - $R^2 = 0.94012$

SAFE COMPANY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PROSPECT FOR MODERNIZING

WATER MANAGEMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE OF BVS

SUCCESSFUL RECERTIFICATION AUDIT

SAFE COMPANY

The average number of people employed at BVS during 2016 was 733. In this period 1 occupational injury was recorded in BVS resulting in 80 calendar days of absence due to incapacity to work.

Occupational injuries in BVS since 2005:

Year	Number of occupational injuries	Number of calendar days on SL	Occupational injuries - women	Fatal occupational injuries	Severe occupation injuries (more than 42 days sick leave)
	BVS	BVS	BVS	BVS	BVS
2005	7	530	0	0	3
2006	6	485	1	0	4
2007	2	76	0	0	1
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	2	109	1	0	1
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	1	28	0	0	0
2012	1	24	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0
2014	4	140	1	0	0
2015	1	80	0	0	0
2016	1	80	0	0	0

Accidents outside the work

In 2016, there were 11 accidents outside the work at BVS, resulting in a total of 584 calendar days missed from work due to temporary incapacity to work.

Measures taken at BVS to reduce occupational injuries and maximize the prevention of dangerous events to protect employee health and safety

New employees receive instructions and information about workplace health and safety and fire prevention standards upon commencing employment with the aim to prevent occupational injuries and extraordinary accidents related to workplace health and safety and fire prevention at all BVS workplaces.

During the monitored period of 2016, a total of 61 new employees attended the induction training course on workplace health and safety and fire prevention. The training was provided on an individual basis for each new employee and was followed by a final test. Subsequently, each new employee received training in workplace health and safety in accordance with Article 7 of Act No. 124/2006 Coll. on Workplace Health and Safety, as amended, and training in fire prevention as required by Articles 20 and 21 of the Decree of the Ministry of the Interior No. 121/2002 Coll. on Fire Prevention, as amended.

The Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) and Fire Prevention Department performed systematic and random inspections of compliance with workplace health and safety and fire prevention standards at individual divisions, their corresponding workplaces, and other BVS organizational units. The inspections focused primarily on compliance with workplace health and safety standards in accordance with technical and technological procedures, technical and technological equipment safety and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) at work. Systematic inspections involved addressing and removing shortcomings discovered during internal or external inspections conducted by health safety work inspectorates, health authorities, national fire prevention authorities etc. The written documentation on the inspections conducted by the Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) and Fire Prevention Department is kept in their files.

In total 91 the inspections of workplace health and safety and fire prevention were carried out in the premises and workplaces of BVS in 2016.

Program SAFE COMPANY

Workplace health and safety and consistent improvement of the working conditions represent, traditionally, the main objectives of BVS.

With regard to compliance with the “Safe Company” program also in 2016 BVS used its best efforts to increase workplace health and safety, hygiene at work and improve the working conditions of its employees.

By fulfilling the conditions and obtaining the Safe Company certificate, BVS has shown that priority tasks in the modern management system are inseparable from the health and safety of their employees.

Achievement of the objectives concerning overall improvement of the working conditions represents a long-term goal that requires considerable funds. Despite that it can be stated that BVS considers workplace health and safety to be a serious issue and uses its available funds to the extent possible to achieve the objectives concerning workplace health and safety as well as the asks and objectives included in the “Safe Company” program.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Improving the quality of services and solutions, enhancing the user support and renewal and upgrade of the systems were the priorities for the year 2016 as concerns the information systems and technologies.

At the application level we introduced new solution of the geographic information system (GIS). We have updated the intranet environment including its applications, deployed functionality reflecting new legislative framework, and have optimized licensing and extending the functionality of other applications.

The introduction of the new GIS was a major project satisfying the requirements and needs in conducting business and providing services. Its implementation included consolidation, migration, and data update that created a centralized database of objects operated in the company. As concerns the data, we have made new types and categories available, such as embankment data, current satellite imagery and online land register data. We also provided users with a tool that shows real-time information immediately after their

login, and supports decision-making. At the same time, this solution offers the opportunity to actively enrich and update information, which was not possible in the past. In the next period, we plan to ensure the use of the system in the field, manage the data editing functionality in a controlled way, and, last but not least, start preparing for integration with other business applications.

In order to streamline support for intracompany processes, we updated the company's intranet portal. In addition to upgrading the platform, the portal was built on a new concept, based on the unified management of user rights and the layout of its content according to the company's processes. The new concept offers, in addition to a wider range of features, more flexible use of this environment for collaboration of employees within the organization. Changes and improvements were done to the applications and support for internal regulations that offer a simpler and more transparent look with advanced search options.

In order to streamline the stock-taking process, we have upgraded

software that optimizes data processing with option to check data accuracy. At the same time, we have made changes to the Laboratory Technology System, which ensure and optimize overflow monitoring processes for wastewater producers. Implementing these processes has made cost management more effective.

The IT Department continued in successful implementation of scientific-research projects. Under the Operational Program for Research and Innovation, in July 2016 we submitted the project “Research Centre for the Risks of Climate Change Impact on Sustainability of Supplying Drinking Water, Drainage of Urban Areas and Ensuring Energy Efficiency”. Together with our project partner the Slovak University of Technology, we are focusing on research into ways of identifying risks of drinking water supply and water protection as a strategic resource; research into the possibility of eliminating the threat of the population from heavy rainfall and the occurrence of ballast water with emphasis on climate change; research of composite fuel based on sewage sludge with a view to its energy recovery; research into the possibility of adapting measures on the

water and sewer network with emphasis on climate change and research on the possibilities of simulating risks concerning drinking water supply.

During the year, we also continued in several international partnerships that resulted in the submission of research projects under Horizon 2020 and Interreg V-A Slovakia – Hungary programs. The aim is to exchange the experience and know-how of employees, to make the Water Museum more attractive with new exhibits and to raise awareness concerning importance of drinking water among students and general public by organizing of educational and training events.

In the next period, we plan to continue engaging in development and research activities supported by national and international schemes, aligning the environment with new legislative requirements, efficiently introducing trends emerging within industry 4.0 and system solutions to enhance process support to achieve the customer-oriented settings in the network industries.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The core activity of BVS is to operate the public water systems, public sewer systems, including water resources and wastewater treatment plants in the Bratislava Region, and partially in the Trnava Region and the Trenčín Region.

The essential prerequisite for providing high quality water management services is ensuring good condition and maintaining sufficient capacity within the operated infrastructure.

BVS provides for renovation, reconstruction and modernization of public water systems, public sewer systems, water resources and water treatment plants and their faultless operation.

BVS develops new structures in line with the development plans of the towns, villages and Bratislava municipalities, for which it performs special activities.

BVS's investment activities are based on the operating condition of its water mains, sewer systems and water treatment plants and the need to ensure they conform to the parameters set by the applicable legislation and limits for wastewater effluent set by EU Directives as well as the documents "Strategy and Modernization of Water Utility System Infrastructure at BVS, a.s." and "Programme for Lowering Losses from Water Mains". These strategic goals are reflected in the construction projects and other projects included in the Company's investment plans and capital construction programme.

The planned funds for investments and capital construction projects by BVS for 2016 were approved up to a total of € 25,981,099.

In 2016 the company met the approved plan of investments and capital construction by spending € 25,467,296, i.e. 98.02% of the total planned annual expenditure of € 25,981,099, of which the total spending on the structures amounted to € 20,987,355, i.e. 94.27% of the total planned annual expenditure of € 22,262,598.

Fulfilment of the investment and capital construction plans of BVS for (in €)

	Depreciation	Sources of EU, SB	Total
Reconstructions and new investments – implementation in 2016	20,987,355	0	20,987,355
Total structures	20,987,355	0	20,987,355
Other items in capital construction	4,479,941	0	4,479,941
Total	25,467,296	0	25,467,296

In 2016 the following structures were completed:

- Bratislava, reconstruction of water mains DN 500 and DN 600 at Nábr. arm. gen. L. Svobodu;
- Bratislava, reconstruction of water mains from Galanta line up to 1st pressure zone;
- Senica – Holíč, interconnection of water mains, Phase II – Radošovce – Senica – VDJ Sotina + LV connection, VDJ Sobotište + LV connection, “B” discharge pipes;
- Reconstruction water pipeline in Modra;
- Stupava, reconstruction of water supply system;
- Senica – Holíč, interconnection of water mains, Phase II – “A” supply pipeline, interconnection of VDJ Hrebeň –Prietržka junction;
- Bratislava, Botanická ul., reconstruction of sewer collector A VIII. – Phase II;
- CWWTP Vrakuňa, reconstruction of water mains network;
- CWWTP Vrakuňa, division of sludge trough and related works;
- WTP Petržalka, reconstruction of structures in order to ensure workplace health and safety and extending the life of existing objects, increasing the efficiency of technological cleaning process;
- Dubová – water mains Novosadská ul., access road to sewer pumper station and WWTP Modra – redevelopment works of the existing reservoirs;
- Vajnory, vacuum sewer, modernisation of structures from the previous phases, Phase II;
- WWTP Petržalka, reconstruction and modernisation of entry pumping station;
- MČ Čunovo – water supply;
- Jarovce, Rusovce, Čunovo, sewer collection systems in towns, Phase III, Part IV, sewer and reconstruction of water mains Rusovce;
- Modra Harmony – sewer;
- CWWTP Vrakuňa, complete reconstruction of the administrative building.

Projects co-financed from the Cohesion Fund and the state budget (SB) under the Operational Program Environment – INVESTMENT IN YOUR FUTURE:

“Wastewater collection from the Danube Valley of the Bratislava Region”

- Increasing intensity and modernisation of CWWTP Vrakuňa, 2nd construction project (20,198,964 €)
- Increasing intensity and modernisation of WWTP Petržalka, 2nd construction project (8,572,860 €)

With regard to the construction in question it is intended to provide increased efficiency of wastewater treatment to meet the legislative requirements for the removal of nutrients and phosphorus in treated waste water in accordance with the European legislation.

The wastewater collection and disposal also addresses wastewater treatment in a part of the Capital City of Bratislava, belonging to the borderline Danube River Basin, though also partially sanitary wastewater pumped to Bratislava from the Little Carpathians (from Pezinok).

The project deals with modernisation of the biological degree:

- CWWTP in Vrakuňa,
- WWTP in Petržalka.

Project implementation commenced on 8 November 2013. The works were completed in November 2015. After granting the permit to use the competent District Authority issued the permit to trial operation which commenced in February 2016 (when the permit became legally effective).

“Completion of Sewer System and WWTP in the Town of Modra“ (8,817,305 €)

The project co-financed from the Cohesion Fund and the state budget - Operational Programme Environment, consists of reconstruction of WWTP Modra, construction of sanitary sewer system in Modra and a wastewater collection system in Dubová. The works were commenced on 30 June 2014 and completed in December 2015. Subsequently the structures were granted permit to use and since 31 December 2016 they have been in one-year trial operation.

Projects co-financed from the Cohesion Fund and the state budget (SB) under the Operational Program Environment Quality – INVESTMENT IN YOUR FUTURE:

„WWTP Rohožník – reconstruction and modernisation“ (estimated amount of 2,850,800 €)

As a part of the project, improvement of wastewater treatment efficiency will be addressed in order to meet the legal requirements for the removal of nutrients and phosphorus in treated waste water in accordance with European legislation.

The project will be co-financed from the EU funds. The application for non-repayable financial contribution was filed to the Ministry of Environment SR on 30 September 2015. The Ministry approved the application in January 2016 in the total amount of NRCF of € 2,411,192. On 31 December 2016 selection of the contractor was carried out under the public procurement process – assessment of the fulfilment of the participation criteria.

In the preparation and construction of the individual structures, BVS applies the state-of-the-art information technologies to ensure their proper use in the system of water mains and sewerage systems from the central dispatching.



Európska únia

Európsky fond regionálneho rozvoja



operačný program | životné prostredie

INVESTMENT IN YOUR FUTURE

PROSPECTS OF MODERNIZING WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE OF BVS

In modernising its water management infrastructure, BVS has been focusing on the existing condition of the assets it uses for its core business activities (public water mains and public sewer systems). One of the key priorities is to keep the existing assets in good condition, which is achieved by an ongoing restoration. Our commitment to keep the existing water management infrastructure in good condition is integrally related to the task of modernizing the system for this infrastructure. This aim is directed toward attaining optimum solutions in water production and distribution as well as in wastewater collection and treatment, while achieving sufficient capacity to satisfy demands for land development, in both cases with economic benefits.

Priorities in the water supply system modernization are as follows:

- achieving water capacities missing for reliable satisfaction of current requirements for drinking water supply while taking into consideration outlook needs,
- subsidizing the deficit areas, or areas with problematic local sources,
- optimizing the use of springs with the energy-saving gravitation distribution of water to consumers,
- optimizing the drinking water supplying process by making use of water sources and water distribution more effective by gradual implementation of the integrated management system and central technological dispatching,
- ensuring alternative solutions of water supply in emergency situations.

Modernisation of the water supply system is focused on implementation of the following concepts:

The current concept of continued use of the water sources in the Danube valley for the city of Bratislava in the long term, as these sources are very suitably located on city land or in its immediate vicinity. The local water sources in Záhorie and the Little Carpathian Region are not sufficient due to their capacity and quality. Therefore this water is currently supplanted to a significant degree by higher quality and more plentiful ground water (water sources from the Danube valley). The eccentric location of these water sources in relation to the location of consumers outside the city of Bratislava, additional water piping capacity needs to be built. So far the distribution lines have been constructed from Bratislava to Záhorie (up to Malacky) and to the Podhorie region (to Pezinok, Modra and Senec). Keeping this in mind, we plan to build further distribution facilities to optimize supply to the Little Carpathian Region from the eastern part of Bratislava (a new water line Rača to Pezinok-Grinava and reconstruction and expansion of water mains capacity from Podunajské Biskupice – Bernolákovo – Grinava, as well as Bernolákovo – Senec), resp. to optimize supply to Záhorie not only from the western section of Bratislava (increasing the accumulation in Lamač for Záhorie), but also from the eastern, especially by transporting the water through Little Carpathia (water line Jarovce – Podunajské Biskupice – Rača – Marianka, local connection in Záhorie between Rohožník – Plavecké Podhradie, resp. Malacky – Sekule, resp. Kúty).

Particular solutions:

- connecting the eastern and western sections of the water supply systems in coordination with the zero bypass of Bratislava as a part of highway D4,
- water supply for the north-western development zone of Bratislava,
- securing distribution lines to supply Záhorie from the Bratislava water system,
- watermains connecting Rohožník and Plavecké Podhradie and the related establishment of an enhancing station for Malacky,
- water supply between Malacky – Sekule (Kúty),
- completion of the Zohor – Suchohrad – Malacky supply line,
- completion of extending and connecting in the water source system Holdošov mlyn,
- in the event of unfavourable developments in water stocks and economic profitability or in the event of contingencies and crisis scenarios, activating Malacky – Kúty or Kúty – Holíč water mains,
- set of facilities and measures for optimising the use of springs,
- set of waterworks facilities for the reliable drinking water supply in Bratislava-Kramáre and Koliba,
- drinking water supply to potential developing urban areas of Bratislava – locations of Lamačská Brána, Záhorská Bystrica, Marianka, Vajnory, Vinohrady, Južné Mesto, Jarovce, Rusovce and Čunovo,
- modernizing the water system in the eastern part of Bratislava and around Pezinok and Senec (reconstruction and of water mains running between Podunajské Biskupice, Bernolákovo, Pezinok-Grinava and Bernolákovo – Senec, the water mains between Bratislava Rača and Pezinok-Grinava and additional connections and lowerline loops),
- optimisation of an integrated management system and the central technology dispatching.

Current and anticipated total water reserves, for which BVS is responsible, look to be positive. In order to preserve this favourable condition, consistent protection of the water sources (WS) is necessary and resolving the cases of deteriorated quality of water in the sources is also required (e.g. WS Kalinkovo by water treatment); in addition, expansion of WS Rusovce – Ostrovné lúčky and WS Šamorín to increase the degree of diversification of sources and back-up of power supply. This also raises the question of using water source capacity beyond anticipated demand where BVS operates and covering the needs of neighbouring regions.

Priorities in wastewater collection system modernization include:

- achieving sewer capacity to reliably meet the current demand for wastewater collection while considering future needs,
- providing wastewater treatment in compliance with current legislation and in line with current land development,
- reduction in the quantity of ballast water in public sewers (inflows of groundwater and surface water runoff - rainwater and surface water),
- optimizing the wastewater collection process by gradually completing the integrated management system and central technical dispatching.

Modernisation of wastewater collection systems is focused on the concept of centralizing the wastewater treatment process, which is efficient in the event of the Pezinok area as well as the municipalities of Most pri Bratislave and Malinovo, Zálesie, with a connection to the left bank sewer system in Bratislava with the shared Bratislava-Vrakuňa wastewater treatment plant. The same scheme applies to the shared Hamuliakovo water treatment plant for group sewers, or also for the planned sewer system in municipalities in Senica – Holíč region with shared wastewater treatment plant Holíč. In other cases, independent sewers with a separate wastewater treatment plant will continue to be used with possible connections to a low number of satellite neighbourhoods around smaller towns.

Particular measures:

- modernisation of sewer networks (in Bratislava mainly reconstruction of the critical sections of the main collectors rainwater, tanks in the catchment areas of the collectors B, C; relief chamber at collector AIX, elimination of effluent surface waters from suburban areas, the sewer system of developing areas in the eastern part of Bratislava – completion of rainwater tanks in Rača, connecting collector E with KCHOV II, sewer collectors SB, SC in the catchment area WWTP Devínska Nová Ves; outside Bratislava in particular pressure sewer piping between Rovinka – Dunajská Lužná and Miloslavov – Dunajská Lužná in the catchment area of WWTP Hamuliakovo),
- modernisation of WWTP Hamuliakovo to ensure sufficient capacity covering the needs of territorial development,
- modernization of water treatment plants in order to increase capacity to cover land development demands and to ensure appropriate technology: Rohožník, Gbely, Smrdáky,
- optimisation of an integrated management system and the central technology dispatching.

For documenting optimal concepts we have recently ensured different studies, the most essential out of them is the review of sewer network Bernolákovo – Ivanka pri Dunaji.

In general, BVS's strategy in the area of modernization of the water management infrastructure is conceived with regard to basic EU documents (in general terms it is a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2000/60/EC, in the area of wastewater collection and treatment: Council Directive No. 91/271/EEC and in the area of the quality of drinking water: Council Directive No. 98/83/EC), as transposed into national legislation (in particular Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Water, and Act No. 442/2002 Coll. on Public Water Mains and Public Sewer Systems) as well as in other strategic national documents.

SUCCESSFUL PERIODICAL IMS AUDIT

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s. introduced the integrated management system as a voluntary tool for the application of effective, integrated, systematic and procedural management of the organisation in accordance with international standards ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. BVS is the holder of the quality management certificates ISO 9001:2008 and environmental management ISO 14001:2004 from 2011.

In the middle of 2016 the company underwent the periodic audit of the integrated management system conducted by the certification company DNV GL Business Assurance Slovakia s.r.o.

The periodic audit reviewed and assessed in detail the documentation of the company, efficiency of the processes and performance of the corrective actions and tasks from previous audits, as well as compliance with legal requirements imposed on the BVS and the requirements under the standards ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.

Audit represents a tool for checking and monitoring the current status of the quality policy and environmental policy in the company, which allows to identify potential problem areas in the functioning of the company. For the identified deficiencies corrective actions and tasks are determined, which can improve the processes and activities and proactive approach to addressing existing and/or potential problems.

The audit was focused on:

- Efficiency of managing the environmental aspects
- Proactive customer policy, customer relations

Audit results:

- Number of discrepancies identified during the audit: 0
- Number of observations identified during the audit: 12
- Number of opportunities for improvement identified during the audit: 9

Conclusion of audit:

Based on the results of the periodic audit, during which no discrepancies were identified, certificates ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 remain valid until mid-2017. To keep certificates in the next period, the company will have to undergo a recertification audit in 2017.

For BVS the integrated management system represents the commitment for the future, especially in the field of environmental protection, compliance with environmental and other obligations that result for the company from its unique position in the market given the nature of the product and its particular significance. The certificates are binding for the company which must continue to build a customer-oriented company and to provide professional and quality services with an emphasis on high satisfaction of its customers.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATE-
MENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2016

	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Long-term tangible assets	8	480,839,448	476,972,462
Intangible assets and other assets	9	2,342,290	2,236,245
Other long-term assets		6,639	6,639
Total non-current assets		483,188,376	479,215,346
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,796,327	1,916,745
Trade receivables and other receivables	6	14,928,773	19,976,148
Income tax asset		281,110	0
Cash and cash equivalents	5	29,091,034	33,621,339
Total current assets		46,087,243	55,514,232
Total assets		529,275,619	534,729,578
Liabilities and equity			
Equity			
Share capital		279,438,597	279,438,597
Legal reserve fund and other funds		65,628,383	59,264,897
Retained earnings		10,519,122	20,008,773
Total equity		255,586,102	358,712,267
Non-controlling interest		8,433,780	8,289,531
Total equity and non-controlling interest		364,019,882	367,001,798
Long-term payables			
Loans and borrowings	13	72,785,715	79,571,429
Provisions	15	3,360,840	7,499,677
Deferred revenues	11	46,885,073	42,650,392
Pension liabilities	14	1,077,512	839,535
Deferred tax liability	10	7,384,176	7,161,077
Other long-term payables	12	3,812,202	2,703,549
Total long-term payables		135,305,518	140,425,659
Short-term payables			
Trade payables and other payables	11, 12	23,161,989	20,516,407
Loans and borrowings	13	6,788,230	6,785,714
Income tax liability		0	0
Total short-term payables		29,950,218	27,302,121
Total equity and liabilities		529,275,619	534,729,578

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of 31 December

	Note	2016	2015 (original)	2015 (corrected)
Sales	17	89,492,576	95,876,181	87,677,042
Consumption of water, other materials and utilities		-15,702,923	-16,813,017	-16,813,017
Wages and salaries	18	-25,707,849	-24,731,508	-24,731,508
Depreciation, amortisation and change of provision for liabilities	8, 9	-23,454,956	-22,088,283	-22,088,283
Services	19	-37,538,354	-28,349,687	-28,349,687
Other operating costs/revenues	20	14,508,606	1,898,111	10,097,250
Net operating costs		-87,895,477	-90,084,384	-81,885,245
Operating profit		1,597,099	5,791,797	5,791,797
Financial revenues		85,061	47,046	47,046
Financial costs		-985,627	-898,000	-898,000
Net financial costs		-900,565	-850,954	-850,954
Profit before tax		696,534	4,940,843	4,940,843
Income tax	21	468,000	1,390,291	1,390,291
Profit for the current period		228,534	3,550,552	3,550,552
Other comprehensive income		0		
Comprehensive income for the current period		228,534	3,550,552	3,550,552
Profit and comprehensive income attributable to:				
Parent company owners		-745,897	2,629,844	2,629,844
Minority interests		974,431	920,708	920,708

Consolidated statement of changes in equity in €

	Share capital	Legal and other funds	Total retained earnings	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2015	279,438,597	64,575,158	14,296,515	358,310,270	7,992,561	366,232,831
Profit	-		2,629,844	2,629,844	920,708	3,550,552
Contribution to reserve and other funds	-	247,539	(247,539)	-		-
Contribution to social fund			(125,000)	(125,000)		(125,000)
Dividends paid out			(2,102,847)	(2,102,847)	(553,738)	(2,656,585)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	279,438,597	64,822,697	14,450,973	358,712,267	8,289,531	367,001,798
Profit			(745,897)	(745,897)	974,431	228,534
Contribution to reserve and other funds		805,686	(805,686)	-		-
Contribution to social fund			(180,268)	(180,268)		(180,268)
Dividends paid out			(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)	(830,182)	(3,030,182)
Balance as of 31 December 2016	279,438,597	65,628,383	10,519,122	355,586,102	8,433,780	364,019,882

Consolidated cash flow statement as of 31 December 2016 in €

		As of 31 December	
	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities	22	22,671,834	48,596,120
Tax refunds (+)/Tax paid (-)		-1,338,243	-1,177,317
Interest paid		-908,849	-810,448
Interest received		85,061	47,047
Net cash flows from operating activities		20,509,803	46,655,402
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		-15,417,650	-68,320,562
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		5,431	115,197
Net cash flows from investing activities		-15,412,219	-68,205,365
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		-6,783,199	1,604,508
Dividends paid out		-2,844,691	-2,102,847
Net cash flows from financing activities		-9,627,890	-498,339
Net cash flows		-4,530,306	-22,048,302
Net income of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	5	33,621,339	57,596,979
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	5	29,091,033	33,621,339

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Akcionárom, dozornej rade a predstavenstvu spoločnosti Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.:

SPRÁVA Z AUDITU KONSOLIDOVANEJ ÚČTOVNEJ ZÁVIERKY

Názor

Uskutočnili sme audit konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky spoločnosti Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s. a jej dcérskych spoločností (ďalej len „skupina“), ktorá zahŕňa konsolidovaný výkaz o finančnej situácii k 31. decembru 2016, konsolidovaný výkaz komplexného výsledku, konsolidovaný výkaz zmien vo vlastnom imaní a konsolidovaný výkaz peňažných tokov za rok, ktorý sa skončil k uvedenému dátumu, a poznámky, ktoré obsahujú súhrn významných účtovných zásad a účtovných metód.

Podľa nášho názoru, priložená konsolidovaná účtovná závierka poskytuje pravdivý a verný obraz konsolidovanej finančnej situácie skupiny k 31. decembru 2016 a konsolidované výsledky jej hospodárenia a konsolidované peňažné toky za rok, ktorý sa skončil k uvedenému dátumu, v súlade s Medzinárodnými štandardmi finančného výkazníctva v znení prijatom Európskou úniou (EÚ).

Základ pre názor

Audit sme uskutočnili v súlade s Medzinárodnými auditorskými štandardmi. Naša zodpovednosť podľa týchto štandardov sa bližšie uvádza v odseku Zodpovednosť audítora za audit konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky. Od skupiny sme nezávislí podľa ustanovení zákona č. 423/2015 Z. z. o štatutárnom audite a o zmene a doplnení zákona č. 431/2002 Z. z. o účtovníctve v znení neskorších predpisov (ďalej len „zákon o štatutárnom audite“) týkajúcich sa etiky vrátane Etického kódexu audítora, ktoré sú relevantné pre náš audit konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky, a splnili sme aj ostatné požiadavky týchto ustanovení týkajúcich sa etiky. Sme presvedčení, že získané auditorské dôkazy poskytujú dostatočný a vhodný základ pre náš názor.

Zodpovednosť štatutárneho orgánu za konsolidovanú účtovnú závierku

Štatutárny orgán spoločnosti zodpovedá za zostavenie a verné zobrazenie konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky v súlade s Medzinárodnými štandardmi finančného výkazníctva v znení prijatom EÚ, a za interné kontroly, ktoré štatutárny orgán spoločnosti považuje za potrebné pre zostavenie konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky, aby neobsahovala významné nesprávosti, či už v dôsledku podvodu alebo chyby.

Pri zostavovaní konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky štatutárny orgán zodpovedá za zhodnotenie schopnosti skupiny nepretržite pokračovať vo svojej činnosti, za opísanie skutočnosti týkajúcich sa nepretržitého pokračovania v činnosti, ak je to potrebné, a za použitie predpokladu nepretržitého pokračovania v činnosti v účtovníctve, ibaže by mal v úmysle skupinu zlikvidovať alebo ukončiť jej činnosť, alebo by nemal inú reálnu možnosť než tak urobiť.

Zodpovednosť audítora za audit konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky

Našou zodpovednosťou je získať primerané uistenie, či konsolidovaná účtovná závierka ako celok neobsahuje významné nesprávosti, či už v dôsledku podvodu alebo chyby, a vydať správu audítora, ktorá obsahuje názor audítora. Primerané uistenie predstavuje vysoký stupeň uistenia, ale nie záruku, že audit vykonaný podľa Medzinárodných auditorských štandardov vždy odhalí prípadnú významnú nesprávosť. Nesprávosti môžu vzniknúť v dôsledku podvodu alebo chyby a považujú sa za významné, ak by bolo opodstatnené očakávať, že jednotlivito alebo v súhrne ovplyvnia ekonomické rozhodnutia používateľov, ktoré boli prijaté na základe tejto konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky. V rámci auditu v súlade s Medzinárodnými auditorskými štandardmi uplatňujeme odborný úsudok a zachovávame profesionálny skepticizmus počas celého auditu. Okrem toho:

- Identifikujeme a posudzujeme riziká významnej nesprávosti konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky, či už v dôsledku podvodu alebo chyby, navrhujeme a vykonávame auditorské postupy reagujúce na tieto riziká a získavame auditorské dôkazy, ktoré sú dostatočné a vhodné na poskytnutie základu pre názor audítora. Riziko neodhalenia významnej nesprávosti v dôsledku podvodu je vyššie ako riziko v dôsledku chyby, pretože podvod môže zahŕňať tajnú dohodu, falšovanie, úmyselné vynechanie, nepravdivé vyhlásenie alebo obdienenie internej kontroly.
- Oboznamujeme sa s internými kontrolami relevantnými pre audit, aby sme mohli navrhnúť auditorské postupy vhodné za daných okolností, ale nie aby sme vyjadrili názor na efektívnosť interných kontrol skupiny.
- Hodnotíme vhodnosť použitých účtovných zásad a účtovných metód, ako aj primeranosť účtovných odhadov a súvisiacich informácií zverejnených štatutárnym orgánom.
- Predkladáme záver o tom, či štatutárny orgán vhodne používa účtovnú zásadu nepretržitého pokračovania v činnosti, a na základe získaných auditorských dôkazov záver o tom, či existuje významná neistota v súvislosti s udalosťami alebo okolnosťami, ktoré by mohli významne spochybniť schopnosť skupiny nepretržite pokračovať v činnosti. Ak dospejeme k záveru, že významná neistota existuje, sme povinní upozorniť v našej správe audítora na súvisiace informácie uvedené v konsolidovanej účtovnej závierke alebo, ak sú takéto zverejnené informácie nedostatočné, modifikovať náš názor. Naše závery však vychádzajú z auditorských dôkazov získaných do dátumu vydania našej správy audítora. Budúce udalosti alebo okolnosti však môžu spôsobiť, že skupina prestane pokračovať v nepretržitej činnosti.
- Hodnotíme celkovú prezentáciu, štruktúru a obsah konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky vrátane zverejnených informácií, ako aj to, či konsolidovaná účtovná závierka verne zobrazuje uskutočnené transakcie a udalosti.
- Získavame dostatočné a vhodné auditorské dôkazy o finančných údajoch účtovných jednotiek alebo ich obchodných aktivitách v rámci skupiny pre účely vyjadrenia názoru na konsolidovanú účtovnú závierku. Zodpovedáme za vedenie, kontrolu a realizáciu auditu skupiny. Ostávame výhradne zodpovední za náš názor audítora.

SPRÁVA K ĎALŠÍM POŽIADAVKÁM ZÁKONOV A INÝCH PRÁVNÝCH PREDPISOV

Správa k informáciám, ktoré sa uvádzajú vo výročnej správe

Štatutárny orgán je zodpovedný za informácie uvedené vo výročnej správe zostavenej podľa požiadaviek zákona o účtovníctve č. 431/2002 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov (ďalej len „zákon o účtovníctve“). Náš vyššie uvedený názor na konsolidovanú účtovnú závierku sa nevzťahuje na iné informácie vo výročnej správe.

V súvislosti s auditom konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky sme zodpovední za oboznámenie sa s informáciami uvedenými vo výročnej správe a za vyhodnotenie, či tieto informácie nie sú vo významnom nesúlade s konsolidovanou účtovnou závierkou alebo našimi poznatkami, ktoré sme získali počas auditu konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky, alebo sa inak zdajú byť významne nesprávne.

Vyhodnotili sme, či výročná správa spoločnosti obsahuje informácie, ktorých uvedenie vyžaduje zákon o účtovníctve. Podľa nášho názoru, na základe prác vykonaných počas auditu konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky:

- informácie uvedené vo výročnej správe zostavenej za rok 2016 sú v súlade s konsolidovanou účtovnou závierkou za daný rok,
- výročná správa obsahuje informácie podľa zákona o účtovníctve.

Okrem toho, na základe našich poznatkov o skupine a jej situácii, ktoré sme získali počas auditu konsolidovanej účtovnej závierky, sme povinní uviesť, či sme zistili významné nesprávosti vo výročnej správe, ktorú sme obdržali pred dátumom vydania tejto správy audítora. V tejto súvislosti neexistujú zistenia, ktoré by sme mali uviesť.

Bratislava 2. júna 2017


Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licencia SKAu č. 014


Ing. Peter Jaroš, FCCA
zodpovedný audítor
Licencia UDVA č. 1047



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

About the company

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., (Corporate ID No.: 35 850 370) was established in line with Resolution No. 853 on Privatisation, issued by the Ministry of Administration and Privatisation of the National Property of the Slovak Republic on 2 October 2002, namely by transformation of the state-owned Vodárne a kanalizácie, and a part of the state-owned Západoslovenské vodárne a kanalizácie. The company was incorporated upon registration in the Commercial Register on 7 January 2003 (Commercial Register of the District Court Bratislava I in Bratislava, Section: Sa, File No. 3080/B).

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., (hereinafter “BVS” or “Company”) is a joint stock company in the Slovak Republic. The Company’s registered office is in Bratislava, Prešovská ulica 48. The core activities of the Company include operation of public water mains and sewer system in Bratislava, Senica and Záhorie.

The majority shareholder of the company is public administration entity – the Capital City of the Slovak Republic Bratislava.

Liability of the company

The Company has no unlimited liability in any other company.

The reason for and method of preparing the financial statements

These consolidated financial statements are annual consolidated financial statements for Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., in line with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. The annual consolidated financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as approved by the European Union (“EU”). The annual consolidated financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 using the going concern assumption.

1.1 Information on consolidated unit

The Company exerts dominant influence and is a parent company with shares in the following companies:

Name of company	Registered office	Business activities	Ownership interest	Ownership relationship
Infra Services, a. s.	Hraničná 10, Bratislava	servicing activities for water mains and sewer systems	51%	subsidiary
BIOENERGY, a. s.	Prešovská 48, Bratislava	production of heat and electricity from biomass	100%	subsidiary

Infra Services, a. s., and BIONERGY, a. s., are the subsidiaries of Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s. Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., prepares the consolidated financial statements for both companies of the consolidated unit.

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., together with its subsidiaries are referred to as the “Group” in these consolidated financial statements.

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., or its subsidiaries do not have unlimited liability in any other reporting entities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of the entity of Public Administration of the Capital City of SR Bratislava and they are included in the summary financial statements of the Public Administration. These consolidated financial statements are available for inspection directly at the headquarters of that company.

In 2016 the Group had 1,133 employees on average, of which 175 were managers (2015: 1,131 employees on average, of which 176 were managers).

2. Overview of the main accounting principles and methods

The basic accounting principles and methods applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements are described below. The methods are applied consistently during all reported periods, unless specified otherwise.

2.1 Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statement

The company’s consolidated financial statements for the previous reporting period were approved by the company’s annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2016.

These consolidated financial statements are available in the company’s registered office.

The Slovak Act on Accounting (Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended) requires that the Group prepare the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2016 in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) valid in the European Union.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in line with IFRS valid in the European Union using the Group as a going concern assumption. The Group applies all IFRS and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter the “IASB”) valid in the EU as of 31 December 2016.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the current principle and the going concern assumption. The consolidated financial statements were prepared using the historical cost principle.

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in line with IFRS valid in the EU requires the use of the accounting estimates and management’s judgement in applying the accounting procedures to problematic transactions. In the process of applying the accounting methods the management also adopts certain other critical decisions. The areas that require higher level decision-making or that are more complex, or areas with assumptions and estimates significant to the consolidated financial statements are specified in note 4.

In preparing the financial statements in line with IFRS it is necessary to use estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from such estimates.

The calendar year is the reporting period.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro – “€”. The values are reported in whole numbers without decimal places.

2.1.1 Changes in the accounting principles and reporting

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with accounting principles used in the consolidated financial statements of 31 December 2015, except for a few minor modifications in the classification of certain items in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, of which none has a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In 2016 the Company made a change in the recognition of revenues from the capitalisation of its own activities for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets, which is presented on line 07 - Other operating revenues (in 2015 on line 01 - Revenues). The change in recognition has the following effect on the lines of the income statement:

(in €)	Note	31 December 2016	31 December 2015 (original)	31 December 2015 (corrected)
Sales	17	89,492,576	95,876,181	87,677,042
Other operating costs/revenues	20	14,508,606	1,898,111	10,097,250

The following amendments to the existing standards and the new interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the EU apply to the current reporting period:

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”** – Investment entities: Applying the Consolidation exception, adopted by EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”** – Accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation adopted by EU on 24 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”** – Disclosure initiative improvements adopted by EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” and IAS 38 “Intangible Assets”** – Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation adopted by EU on 2 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” and IAS 41 “Agriculture”** – Bearer plants adopted by EU on 23 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”** – Plans of the defined benefits: contributions of employees adopted by EU on 17 December 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),

- **Amendments to IAS 27 “Separate Financial State”** – Equity method method in the separate financial statements adopted by EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- **Amendments to various standards “Improvements to IFRS IFRS (2010 – 2012 cycle)”** resulting from the annual quality improvement of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38), with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarify wording adopted by EU on 17 December 2014 (amendments will apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),
- **Amendments to various standards “Improvements to IFRS (2012 – 2014 cycle)”** resulting from the annual quality improvement of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34), with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarify wording adopted by EU on 15 December 2015 (amendments will apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

The application of these amendments to existing standards did not lead to any material changes in the financial statements.

At the date of approval of these financial statements IASB issued and the EU approved for issue the following amendments to the existing standards, not yet effective:

- **IFRS 9 „Financial Instruments“** adopted by EU on 22 November 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- **IFRS 15 „Revenue from Contracts with Customers“ and Amendments to IFRS 15 „Effective Date of IFRS 15“** adopted by EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except for the following standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretations, which were not approved for use in EU (the effective dates above

relate to IFRS, as amended):

- **IFRS 14 „Regulatory Deferral Accounts“** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) – The European Commission has decided not to initiate the process of approval of this interim standard and waits for its final wording,
- **IFRS 16 „Leases“** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- **Amendments to IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”** – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- **Amendments to IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”** – Applying IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 or if IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” is applied for the first time),
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”** – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and other amendments (deferred indefinitely until the completed project examining the equity method),
- **Amendments to IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”** – Explanation of IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- **Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”** – Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
- **Amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes”** – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),

- **Amendments to IAS 40 “Investment Property”** – Transfers of Investment Property (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),

- **Amendments to various standards “Improvements to IFRS (2014 – 2016 cycle)”** resulting from the annual quality improvement of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 12 and IAS 28) with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarify wording (amendments to IFRS 12 related to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 related to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),

- **IFRIC 22 „Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration”** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Group anticipates that the adoption of these standards, revisions and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Based on the Group’s estimates, application of hedge accounting for the portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to **IAS 39 „Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”** would not significantly impact the financial statements, if applied as at the date of their preparation.

2.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the

acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of a subsidiary represents the fair value of assets transferred, shares issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of purchase. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition costs related to the acquisition are expensed. Any contingent consideration to be paid by the Group on the acquisition date measured at fair value.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of these transactions, which are regarded as an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss, or gain, or in other comprehensive income.

The excess of the costs of acquisition over the fair value of the Company’s share of the identifiable net assets acquired are recognized as goodwill. If the costs are lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated upon consolidation. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting principles and methods of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the principles and methods adopted by the Group.

Acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method of measuring assets and liabilities at fair value at the acquisition, and the acquisition date is determined by the settlement date. Revenues and expenses of companies acquired or disposed of during the accounting period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or up to the date they were sold.

Balances and intragroup transactions, including intra-group profits and unrealized profits and losses are eliminated unless

the losses indicate impairment of assets to which they relate. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Non-controlling interests represent the profit / loss and net assets that the Group does not own, and they are reported separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Acquisition of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the adjusted amount of non-controlling interests and acquisition of the investment value is recognised directly in equity.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional currency and presentation currency

The data in the Group's consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates („the functional currency“).

The financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros - „€“, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group in 2016 and 2015.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the expenses and revenues.

Items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is set. Exchange rate differences from trade receivables and payables as well as from borrowings are recorded as financial income

or expense.

2.4 Financial assets

(i) Investments and other financial assets

Under IAS 39 the financial assets are classified as the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, investments held to maturity or financial assets available for sale. Upon initial recognition the financial assets measured at fair value, which is, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, increased by costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. When the Group becomes a party to the contract for the first time, it examines whether or not this agreement contains an embedded derivative.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade settlement date, which is the date when the asset is delivered to the counterparty.

The Group classifies its financial assets at the time of initial recognition depending on their nature and purpose. Financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, loans and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments and derivative financial instruments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit/loss for the reporting period when the loans and receivables are derecognised or their value is impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(ii) Classification and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in an consolidated statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable and trade payables, other receivables and payables, long-term receivables, loans, borrowings, investments and receivables and debt obligations. The accounting policies on recognition and measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies found in this note.

Financial instruments (including compound financial instruments) are classified as assets, liabilities or equity in accordance with a contractual agreement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability are reported as expense or income as incurred. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity. In case of compound financial instruments the liability component is measured first, with the equity component being determined as a residual value. Financial instruments are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to realize the asset and settle the liability or both to set off.

Derecognition of financial assets takes place when the Group no longer controls the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset, which usually occurs when the instrument is sold, or all the cash flows attributable to the instrument are transferred to an independent third party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of the financial asset and retains control of the transferred asset, the Group recognises the retained assets and also recognises the commitment of the expected payments. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Group assesses whether there has been any impairment of the financial assets

or a group of financial assets. Impairment losses on a financial asset or group of financial assets are recognised only in the case when there is objective evidence of impairment on the basis of a loss event and this loss event significantly affects the estimated future cash flows of financial asset or group of financial assets.

Assets measured at amortised costs

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset must be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss must be recognised in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If in a subsequent period will reduce the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after recognition of the impairment loss, impairment losses recognised in prior periods is reversed using an allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit/loss for the period to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed

its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Loans and receivables are written off together with the corresponding adjustment in the event that there is no realistic prospect of their future recovery and all the security has already been monetized or transferred to the Group. If in the future there is a tax related to items written off, they are recognised in profit/loss for the reporting period.

2.5 Financial liabilities

The classification depends on the contractual provisions of the instrument and the intentions with which management entered into the contract.

Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. When a financial liability is recognised initially, the Group measures it at its fair net value of transaction costs that are directly attributable at the origination of the financial liability.

After initial recognition, the Group measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The gain or loss from financial liabilities is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the financial liability is derecognised.

Financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is removed from the Group's balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished – i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of recognising the cash flows

Cash includes cash and bank accounts. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to cash with a remaining maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition, for which there is an insignificant risk of any change in value.

2.7 Trade receivables and other receivables

After initial recognition the receivables are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method reduced by adjustment for doubtful debt. A provision is recognised in the profit/loss for the period when there is objective evidence (e.g. the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the invoice. Impaired debts are written off when deemed uncollectible.

Trade receivables are classified as current assets if they are expected to be earned in the ordinary course of the business cycle, which is a period equal to or shorter than 1 year. Otherwise, they are recognised as non-current assets.

2.8 Inventories

The inventories are reported at cost. The costs include costs of material, other direct costs and related overhead costs. If the acquisition or own cost of inventories is higher than their net realisable value as at the balance sheet date, the provision is made for inventories in the amount of the difference between their measurement in the accounting and their net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Measurement of inventory loss of subsidiaries is determined using the FIFO method (except for BIONERGY, which determines measurement of loss in inventories by weighted average, while such reporting has no significant effect on the consolidated financial statements).

The cost of own produced inventory consists of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of production overhead expenses including licence fee but without the cost of borrowings and loans. Unrealisable inventories are written off in full.

Construction contracts

Construction contracts – the contract agreements determine the terms and conditions of the individual contracts, which are entered into as the fixed price contracts or cost plus contracts.

Contract revenues include the price agreed in the contract. The revenues and the change in the price agreed in the contract if different scope of work is subsequently agreed, claim-sand incentive payments. Contract costs for accounting purposes include the direct costs associated with the construction contract, indirect costs attributable to the contract, and other costs, such as administrative expenses, the cost of research and development that can be attributed to the contract from the date of provision of the contract until its full compliance.

If the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, and there is a presumption that the contract will not be a loss, income and expense attributable to the accounting period are recognised using stage of completion method, whereby the degree of completion of the contract is determined cumulatively as of the date on which the financial statements as the ratio of actual costs incurred under the construction contract for the work performed and an updated budget of the total cost of the construction contract.

Contract costs are recognised in the period in which they arise. Costs incurred in the current year and related to future activity on the contract may not be included in the calculation of the stage of completion.

If at the reporting date the result of the construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue must be recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred provided it is probable that they will be recoverable in the relevant reporting period (“zero profit method”). Possibility of the reliable estimate of the construction contract is reassessed always as at the reporting date.

As at the reporting date the cumulative difference between the payments required for performance of the construction con-

tract and the value of the construction contract determined using the stage of completion method or zero profit method will be reported in the balance sheet as the net contract value with a corresponding entry to revenue.

The amounts required by the contractor for works performed under the construction contract are recognised as trade receivables with corresponding entry on the contract revenue. Advances received by the contractor prior to performance of the relevant work are reported as received advances or received long-term advances.

When at the balance sheet date it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss must be recognised as an expense immediately. The amount of such a loss is determined irrespective of whether work has commenced on the contract, the stage of completion of contract activity or the amount of profits expected to arise on other contracts which are not treated as a single construction contract.

An expected loss on the construction contract is recognised as other operating expenses. In the accounting period in which the loss on the construction contract is no longer probable, or it is likely that losses from construction contracts will be reduced or loss will be settled, a decrease in other operating expenses will be recognised.

2.9 Non-current tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at historical cost (or the carrying value of assets determined as at 1 May 1992) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. On sale or disposal of assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation are cleared and the gain or loss resulting from their sale or disposal is recognised in the profit / loss for the reporting period.

The initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location where it will be used and

condition necessary for it to be capable of operating, such as costs of loans and borrowings. The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located or if it is decided on decommissioning. Changes in estimates adjust the carrying amounts of non-current tangible assets. Expenses incurred after the tangible assets are put into use, for example costs of repairs and maintenance and overhead costs (excluding costs of regular maintenance and the cost of inspections), are charged to the profit/loss in the period in which they arise. Costs of regular maintenance and inspection are capitalized as a separate component of the related assets.

Long-term tangible assets included until 2013 are written off during the period corresponding to the period of expected generation of future economic utility. On the basis of the regulated framework, the Company can include depreciation into the water and sewer rates during a period established by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries. Actual technical lifespan differs and is normally longer (for water utility infrastructure and equipment: 20-50 years) but the Group anticipates that the economic utility of such assets will not be exhausted at the end of the depreciation period approved by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries for the purpose of establishing the tariff. For this reason these assets will remain in use even after they have been fully depreciated. Depreciation commences in the month the asset was put into use. Land and works of art are not depreciated. Long-term tangible assets included in 2013 are written off according to the depreciation plan, drawn up based on the expected period of their use corresponding to consumption of future economic utility from assets and actual technical lifespan.

Assets under construction represent items of property, plant and equipment and recognised at cost. It includes cost of property, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Assets under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready to use. Lands owned as at the date of establishment of the Company were recognised in the values under the legislation in force at the time of its registration in the Commercial Register. The values are considered the acquisition cost. Lands are recognised at cost adjusted for impairment. Lands are not depreciated.

Depreciation period set under the regulatory framework, depreciation methods and depreciation rates of the long-term tangible assets are as follows:

	Expected period of use in years method	Depreciation method	Annual depreciation rate in %
Property			
Buildings	20 – 50	linear	2.00 – 5.00
Water network	12 – 100	linear	1.00 – 8.33
Sewer network	12 – 100	linear	1.00 – 8.33
Separate tangible assets			
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4 – 17	linear	5.88 – 25.00
Vehicles	4 – 6	linear	16.66 – 25.00

Long term tangible assets

The most significant part of assets is represented by property, plant and equipment relating to the production infrastructure, drinking water distribution and supply and wastewater collection and treatment.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are fully reflected in the income statement.

Expenditure relating to items of property, plant and equipment at the time they are put into use, increase their carrying amount only when the Group can expect future economic benefits in excess of their original performance. All other expenditure is expensed as repairs and maintenance expenses to the period on an accrual basis.

The carrying amount of the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Each component of an item of non-current assets with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The Group allocates the proportionate amount initially recognized as an item of non-current assets to its significant components and each such component is depreciated separately.

Assets that are retired or otherwise disposed of are eliminated from the balance sheet along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation.

2.10 Non-current intangible assets

If intangible asset is acquired separately, it is recognised at cost, if an intangible asset is acquired in a business combination, the cost of that intangible asset is its fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of an intangible asset will reflect expectations about the probability that the expected future economic benefits embodied in the asset will flow to the Group

and the cost of such asset can be reliably estimated.

Upon initial recognition the cost model applies to the collective intangible assets. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are either finite or indefinite. Assets with finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. Time and depreciation method are reviewed annually at the end of the accounting period. Intangible assets, excluding development costs, generated internally are not capitalized and expenses are charged against profits in the year in which they arise. Intangible assets are tested annually for impairment, either individually or at the level of cash-generating unit. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis, adjustments, if necessary, are performed prospectively.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred for the development of an individual project are capitalized if there is reasonable assurance of their future returns. After initial recognition of the development costs the cost model is used, which requires that the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. In the development stage the costs are not depreciated. While the assets are not put into use, the audit of reduction in the carrying value of development costs is made annually or more frequently if, during the period there is an indication that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The Group does not have intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Non-current intangible assets are depreciated as follows:

	Expected period of use in years	Depreciation method	Annual depreciation rate in %
Software	4 - 5	linear	20 - 25
Software – project documentation binding assignment (based on contract)	5	linear	20
Royalties (licences)	3 - 20	linear	5 - 33.33

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised in the income statement for the reporting period in which they incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique

software products controlled by the Group are capitalised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available;
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised in the income statement for the reporting period in which they incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed four years.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

For non-current intangible assets and property, plant and equipment it must be assessed whether impairment of assets occurred, if annual review is required or if events or changes indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. Loss on impairment of assets is recognised in the profit/loss for the reporting period in the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is either the net selling price of the

property or its value in use, whichever is higher. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of assets at market price, while value in use is the present value of estimated net future cash flows of the permanent use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For each item of property the estimate of the recoverable amount is done or, if not possible, it is performed for the cash-generating unit. At the end of each reporting period the Group assesses whether there is an indicator of impairment or expiration of the previously recognised impairment. The recognised impairment may be derecognised only when there are changes in the assumptions under which it was created. Derecognition is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable value or residual value after depreciation that would have been charged if the previous years had been recognised for the asset impairment.

2.12 Lease of property

IAS 17 defines a lease as being an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment, or series of payments, the right to use the asset for an agreed period of time.

Determining whether the contract contains elements of a lease or whether it concerns a lease depends on the substance of the contract upon signing. A contract is considered to be a contract that contains elements of the lease and is accordingly recognised if its fulfilment depends on the use of a specific asset or transfer of the right to use an asset.

Assets acquired under finance leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are transferred to the Group, the lease relationship is capitalised in the fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception, whichever of these two values it is lower. Each lease payment is divided into the finance element and principal payment so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the outstanding balance of the lease liability. The financial component is charged directly to expenses. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

(i) Operating lease

Leases, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of the ownership are retained by the lessor, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(ii) Financial lease

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are transferred to the Group. The assets acquired under the finance lease are recognised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charge so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The corresponding rent payable, free of financial costs, forms part of other long-term liabilities. The interest related part of the financial costs is recognised in the income statement over the lease period so as to achieve a constant interest rate on the balance of the liability for each period. Long-term tangible assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated either over their useful lives or over the lease term, if shorter, if the Group does not have sufficient certainty that it acquires ownership of the leased asset at the end of the leasing contract.

2.13 Grants related to assets

Government grants are reported in fair value if it is virtually certain that the subsidies will be received and all conditions associated with granting subsidies are fulfilled. If the subsidy is used for compensation of costs, the subsidy is recognised as revenue during the period required for systematic compensation of the costs by subsidies, for settlement of which the subsidies are determined. If the subsidies are used for acquisition of the non-current assets, the fair value of the subsidy is recorded as deferred income and released to the profit/loss

on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the respective assets.

2.14 Share capital

The ordinary certificate shares form the share capital of the Company. The Company did not issue new ordinary shares. In recent years, the Company has purchased its own ordinary shares.

2.15 Retained earnings

Retained earnings reported in the consolidated financial statements do not represent the sources determined for payment of the dividends. The funds determined for paying out the dividends are determined under the Company's individual financial statements.

2.16 Legal reserve fund

The legal reserve fund is created by the Company in line with the Commercial Code and Company's Articles of Association. The contributions to the legal reserve fund were made from the net profit up to the amount of 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve fund may be used only in line with the Commercial Code and Company's Articles of Association and may not be paid out as a dividend.

2.17 Payment of dividends

Dividends are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when they are approved after the reporting date, but before the separate financial statements are authorised by the Company's Board of Directors. Distribution of dividends to Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the end of the reporting period only if they are approved before or at the end of the reporting period.

2.18 Other funds

The Group creates other funds from its profits for future investment costs under the Commercial Code and Company's

Articles of Association. Creation of this fund must be approved by the General Meeting of shareholders. Such funds can be distributed only with the consent of shareholders.

2.19 Taxes

Income tax comprises the current tax and deferred tax.

The current income tax is based on the taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from the profit before tax reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income by items of income or expense that are never taxable or deductible or are taxable or deductible in other periods.

The liability method is used for computing the deferred tax. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the values used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that should apply to taxable income in the years in which it is expected that these temporary differences will be realized. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner of realization or settlement of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are expected by the Group by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused redeemable tax credits and tax losses when it is probable that sufficient taxable profits against which the deferred tax assets will be possible to carry forward, except

- if deferred tax assets, relating to temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and
- in respect of deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences related to interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates the Group recognizes deferred tax assets only to the extent in which it is probable that the tempora

ry differences will be settled in the near future.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- deferred tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or assets or receivable in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction it affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and
- deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences related to interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, when the Group is able to influence the settlement of these temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be settled in the near future.

At the end of each reporting period the Group reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. The Group recognises a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Conversely, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset if it is not probable anymore that sufficient taxable profit will be generated that will allow to carry forward a part or the entire deferred tax asset.

Current and deferred tax is posted directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to equity in the same or a different period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities related to taxes payable to the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle current tax asset and liability on a net basis.

Other taxes

Other taxes (e.g. real estate tax, road tax) are included in other operating expenses.

Excise duty

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognized net of the value of the excise duty except when:

- the excise duty incorporated into the price of purchased goods and services is not claimable by tax authorities; in such case the excise duty is recognised as part of the acquisition cost value of the assets or as part of the cost items, and
- receivables and payables include the value of the excise-duty.

The net value of the excise duty which is claimable by or payable to the tax authorities is reported as part of receivables and payables in the statement of financial position.

2.20 Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. After initial recognition they are recognised at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account all costs and discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses are recognised in net profit / loss for the period when the liabilities are derecognised as well as during the amortisation period, except in cases where the costs of loans and borrowings are capitalized.

2.21 Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, paid annual leave, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits are recognised in the costs in the reporting pe-

riod, in which the right to them ensues for the Group employees. The short-term payables to the employees include, without limitation, wages and compensation of wage for the used days of leave.

(ii) Pension program

On 31 May 2012 the new Collective Agreement for the period of 2012-2014 was signed. Upon first termination of employment after having acquired the right to old age pension, premature old age pension, disability pension if the capacity to perform gainful activities is reduced by at least 70%, an employee is entitled to retirement payment under Section 76a of the Labour Code amounting to at least average monthly wages increased by another retirement payment amounting to at least average monthly wages. The right to premature old age pension or disability pension will be proved by the employee in the form of a legally effective decision of the Social Insurance Company (Sociálna poisťovňa). The right to the retirement payment can be exercised only once.

The employees terminating employment within 30 days from the date they acquired the right to old age pension, premature old age pension, disability pension if the capacity to perform gainful activities is reduced by at least 70%, will also be paid increased retirement payment amounting to four times the average monthly wage, in addition to the retirement payment under par. 1 above.

This provision also applies to the employees who acquired the right to old age pension, premature old age pension, disability pension if the capacity to perform gainful activities is reduced by at least 70%, prior to the effective date of the Collection Agreement for the period of 2012-2014, provided that the 30 days' time limit for exercising the right to the increased retirement payment under this paragraph commences on the effective date of the Collection Agreement for the period of 2012-2014.

For selected job positions set by the employer the time limit for exercising the right is 6 months. This time limit may be prolonged upon agreement.

Employees holding selected job positions set by the employer may exercise the right to the increased retirement payment, four times the average monthly wage only after a newly hired employee for the relevant job position completes the induction training.

This provision also applies to the employees who acquired the right to old age pension, premature old age pension, disability pension if the capacity to perform gainful activities is reduced by at least 70%, prior to the effective date of the Collection Agreement for the period of 2012-2014, provided that the 6 months' time limit for exercising the right to the increased retirement payment under this paragraph commences on the effective date of the Collection Agreement for the period of 2012-2014.

Amendment No. 6 dated 31. 3. 2015 the effective period of the Collective Agreement was extended by 31 March. 2017. Negotiations are currently held to extend the collective agreement, and its validity and benefits are expected to continue.

In this regard the Group is not obligated to pay any further considerations. The obligation related to the program with the set amount of the pension is reported as long-term provisions and calculated as of the reporting date using the actuarial method as the current value of the retirement payment for the years of service until the balance sheet date. The actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes of the actuarial assumptions are recognised as incurred in the revenues and costs of the current period.

The Group also pays the working and life jubilee remuneration.

The long-term payables to the employees arising from the working jubilees are also recognised as a long-term provision and they are measured in a similar way as payables arising from the program of the fixed amount of the pension. The costs resulting from the increased remuneration under the Collective Agreement are recognised immediately in the costs as a net amount in the period, when they occur. The working jubilee remuneration depends on the number of years worked in the

Group.

The identical or similar obligation was incorporated in the agreement with the trade unions in 2002. The Group created expectations on the side of the employees that it will continue providing the benefits. The Group believes that suspension of providing them is not realistic.

(iii) Pension programs with pre-determined contributions

The Group contributes to the government defined contribution supplemental pension plans.

The Group makes contributions to the government health, sickness, retirement benefit, accidental and guarantee insurance and unemployment schemes at the statutory rates in force during the year, based on gross salary payments. Throughout the year, the Group made contributions amounting to 35.2% (2015: 35.2%) of gross salaries up to a monthly salary cap, which is defined by the applicable legal regulations law for such schemes, together with contributions by employees of a further 13.4% (2015: 13.4%).

The cost of these payments is charged to the profit and loss in the same period as the related salary cost.

(iv) Severance payment

Under Section 76 of the Labour Code the Group is obligated to pay the severance payment if employment is terminated by agreement for reasons specified in Section 63(1)(a) or (b) or because the employee lost the capacity to perform current work given his state of health set out in a medical report.

The amount of the severance payment depending on the number of years worked is provided by the Group in line with the Labour Code and valid Collective Agreement. The amount of severance payment in excess of the legal obligation is subject to collective bargaining.

2.22 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired by the Group in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at carrying amount using the effective interest method.

2.23 Provisions

Provisions are reported if the Group has a current liability (legal or non-contractual) arising from the past event, settlement of which will probably (rather yes than no) loss of the business sources representing the economic benefits, while the amount of such liability can be estimated reliably. When the Group expects to receive compensation for the whole provision for liability or its part, the compensation is reported only if its receipt is certain. Provisions for liabilities are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and their amount is adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The amount of the provision represents the present value of the expenses taking into account the risks, which will be probably used to settle the liability. The expenses are determined using the estimated risk free interest rate as discount rate. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of the provision for liability is increased in each period

to reflect the distribution of the discount over time. This increase is recognised as interest expense.

Provision for expenses related to environmental protection

Provisions for environment are created when the cost of environmental clean-up are probable and they can be reliably estimated. The creation of these provisions generally corresponds in terms of time to a formal plan of action or commitment to dispose or shut down the unused property. The amount recognised is the best estimate of the expenses required.

Provision for severance payment

The Group's employees are entitled to severance payment upon termination of employment in line with the local legislation (Slovak Republic: Labour Code, Section 63, par. 1, subpar. a), b), c)), and under the conditions laid down in the collective agreements concluded between companies and their employees. The amount of this liability is recorded as a provision for liabilities and charges, if the workforce reduction program is defined and declared and provided that the conditions for its implementation is fulfilled.

Provision for retirement payment

Pension plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that provides for retire-

ment pay to be awarded mostly based on one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions and will have no legal or non-contractual obligation to pay further contributions if the plan does not consist of sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current period and in previous periods.

Financially unsecured pension plan with defined benefits

The Group has defined benefit plans under which all employees upon retirement are paid the lump sum retirement pay depending on years of service, up to 7 average monthly wages.

The provision for the defined benefit plans is reported in the present value of the obligation in the end of the period, which takes into account adjustments for actuarial gains and losses. The defined benefit liabilities are calculated annually by independent actuaries using the so-called projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of government securities whose maturity period approximates the maturity of the related liability.

Changes to pension plans are charged to the income statement in the period they arise.

Group does not recognize any assets of the programs because none of the programs has self-managed funds.

Pension programs with pre-determined contributions

The Group contributes to the government and private pension security plan with defined contributions.

As concerns employees who elected to participate in a supplementary pension saving, the Group makes contributions to the supplementary scheme amounting to 2% of the insureds' wages of at least € 6.64 (2015: 6.64 €).

Bonus plans

A liability for employee benefits in the form of bonus plans is recorded in other current liabilities and are paid after evaluating the results of the year.

Liabilities for bonus plans are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

Other

Group also pays rewards at work and life jubilees, as well as compensation for accidents at work.

Changes and adjustments to the rewards at work and life jubilees and actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the income statement in the period they arise.

2.24 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts.

Revenues are recognised when it is probable that the company will accrue the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the amount of revenues can be measured reliably. Revenues are recognised net of value added tax, excise duties and discounts upon delivery of goods or services and after having transferred the risks and benefits.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, which are not accounted for as hedging derivatives are recognized in the profit/loss in the period in which the change occurs.

(i) Sale of own products, material and goods

Revenues from the sale of own products (in particular water charges) are reported when the Group transfers the significant risks and benefits of ownership rights to the purchaser, and does not retain an effective control over the products, materials and goods sold.

(ii) Provision of services

Revenues from services (in particular water charges) are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific service assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Unbilled supplies

The Group recognised the amount of unbilled supplies on

the basis of actual invoicing performed in the period after 31 December 2015 and on the basis of estimates of unbilled supplies of water and sewer charges to the customer as of 31 December 2016 determined according to the consumption development history.

2.25 Costs of borrowings and loans received

The cost of borrowings and loans received that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized. Capitalisation of the costs of borrowings and loans received commences when preparing the asset for its intended use and when the costs of borrowings and loans are incurred. Costs of borrowing and loans received are capitalised until the assets are ready for their intended use. Costs of borrowings and loans consist of interest expense and other costs associated with the borrowing of funds, including exchange differences on borrowings and loans in foreign currencies used to finance these projects to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest expenses.

2.26 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when it is probable that they will result in economic benefits. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements until they are acquired in a business combination. They are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements only if the possibility of an outflow of resources representing economic benefits is not distant.

2.27 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

(i) Significant judgments in applying accounting principles

When applying the accounting policies described above, the Group's management has made certain judgments that have significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (except those estimates, which are dealt with below). A more detailed description of such assessments is set

out in the respective notes, however, the most important of them include:

Provisions for expenses related to the environment

Regulations, in particular the environmental laws, do not specify the extent of the necessary reclamation works or type of technology that should be used. In determining the provision for expenses related to environmental protection the Group's management relies on past experience and interpretation of the applicable legislation. The total provisions amount to € 78,925 as at 31 December 2016, or € 723,827 as at 31 December 2015.

As of 31 December 2016 the provision amounting to € 78,925 (as of 31 December 2015: € 723,827) was created particularly for the landfill closure and reclamation in the amount of estimated eligible investments costs for its conclusion. The calculation of the provisions was based on the anticipated consumption of various types of construction materials (foils, gravel, various geo-composites), unit prices of the materials at the time of processing the analysis and estimate of the costs of works relating to closure and reclamation of the landfill.

Results of certain litigations and administrative proceedings

The Group companies are parties to several legal proceedings and civil litigations arising in the normal course of business of the Group. The Group management relies on its own judgement as far as their outcome is concerned and creates provisions, if necessary.

(ii) Sources of estimation uncertainty

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management of the Group to make judgements about estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the best knowledge of the management of current events and procedures, the actual results may differ from these estimates. A more detailed description of estimates is set out in the res-

pective notes, however, the most significant estimates include:

Impairment of non-current intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For the purpose of calculating the impairment an estimate of the value from use of cash-generating unit must be made. Such value is determined by discounted cash flows estimates. The most significant variables in determining cash flows include the discount rate, residual value and the period for which the cash flow projections are performed. Equally important are the assumptions and estimates of cash receipts and expenditures. Impairment and reverse clearing of impairment is recognized in the profit/loss for the period.

Actuarial estimates applied for calculation of retirement benefit obligations

The costs of the pension plan with defined benefits are determined using the actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation includes making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality or fluctuation rates. Given the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Provision for long-term employee benefits – retirement pay – amounted to € 975,144 as of 31 December 2016 (as of 31 December 2015: € 839,535).

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's business activities are exposing it to certain financial risks, in particular the credit risk, interest rate risk, partially the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, trade receivables and payables resulting directly from the Group's ordinary course of business.

Risk management is carried out by the Financial Department, which identified and assessed the financial risks and proposed measures for financial risk management. Financial risk management is governed by the guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

(i) Market risk

(a) Price risk

Given the fact that the Group does not invest in shares, or similar financial instruments, it is not exposed to the price risk.

The business of public water mains and sewer system is regulated by Act No. 442/2002 Coll. on public water supply and public sewer system and on amendments to Act no. 276/2001 Coll. on regulation in network industries, as amended. This Act, in addition to other aspects, stipulates the establishment, development and operation of public water mains and public sewer systems, the rights and obligations of their operators and also supervision performed by bodies of state authorities, in particular in the area of adherence to qualitative indicators for drinking water as well as wastewater collection.

The rates in the water management industry and the terms and conditions for their application fall under the power of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (RONI) under Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries, as amended, RONI Decree No. 195/2013 Coll. laying down the price regulation of production, distribution and supply of drinking water through public water supply and drainage system and treatment of waste water by public sewer.

RONI Decree No. 195/2013 Coll. sets the scope of the price regulation in the water management sector as well as the implementation method for the regulated entities. The method of the price regulation takes into consideration the scope, structure and the amount of economically justified costs that were demonstrably incurred in carrying out a regulated activity, reasonable profit, including the scope of investments that can be included in the price, and the method of calculating the maximum price for production, distribution and supply of drinking water and wastewater disposal and treatment of wastewaters.

By its decision on the proposal of prices for production and supply of drinking water through public water supply, production and distribution of drinking water through public water supply and for wastewater systems by public sewer RONI issued on 22 November 2013 the legally effective decision on prices, by which RONI approved for the Company the prices valid for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

Legally effective decision No. 0091/2014/V, by which RONI approves the prices for period from 1. 1. 2014 to 31. 12. 2016:

Legally effective decision on prices

€/m³ excl. VAT

The maximum price for the production and supply of drinking water through public water supply	0.9359
The maximum price for the production and distribution of drinking water through public water supply	0.6547
The maximum price for the collection and treatment of waste water by public sewer	0.9216

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of the short-term and long-term deposits. Floating rate loans expose the Group to the risk of cash flow variability. Fixed interest rate borrowings expose the Group to the fair value risk.

The Group has considerable liabilities bearing floating risk, its interest expense depends on the changes in the interest rates and therefore it is exposed to the interest rate risk.

As of 31 December 2016 and 2015 the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, apart from the short-term bank deposits and funds on the bank accounts; the cash flows from operating activities, only to a minor extent, depend on variation of the market interest rate.

(ii) Credit risk

The credit risk arises in relation to the cash and cash equivalents, financial derivatives and deposits in the banks and financial institutions. The Group is also exposed to credit risk due to trading with wholesale and retail sale customers resulting from unsettled receivables and agreed future transactions.

(in €)		As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Trade and other receivables	(Note 6)	14,918,773	19,976,148
Cash and cash equivalents	(Note 5)	29,091,034	33,621,339
Total financial assets		44,009,807	53,597,487

In order to eliminate the credit risk arising from the bank accounts and derivative financial instruments the Group has relationships only with those banks and financial institutions that have a high independent rating assessment. Cash is deposited with the financial institutions bearing the minimum insolvency risk at the time of depositing money.

Financial assets represent a potential subject of credit risk, in particular they comprise trade receivables. Overview of trade receivables and analysis of their provision are specified in note 6.

The Group has established credit management rules that ensure credit risk mitigation. Signing the agreement with new customers is preceded by identifying the customer's financial standing and approval of the transaction. The Group does not assign individual risk limits to its customers. As for trade receivables, the Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk mainly due to a large number of diverse customers. The Group uses a system of reminders, which may culminate in a service disconnection, as the prevailing discipline for payment enforcement. The collection of receivables could be influenced by economic factors; management believes that there is no significant risk of loss to the Group beyond the provisions already recorded.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group's financial management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Based on expected cash flows the management monitors the interim forecasts of the liquidity level of the Company. The main instruments for liquidity management include, without limitation, the balance of undrawn credit facilities (note 12) and cash and cash equivalents (note 5).

The body responsible for processing the business plan of the Group is the Financial Department which prepares the plan in collaboration with other departments. The business plan is submitted for approval to the Board of Directors and subsequently presented for assessment to the Supervisory Board. The plan also includes the annual review of cash flows prepared using the indirect method.

The table below analyses the expected undiscounted cash flows from payment of financial liabilities of the Group:

As of 31 December 2016

(in €)	Below 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Bank loans – principal (note 13)	6,788,230	72,785,715	79,573,945
Trade and other payables (note 12)	23,161,989	3,812,202	26,974,191
Total financial liabilities under IFRS 7	29,950,219	76,597,917	106,548,136

* Interest on bank loans represents the expected interest expense to their estimated maturity.

As of 31 December 2015

(in €)	Below 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Bank loans – principal (note 13)	6,785,714	79,571,429	86,357,143
Trade and other payables (note 12)	20,516,407		20,516,407
Total financial liabilities under IFRS 7	27,302,121	79,571,429	106,873,550

3.2 Capital management

The management considers the Group's equity to be the capital as reported in these financial statements (31 December 2016: € 364,670,846; 31 December 2015: € 368,929,136 – in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, equity and non-controlling interest, totalling to € 367,001,798 are decreased by the value of equity shares amounting to € 1,927,338).

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to keep low financing costs.

The Group creates a legal reserve fund, which is used to cover any losses or adopt measures to overcome unfavorable course management. The legal reserve fund cannot be distributed as a dividend.

The Group is bound by the loan agreements to comply with the financial indicator of ratio equity to the sum of equity and liabilities. At the end of the reporting period the indicator was met

3.3 Fair value estimate

The nominal values of the financial assets and liabilities, net of adjustments, if any, with maturity of less than one year approximates their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual

cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

According to the management of the Group, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities referred to in the financial statements at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In applying the Group's accounting principles described in note 2 the Group adopted the following decisions concerning uncertainties and estimates having material impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements. This section outlines the issues that pose a significant risk of material adjustments in future periods:

(i) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group's sales are regulated and based on its eligible costs reviewed by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (RONI) in line with the applicable legislation. The Company manages extensive tangible and intangible assets to safeguard its activities. Another part of technologies are managed by the subsidiary BIONERGY, a. s. Net book value of tangible and intangible assets of the Company and its subsidiary BIONERGY amounted to € 475 mil. as of 31 December 2016 (as of 31 December 2015: € 474 mil.). The Group's management reviewed the future economic benefits flowing from the tangible and intangible assets of the Company together with the benefits resulting from financial investment in BIONERGY given the high degree of interdependence of business for both companies as one cash generating unit.

(ii) Litigations

The Group is party to various litigations, for which the management estimated a probable loss, which may result in certain financing expenses. In determining this estimate, the Group relied on the advice of its external legal counsel, the latest available information on the status of court hearings and internal assessment of the likely outcome. Details of individual litigations are specified in notes 15 and 25.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

In the balance sheet the cash and cash equivalents comprise the following items:

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Cash and cash equivalents in treasury	40,693	40,574
Current accounts in banks	29,050,341	27,580,765
Term deposits	0	6,000,000
Total	29,091,034	33,621,339

As of 31 December 2016 the Group could freely handle the cash and cash equivalents except for the term deposits with a maturity period from 1 week to 3 months.

No balances are overdue or impaired.

6. Trade and other receivables

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Trade receivables	14,306,946	15,006,963
Unbilled revenues	355,335	2,915,233
Receivables from shareholders' contributions		
Total receivables from shareholders' contributions	14,662,281	17,922,196
Advances and prepaid expenses	248,811	341,071
Tax receivables (resulting from VAT)	7,681	1,621,655
Other non-financial receivables		9,126
Total other non-financial receivables	256,492	2,053,952
Total	14,918,773	19,976,148

Movements in the provision are listed in the table below:

(in €)	2016	2015
At the beginning of the period	2,880,320	1,927,897
Creation of provision for receivables	3,855,099	2,864,999
Dissolution of provision	-2,006,502	-1,881,616
Write-off of unenforceable receivables	-28,547	-30,960
At the end of the period	4,700,370	2,880,320

The Group created 100% provision for all receivables overdue for more than 365 days (except for receivables from towns and municipalities), because it follows from the previous experience that receivables overdue for more than 365 days are generally unenforceable. The provisions for trade receivables overdue for 60 to 365 days are created based on the estimate of an irrecoverable amount from the sale of products according to previous experience with a percentage of unsettled receivables.

The Group's receivables are pledged in favour of VÚB, a. s. The highest value of principal in which the secured receivable is hedged is € 20 mil. (as at 31 December 2015: amounting to € 20 mil.).

The receivables are pledged in favour of Tatrabanka, a. s. The highest hedging amount is € 115 mil.

The fair value of receivables is not significantly different from their carrying value.

7. Inventories

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Material and spare parts	1,796,327	1,916,745
Total	1,796,327	1,916,745

The inventory items are shown after provision for slow-moving materials and spare parts of € 1,022 (2015: € 85,009).

Movements in provision for slow-moving items for year ended 31 December 2016 are presented below:

	As of 1 January 2016	Creation	Dissolution	As of 31 December 2016
Material and spare parts	85,009	1,022	85,009	1,022
Inventories total	85,009	1,022	85,009	1,022

The Group's inventories are not pledged for the benefit of the creditors.

8. Non-current tangible assets

	Property, plant and equipment	Machines and machinery	Capital construction in progress	Total
31 December 2016				
Cost as of 1 January 2016	688,881,227	105,922,669	83,242,814	878,046,710
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-324,282,599	-74,321,772	-2,469,877	-401,074,248
Net book value	364,598,628	31,600,897	80,772,937	476,972,462
Additions	0	1,052,559	40,400,595	41,453,154
Capitalisation	65,344,334	24,488,333	-89,832,667	-1
Disposals	-11,036,083	-3,579,866	0	-14,615,950
Depreciation	-16,452,907	-8,175,408	0	-24,628,315
Change in provisions	-265,246	0	1,923,343	1,658,097
Closing net book value as of 31. 12. 2016	402,188,725	45,386,514	33,264,208	480,839,447
Cost	743,189,478	127,883,694	33,810,742	904,883,914
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-341,000,753	-82,497,180	-546,534	-424,044,466
Net book value	402,188,725	45,386,514	33,264,208	480,839,447
31 December 2015				
Cost as of 1 January 2015	639,309,148	94,448,171	84,943,414	818,700,733
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-308,850,524	-68,153,980	-3,209,250	-380,213,754
Net book value	330,458,624	26,294,191	81,734,164	438,486,979
Additions	249,951	8,544,556	60,129,486	68,923,993
Capitalisation	53,368,554	3,508,003	-56,876,557	0
Disposals	-4,046,426	-578,061	-4,953,529	-9,578,016
Depreciation	-15,432,075	-6,173,965	0	-21,606,040
Change in provisions	0	6,173	739,373	745,546
Closing net book value as of 31. 12. 2015	364,598,628	31,600,897	80,772,937	476,972,462
Cost	688,881,227	105,922,669	83,242,814	878,046,710
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-324,282,599	-74,321,772	-2,469,877	-401,074,248
Net book value	364,598,628	31,600,897	80,772,937	476,972,462

The Group's non-current assets are not pledged for the benefit of the creditors. Tangible long-term assets are insured against natural disasters, interruption of operation (and other cases) up to the purchase price of assets.

9. Intangible assets

(in €)

Balance as of 1 January 2015

Cost	7,949,723
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-4,884,701
Net book value	3,065,022

Year ending on 31 December 2015

Additions	335,428
Disposals	-749,013
Depreciation	-415,192
Net book value	2,236,245

Balance as of 1 January 2016

Cost	8,130,630
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-5,894,385
Net book value	2,236,245

Year ending on 31 December 2016

Additions	471,995
Disposals	-31,634
Depreciation	-531,682
Change in provisions	197,366
Net book value	2,342,290

As of 31 December 2016

Cost	9,306,890
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	-6,964,600
Net book value	2,342,090

Non-current intangible assets consist mainly of software used by the Group companies and intangible assets acquired by BVS.

10. Deferred income tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the balance sheet liability method using a principal tax rate of 21% (22% in 2015). Deferred tax liabilities are formed mainly from the difference between the tax and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset by the Group when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax asset against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same tax administration authority.

Deferred tax asset:

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Deferred tax liability from assets	-7,562,389	-10,458,332
Deferred tax asset to provisions	122,980	2,050,855
Other	55,233	1,246,400
Total	-7,384,176	-7,161,077

11. Deferred income

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016
Long term	
Grants and contributions as of 31 December 2015	42,650,392
Use for year through profit and loss	-2,672,178
Additions per year	3,913,470
Grants and contributions as of 31 December 2016	43,891,684
Short term	
Grants and contributions – short term	1,378,332
Use for year through profit and loss	-88,337
Additions per year	1,703,394
	2,993,389

12. Trade and other payables

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	24,891,723	21,228,015
Unbilled supplies and estimated items	84,310	161,799
Accrued expenses	308,968	104,104
	25,285,001	21,493,918
Non-financial liabilities:		
Payables to employees	1,003,516	1,074,557
Payables to Social Insurance Company	685,674	651,481
	1,689,190	1,726,038
Total trade and other payables	26,974,191	23,219,956

The fair value of short-term and long-term liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

The Company has no liabilities is covered by a lien.

The structure of liabilities held to maturity and overdue liabilities is shown in the following table:

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Liabilities held to maturity	25,284,234	21,467,452
Overdue liabilities	1,689,957	1,752,504
Total trade and other payables	26,974,191	23,219,956

Creation and use of Social Fund during the reporting period are shown in the following table:

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Balance as of 1 January	102,101	102,686
Creation through expenses, other allocation	363,999	333,041
Drawdown	-363,732	-333,626
Balance as of 31 December	102,368	102,101

13. Loans and borrowings

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Short term		
Bank loans	6,788,230	6,785,714
Total short term loans and borrowings	6,788,230	6,785,714
Long term		
Bank loans	72,785,715	79,571,429
Total long-term loans and borrowings	72,785,715	79,571,429
Total loans and borrowings	79,573,945	86,357,143

The remaining maturity period of loans and borrowings:

(in €)	As of 31 December 2016	As of 31 December 2015
Up to 1 year	6,788,230	6,785,714
1 – 2 years	72,785,715	15,177,379
Over 5 years	0	64,394,050
Total trade and other payables	79,573,944	86,357,143

In July 2010 BVS and VÚB, a. s. entered into an agreement on financing, concerning provision of a bank loan amounting to € 20 mil. for the purpose of funding projects and the purchase of fixed assets. As of 31 December 2016 the amount of € 11,428,571 had been repaid. The final maturity of the bank loan is 29 July 2020.

In August 2013 BVS and Tatra banka, a. s., entered into agreement on an instalment loan for the provision of a bank loan for the purpose of funding projects and the purchase of fixed assets of the Company for the total amount of € 80 mil. As of 31 December 2016 the amount of € 9,000,000 had been repaid. The final maturity of the bank loan is 31 December 2020.

The bank loans are secured by a pledge on all existing and future receivables of the Company.

The fair values of long-term loans and borrowings are not significantly different from their carrying values.

The Group complied with all the conditions of the loan agreement defining the implementation of financial indicators as of 31 December 2016.

14. Payables concerning benefits upon termination

The Company's long-term employee benefits plan represents the program with defined benefits, under which, upon retirement employees are entitled to a one-time contribution amounting to double the employee's average monthly wage.

The change in the payables (net) reported in the balance sheet for the year ending on 31 December 2016 and the year ending on 31 December 2015 can be summarised as follows:

(in €)	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Net payables as of 1 January, net	839,535	903,579
Net change in reserves (current estimate) included in personnel costs	432,098	45,629
Employee benefits paid	-194,121	-109,673
Net payables	1,077,512	839,535

15. Provisions for liabilities

(in €)	As of 1 January	Creation	Use	Cancelled	As of 31 December
Long-term provisions					
Provisions for litigations (ii)	3,450,669	3,584,220	109,174	149,865	6,775,850
Provisions for environment (i)	665,869	57,958	0	0	723,827
Total for 2015	4,116,538				7,499,677
Provisions for litigations (ii)	6,775,850	141,040	43,994	3,590,981	3,281,915
Provisions for environment (i)	723,827	0	644,902	0	78,925
Total for 2016	7,499,677				3,360,840

(i) Provisions for Environment

As at 31 December 2016 the provisions amounted to € 78,925 (31 December 2015: € 723,827). During 2016 works were done to revitalize the landfill site at Vrakuňa's Central Wastewater Treatment Plant; these costs were covered from the provisions created in the past.

(ii) Litigations

The provisions for passive litigations totalling to € 3,281,915 (2015: € 6,775,850) are created, until the court decides on litigation, on the basis of expert appraisals by the Company's legal representatives, who have the most relevant information on the course of litigation, evidence, etc.

16. Share capital

As of 31 December 2016 and 2015 the share capital consisted of 8,477,431 book-entered ordinary shares with nominal value of € 33.19, which is fully paid up. As of 31 December 2016 the Company held 714,771 treasury shares (2015: 714,771) at a cost of € 1,927,338. The laws do not restrict such holding of shares in any manner.

17. Revenues

(in €)	Year 2016	Year 2015 (original)	Year 2015 (corrected)
Water charges	42,064,609	41,267,987	41,267,987
Sewer charges	43,375,589	44,804,571	44,804,571
Other revenues	4,052,378	9,803,623	1,604,484
Total revenues	89,492,576	95,876,181	87,677,042

18. Wages and salaries

(in €)	Year 2016	Year 2015
Wages (including remuneration to the members of the statutory bodies)	18,001,190	17,467,489
Compulsory social insurance contributions	6,073,979	6,068,391
Other social costs	1,632,680	1,195,628
Total wages and salaries	25,707,849	24,731,508

19. Services

(in €)	Year 2016	Year 2015
Rent	5,493,612	2,608,086
Repairs and maintenance	2,221,354	3,179,289
Security and protection of assets	1,450,418	1,248,586
Postage, telephone costs	902,090	926,657
Legal, economic and tax services	1,286,998	1,418,068
Cleaning, disposal and liquidation of waste	1,487,788	551,861
IT services	177,752	2,475,843
Trainings, analyses, projects	253,993	33,424
Provisions for litigations	141,040	3,459,855
Travel costs	82,423	42,532
Entertainment costs	81,872	42,247
Maintenance of greenery, landscaping	1,958,343	1,010,537
Costs of meter readings and replacement of water metering devices	2,792,994	1,441,230
ISR	2,610,612	1,347,118
Purchase of non-current assets	168,312	86,852
Monitoring of overhead costs	127,613	65,850
Debt recovery services	101,427	52,338
Marketing, business	503,360	259,742
Special transport	829,375	427,971
Other services (re-invoicing, etc.)	14,866,978	7,671,601
Total services	37,538,354	28,349,687

20. Other operating costs and revenues

(in €)

Year 2016

Year 2015 (original)

Year 2015 (corrected)

Other operating income

Revenues from sale of non-current assets and material	221,622	115,197	115,197
Contractual fines and penalties	508,102	322,241	322,241
Dissolved grants in income	2,760,514	1,698,077	1,698,077
Other income	14,822,761	2,151,891	10,351,030
Total	18,312,999	4,287,406	12,486,545

Other operating costs

Net book value of non-current assets and material sold	172,751	10,743	10,743
Provisions for impairment of receivables	1,894,462	983,511	983,511
Taxes and fees	754,381	733,618	733,618
Other costs	982,799	661,423	661,423
Total	3,804,393	2,389,295	2,389,295

21. Income tax

(in €)

Year 2016

Year 2015

Current income tax	826,942	927,901
Change in deferred tax	-358,942	462,390
Total income tax	468,000	1,390,291

22. Cash flows from operating activities

(in €)	Note	Year 2016	Year 2015
Profit before tax for current period		2,852,612	4,940,843
Adjusted by:			
Depreciation of non-current tangible and intangible assets	9	25,230,368	22,228,594
Write-off of receivables		28,219	30,960
Increase (decrease) in provisions for receivables	6	1,819,668	983,511
Increase (decrease) in provisions for non-current assets	8	-2,328,345	-151,055
Increase (decrease) in provisions for inventories	7	-83,112	-4,398
Increase (decrease) in reserves	14	-3,180,772	3,673,102
Loss (profit) from sale of long-term tangible assets		-29,812	-104,454
Change in deferred revenues	11	4,234,681	12,946,809
Net interest		823,788	763,401
Change in working capital			
Increase (decrease) in inventories	7	226,478	4,563
Increase (decrease) in trade and other receivables	6	-3,036,950	3,995,481
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	12	11,640,387	-711,238
Other proceeds from operating activities		187,375	0
Total		38,384,585	48,596,120

23. Remuneration and benefits to the management

Wages and remunerations paid to the members of the Groups' bodies and directors amount to € 277,868 during the year ending on 31 December 2016 (31 December 2014: € 258,618). Wages and remunerations are included in personnel costs.

24. Other payables and other financial liabilities, if any

The Group has the following potential additional liabilities that are not included in the current accounts and are not specified in the balance sheet:

(i) Secured bank loans

The Group's receivables are pledged in favour of VÚB, a. s. The highest value of principal in which the secured receivable is hedged is € 20 mil. (as at 31 December 2015: € 20 mil.).

The receivables are pledged in favour of Tatrabanka, a. s. The highest hedging amount is € 115 mil.

The fair value of receivables is not significantly different from their carrying value.

(ii) Uncertainty under the Slovak tax law

As many areas of Slovak tax law have not yet been reasonably proven by practice, their application by tax authorities remains uncertain. The extent of this uncertainty is not quantifiable and it will not be overcome before the arrival of legal precedents or, for that matter, official interpretations by competent authorities.

(iii) Environmental burdens

On 13 May 2004, the Parliament of the Slovak Republic approved Act No. 364/2004 on Waters and about the change in the Act No. 372/1990 on Infringements (Water Act), in which requirements of Directive of the Council 91/271/EEC on Urban Wastewater Treatment were also included. Under this Act, there is the duty to finish the construction of a public sewer system with associated wastewater treatment in agglomerations with the number of inhabitants above 10,000 by the end of 2010, and in agglomerations with the number of inhabitants above 2,000 by the end of 2015. The Company finances these investments from its own sources, from state budget and grants and bank loans.

In July 2010, it concluded a credit contract with Všeobecná úverová banka, a. s., to finance projects, purchase long-term investment assets, reconstruct the existing assets, and meet the Company's investment needs.

In August 2013 BVS and Tatra banka, a. s., entered into agreement on an instalment loan for provision of a bank loan for the purpose of funding projects and purchase of fixed assets for the Company in the amount of € 80 mil. As of 31 December 2016 the Company had drawn down € 80 mil. (Amount of € 9,000,000 had been repaid.) The final maturity of the bank loan is on 31 December 2020.

Under the Act on Waters, the Company pays fees in the amount of € 0.0332 per m³ for water taken from underground sources and pursuant to Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic Act No. 755/2004 it also pays fees for wastewater discharge into surface waters. In 2016, the Company paid fees for wastewater discharge in the amount of € 285,701 (in 2015: € 329,011).

(iv) Litigations

The company is currently involved in several passive litigations. The outcome of these litigations can result in liabilities higher than the recorded liabilities, and such differences could be material. Provisions for liabilities and other information relating to various legal and other disputes are not separately disclosed because management of the Company believes that its disclosure would seriously jeopardize the company's position in these disputes.

(v) The regulatory framework in the area of development and operating public water mains and public sewer systems

The business of public water mains and sewer system is regulated by Act No. 442/2002 Coll. on public water supply and public sewer system and on amendments to Act no. 276/2001 Coll. on regulation in network industries, as amended. This Act, in addition to other aspects, stipulates the establishment, development and operation of public water mains and public sewer systems, the rights and obligations of their operators and also supervision performed by bodies of state authorities, in particular in the area of adherence to qualitative indicators for drinking water as well as wastewater collection.

The rates in the water management industry and the terms and conditions for their application fall under the power of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (RONI) under Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries, as amended, RONI Decree No.195/2013 Coll. laying down the price regulation of production, distribution and supply of drinking water through public water supply and drainage system and treatment of waste water by public sewer.

By its decision on the proposal of prices for production and supply of drinking water through public water supply, production and distribution of drinking water through public water supply and for wastewater systems by public sewer RONI issued on 22 November 2013 the legally effective decision on prices, by which RONI approved for the Company the prices valid for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

By its decision on the proposal of prices for production and supply of drinking water through public water supply, production and distribution of drinking water through public water supply and for wastewater systems by public sewer RONI issued on 22 November 2013 the legally effective decision on prices, by which RONI approved for the Company the prices valid for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

Legally effective decision No. 0091/2014/V, by which RONI approves the prices for period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016:

Legally effective decision on prices

	€/m ³ excl. VAT
The maximum price for the production and supply of drinking water through public water supply	0.9359
The maximum price for the production and distribution of drinking water through public water supply	0.6547
The maximum price for the collection and treatment of waste water by public sewer	0.9216

The decision on prices for 2014 applies also to years 2015 and 2016.

The Group does not have significant transactions with related parties that would require separate disclosure.

25. Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet date there were no significant events requiring disclosure.



STATEMENTS OF BVS FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

OVERVIEW OF CHANGES IN SHARES

STATEMENTS OF BVS FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS

Balance sheet

(in € ths)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total assets	552,678	557,159	548,588	483,827	445,446
Non-current assets	517,733	512,069	479,366	429,588	400,017
Long-term intangible assets	2,017	1,858	2,543	2,986	2,193
Long-term tangible assets	459,569	454,063	420,676	370,455	341,677
Long-term financial assets	56,147	56,147	56,147	56,147	56,147
Shares & ownership interests in subsidiary and with significant influence over companies	56,147	56,147	56,147	56,147	56,147
Current assets	34,540	42,005	65,486	50,644	41,834
Inventories	515	319	5	26	33
Long-term receivables	0	0	0	0	1
Short-term receivables	14,634	15,510	19,116	16,572	14,963
Short-term financial assets	1,927	1,927	1,927	-	-
Financial accounts	17,463	24,248	44,438	34,046	26,837
Accruals and deferrals	405	3,086	3,736	3,595	3,595
Total equity and liabilities	552,678	557,159	548,588	483,827	445,446
Equity	387,357	389,030	388,063	383,770	383,607
Share capital	281,366	281,366	281,366	279,439	279,439
Share premium	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital funds	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344
Legal funds from profit	32,803	32,501	32,076	31,852	31,526
Other funds from profit	33,253	32,708	32,708	32,708	32,708
Revaluation differences	34,159	34,159	34,159	34,159	34,159
Profit/loss in prior years	2,935	2,935	2,935	1,023	2,023
Profit/loss for the reporting period	497	3,017	2,475	2,246	1,408
Liabilities	118,127	123,996	129,331	79,347	47,439
Legal reserves	316	1,144	1,067	1,131	988
Other long-term and short-term reserves	6,097	9,223	5,171	3,413	2,313
Long-term liabilities	10,405	9,625	8,019	5,904	6,049
Short-term liabilities	21,734	17,647	30,321	25,423	20,375
Bank loans and financial assistance	79,574	86,357	84,753	43,476	17,714
Long-term bank loans	72,786	79,571	77,965	41,190	15,428
Current bank loans and short-term financial assistance	6,788	6,786	6,788	2,286	2,286
Accruals and deferrals	47,194	44,133	31,194	20,710	14,400

Profit and loss statements

(in € ths)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net turnover	91,982	89,969	87,032	-	-
Revenues	92,290	90,284	88,741	86,194	86,559
Revenues from goods sold	0	0	0	0	0
Revenues from own products sold	42,065	41,274	40,930	40,080	40,436
Revenues from services sold	45,395	45,620	44,880	43,885	44,115
Changes in inventories	196	316	0	0	0
Capitalisation	772	579	585	511	348
Revenues from long-term assets and material	122	39	2	0	100
Other revenues from operating income	3,740	2,456	2,343	1,718	1,559
Operating costs	91,961	87,162	86,386	83,046	83,886
Costs for sold goods	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption of material, energies and other non-storable deliveries	12,281	12,149	13,267	13,018	13,005
Provisions for inventories	0	0	0	0	0
Services	38,083	35,708	33,852	32,025	30,554
Personnel expenses	17,019	16,217	16,069	15,394	13,151
Taxes and charges	641	595	708	446	1,115
Depreciation and provision for long-term intangible assets and long-term tangible assets	21,228	20,617	22,518	19,721	24,097
Net book value of disposed long-term assets and material sold	96	11	8	33	192
Provisions for receivables	1,930	959	-574	715	592
Other operating expenses	684	906	538	1,694	1,179
Profit/loss from the reporting period	328	3 121	2,354	3,148	2,673
Added value	38,064	39,932	39,276	39,433	41,341
Revenues from financial activities	875	1,616	1,293	129	297
Costs of financial activities	982	893	697	397	102
Profit/loss from financial activities	-107	723	596	-268	195
Extraordinary revenues	-	-	-	0	0
Extraordinary costs	-	-	-	0	0
Profit/loss from extraordinary activities	-	-	-	0	0
Profit/loss before tax from the reporting period	221	3,844	2,950	2,880	2,868
Current income tax	5	377	296	570	670
Deferred income tax	-281	450	179	64	789
Profit/loss	497	3,017	2,475	2,246	1,408

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

Cash flows from operating activities (in € ths)

		Reporting period				
	Item	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Z/S	Profit/Loss from ordinary activities before income tax (+/-)	221	3,844	2,950	2,880	2,868
A.1	Non cash transactions effecting profit/loss from ordinary activities before income tax (+/-)	19,976	25,162	21,114	21,705	23,853
A.1.1	Depreciation of intangible and tangible non-current assets (+)	23,312	20,761	19,775	19,533	23,606
A.1.2	Net book value of intangible and tangible fixed assets recorded after disposal of such assets and charged to expenses for ordinary activities except for the sale (+)	4	1	232	112	16
A.1.3	Write-off of the provision for acquired assets (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
A.1.4	Change in provisions for liabilities (+/-)	-3,136	4,129	-1,694	1,243	-585
A.1.5	Change in provisions for assets (+/-)	-233	1,073	1,926	628	910
A.1.6	Change in expense and revenues accruals (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
A.1.7	Dividends and other profit sharing charged to revenues (-)	-864	-1,576	1,221	-	-
A.1.8	Interest expense (+)	909	810	-388	115	-
A.1.9	Interest income (-)	-10	-40	-	-	-213
A.1.10	Foreign currency exchange rate differences (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
A.1.11	Profit/loss on sale of non-current assets except for those assets considered as cash equivalents (+/-)	-24	-27	-6	33	92
A.1.12	Other items of non-cash nature (+/-)	19	31	48	41	27
A.2	Effect of changes in working capital on profit/loss from ordinary activities	11,279	15,522	19,036	9,320	-225
A.2.1	Change in receivables from operations (-/+)	2,049	3,057	2,101	-2,001	-1,151
A.2.2	Change in payables from operations (+/-)	9,426	12,779	17,497	11,314	955
A.2.3	Change in inventories (-/+)	-196	-314	-21	7	-29
A.2.4	Change in current financial assets except for those included in cash and cash equivalents (-/+)	-	-	-	-	-
A.2.5	Other	-	-	-541	-	-
*	Cash flow from operating activities except for income and expenditures which are separately listed in other sections of the cash flow statement (+/-) (sum Z/S + A.1 + A.2)	31,476	44,529	43,100	33,905	26,496
A.3	Interest received (+)	10	40	41	127	297
A.4	Interest paid (-)	-909	-810	-460	-244	-84
A.5	Dividends and other profit sharing received (+)	-	864	1,576	-	-
A.6	Dividends and other profit sharing paid (-)	-2,051	-2,051	-	-2,082	-2,190
A.7	Income tax paid (-/+)	-414	-94	-522	-933	-865
A.8	Extraordinary income related to operations (+)	-	-	-	-	-
A.9	Extraordinary expenditures related to operations (-)	-	-	-	-	-
A	Net cash flow from operating activities	29,014	43,189	42,159	30,773	23,654

Cash flows from investing activities (in € ths)

Item	Reporting period					
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	
B.1.1	Expenditures for acquisition of tangible and intangible non-current assets (-)	-26,015	-65,021	-73,044	-49,326	-27,671
B.1.2	Expenditures for acquisition of long-term securities and shares in other entities except for securities which are considered as cash equivalents and securities available for sale or trading securities (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.1.3	Income on sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets (+)	-	38	2	1	100
B.1.4	Income on sale of long-term securities and shares in other entities except for securities which are considered as cash equivalents and securities available for sale or trading (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.1.5	Expenditures for acquisition of long-term securities and shares in other entities	-	-	-	-	-
B.2.1	Expenditures for long-term loans provided to other entities which is included in the consolidation group (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.2.2	Income from repayment long-term loans provided to other entities which is included in the consolidation group (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.2.3	Expenditures for long-term loans provided to third parties, except for long-term loans provided to entity which is included in the consolidation group (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.2.4	Expenditures for long-term loans provided to third parties, except for long-term loans provided to entity, which is included in the consolidation group (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.3	Income on lease of complex movable and immovable assets used and depreciated by the lessee (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.4	Interest received (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.5	Dividends and other profit sharing received (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.6.1	Expenditures related to derivatives except for those which are available for sale or trading (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.6.2	Income related to derivatives except for those which are available for sale or trading (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.7	Income tax paid (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.8.1	Extraordinary income related to investing activity (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.8.2	Extraordinary expenditures related to investing activity (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B.9.1	Other income related to investing activity (+)	-	-	-	-	-
B.9.2	Other expenditures related to investing activity (-)	-	-	-	-	-
B	Net cash flow from investing activities	-29,015	-64,983	-73,042	-49,325	-27,571

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

Cash flows from financing activities (in € ths)

Item	Reporting period					
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	
C.1	Cash flows in equity	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.1	Income on shares subscribed and ownership interests (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.2	Income on other capital stakes owned by partners (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.3	Monetary gifts received (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.4	Income on loss settlement by partners (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.5	Expenditures for acquisition or repurchase of own shares and own ownership interests (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.6	Expenditures relating to decrease of funds created by the entity (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.7	Expenditures for repayment of capital stake to entity's partners (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.1.8	Expenditures due to other reasons, which relate to a decrease of equity (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2	Cash flows arising from long-term and short-term payables from financing activities	-6,783	1,605	41,274	25,762	14,416
C.2.1	Income on issue of debt securities (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.2	Repayment of payables from debt securities (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.3	Income on loans (+)	-	8,393	43,560	28,048	16,702
C.2.4	Repayment of loans (-)	-6,783	-6,788	-2,286	-2,286	-2,286
C.2.5	Income on borrowings received (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.6	Repayment of borrowings (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.7	Repayment of payables from finance leases (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.8	Repayment of payables arising from lease of complex movable and immovable assets used and depreciated by a lessee (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.9	Income on other long-term and short-term payables resulting from financing activities of the entity (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.2.10	Repayment of other long-term and short-term payables resulting from financing activities of the entity (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3	Cash flows from other financing activities	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.1	Interest paid (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.2	Dividends paid and other profit sharing (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.3	Expenditures related to derivatives except for those which are available for sale or trading (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.4	Income related to derivatives, except for those which are available for sale or trading (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.5	Income tax paid (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.6	Extraordinary income related to financing activities (+)	-	-	-	-	-
C.3.7	Extraordinary expenditures related to financing activities (-)	-	-	-	-	-
C	Net cash flows from financing activities	-6,783	1,605	41,274	25,762	14,416

	Item	Reporting period				
		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
D	Net increase or net decrease of cash and cash equivalents (+/-) (aggregate A+B+C)	-6,785	-20,190	10,391	7,210	10,499
E	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	24,248	44,438	34,046	26,836	16,337
F	FX rate gains/losses for cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting day (+/-)	-	-	-	-	-
G	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (aggregate D + E + F)	17,463	24,248	44,438	34,046	26,836

OVERVIEW OF CHANGES IN SHARES

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., Prešovská 48, 826 46 Bratislava

Overview of changes in shares for the period 2010 – 2016		As of 31. 12. 2010		As of 31. 12. 2011				As of 31. 12. 2012			
Nr.	Shareholder	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
1	Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.	714,771	8.43			714,771	8.43			714,771	8.43
2	National Property Fund	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
3	Capital City of SR Bratislava	5,026,138	59.29			5,026,138	59.29			5,026,138	59.29
4	Municipality of Brezová pod Bradlom	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
5	Municipality of Gbely	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
6	Municipality of Holič	131,612	1.55		131,612	0	0.00			0	0.00
7	Municipality of Malacky	211,013	2.49			211,013	2.49			211,013	2.49
8	Municipality of Modra	96,030	1.13			96,030	1.13			96,030	1.13
9	Municipality of Myjava	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
10	Municipality of Pezinok	245,495	2.90			245,495	2.90			245,495	2.90
11	Municipality of Senec	169,240	2.00			169,240	2.00			169,240	2.00
12	Municipality of Senica	238,181	2.81		238,181	0	0.00			0	0.00
13	Municipality of Skalica	271,078	3.20	452,620		723,698	8.54	9,314		733,012	8.65
14	Municipality of Stará Turá-Černochovej Vrch	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
15	Municipality of Stupava	88,648	1.05			88,648	1.05			88,648	1.05
16	Municipality of Svätý Jur	50,211	0.59			50,211	0.59			50,211	0.59
17	Municipality of Šaštín-Stráže	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
18	Municipality of Báhoň	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
19	Municipality of Bernolákovo	50,638	0.60			50,638	0.60			50,638	0.60
20	Municipality of Bílkove Humence	2,573	0.03		2,573	0	0.00			0	0.00
21	Municipality of Blatné	15,494	0.18			15,494	0.18			15,494	0.18
22	Municipality of Boldog	4,427	0.05			4,427	0.05			4,427	0.05
23	Municipality of Borinka	4,741	0.06			4,741	0.06			4,741	0.06

As of 31. 12. 2013				As of 31. 12. 2014				As of 31. 12. 2015				As of 31. 12. 2016			
Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
		714,771	8.43			714,771	8.43			714,771	8.43			714,771	8.43
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		5,026,138	59.29			5,026,138	59.29			5,026,138	59.29			5,026,138	59.29
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		211,013	2.49			211,013	2.49			211,013	2.49			211,013	2.49
		96,030	1.13			96,030	1.13			96,030	1.13			96,030	1.13
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		245,495	2.90			245,495	2.90			245,495	2.90			245,495	2.90
		169,240	2.00			169,240	2.00			169,240	2.00			169,240	2.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		733,012	8.65			733,012	8.65			733,012	8.65			733,012	8.65
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		88,648	1.05			88,648	1.05			88,648	1.05			88,648	1.05
		50,211	0.59			50,211	0.59			50,211	0.59			50,211	0.59
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		50,638	0.60			50,638	0.60			50,638	0.60			50,638	0.60
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		15,494	0.18			15,494	0.18			15,494	0.18			15,494	0.18
		4,427	0.05			4,427	0.05			4,427	0.05			4,427	0.05
		4,741	0.06			4,741	0.06			4,741	0.06			4,741	0.06

Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s., Prešovská 48, 826 46 Bratislava

Overview of changes in shares for the period 2010 – 2016

Nr.	Shareholder	As of 31. 12. 2010		As of 31. 12. 2011				As of 31. 12. 2012			
		Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
24	Municipality of Borský Mikuláš	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
25	Municipality of Borský Svätý Jur	17,685	0.21			17,685	0.21			17,685	0.21
26	Municipality of Brestovec	11,168	0.13			11,168	0.13			11,168	0.13
27	Municipality of Budmerice	21,920	0.26			21,920	0.26			21,920	0.26
28	Municipality of Bukovec	5,078	0.06			5,078	0.06			5,078	0.06
29	Municipality of Cerová	14,449	0.17			14,449	0.17			14,449	0.17
30	Municipality of Čáry	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
31	Municipality of Častá	22,617	0.27			22,617	0.27			22,617	0.27
32	Municipality of Častkov	6,472	0.08			6,472	0.08			6,472	0.08
33	Municipality of Čataj	10,910	0.13			10,910	0.13			10,910	0.13
34	Municipality of Dojč	13,314	0.16			13,314	0.16			13,314	0.16
35	Municipality of Doľany	11,808	0.14			11,808	0.14			11,808	0.14
36	Municipality of Dubová	9,393	0.11			9,393	0.11			9,393	0.11
37	Municipality of Dubovec	7,505	0.09			7,505	0.09			7,505	0.09
38	Municipality of Dunajská Lužná	32,493	0.38			32,493	0.38			32,493	0.38
39	Municipality of Gajary	29,471	0.35			29,471	0.35			29,471	0.35
40	Municipality of Hamuliakovo	9,764	0.12			9,764	0.12			9,764	0.12
41	Municipality of Hlboké	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
42	Municipality of Hradište pod Vrátnom	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
43	Municipality of Hrašné	5,349	0.06			5,349	0.06			5,349	0.06
44	Municipality of Hrubá Borša	3,910	0.05			3,910	0.05			3,910	0.05
45	Municipality of Hrubý Šúr	7,067	0.08		7,067	0	0.00			0	0.00
46	Municipality of Hurbanova Ves	2,562	0.03			2,562	0.03			2,562	0.03
47	Municipality of Chorvátsky Grob	17,213	0.20			17,213	0.20			17,213	0.20

As of 31. 12. 2013				As of 31. 12. 2014				As of 31. 12. 2015				As of 31. 12. 2016			
Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		17,685	0.21			17,685	0.21			17,685	0.21			17,685	0.21
		11,168	0.13			11,168	0.13			11,168	0.13			11,168	0.13
		21,920	0.26			21,920	0.26			21,920	0.26			21,920	0.26
		5,078	0.06			5,078	0.06			5,078	0.06			5,078	0.06
		14,449	0.17			14,449	0.17			14,449	0.17			14,449	0.17
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		22,617	0.27			22,617	0.27			22,617	0.27			22,617	0.27
		6,472	0.08			6,472	0.08			6,472	0.08			6,472	0.08
		10,910	0.13			10,910	0.13			10,910	0.13			10,910	0.13
		13,314	0.16			13,314	0.16			13,314	0.16			13,314	0.16
		1,808	0.14			11,808	0.14			11,808	0.14			11,808	0.14
		9,393	0.11			9,393	0.11			9,393	0.11			9,393	0.11
		7,505	0.09			7,505	0.09			7,505	0.09			7,505	0.09
		32,493	0.38			32,493	0.38			32,493	0.38			32,493	0.38
		29,471	0.35			29,471	0.35			29,471	0.35			29,471	0.35
		9,764	0.12			9,764	0.12			9,764	0.12			9,764	0.12
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		5,349	0.06			5,349	0.06			5,349	0.06			5,349	0.06
		3,910	0.05			3,910	0.05			3,910	0.05			3,910	0.05
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		2,562	0.03			2,562	0.03			2,562	0.03			2,562	0.03
		17,213	0.20			17,213	0.20			17,213	0.20			17,213	0.20

Overview of changes in shares for the period 2010 – 2016

As of 31. 12. 2010

As of 31. 12. 2011

As of 31. 12. 2012

Nr.	Shareholder	As of 31. 12. 2010		As of 31. 12. 2011				As of 31. 12. 2012			
		Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
48	Municipality of Chropov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
49	Municipality of Chvojnica	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
50	Municipality of Igram	6,180	0.07			6,180	0.07			6,180	0.07
51	Municipality of Ivanka pri Dunaji	52,436	0.62			52,436	0.62			52,436	0.62
52	Municipality of Jablonec	9,247	0.11		9,247	0	0.00			0	0.00
53	Municipality of Jablonica	25,538	0.30			25,538	0.30			25,538	0.30
54	Municipality of Jablonka	6,101	0.07			6,101	0.07			6,101	0.07
55	Municipality of Jablonové	11,786	0.14			11,786	0.14			11,786	0.14
56	Municipality of Jakubov	15,134	0.18			15,134	0.18			15,134	0.18
57	Municipality of Kalinkovo	9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11
58	Municipality of Kaplná	7,539	0.09			7,539	0.09			7,539	0.09
59	Municipality of Kátov	6,595	0.08			6,595	0.08			6,595	0.08
60	Municipality of Kopčany	28,167	0.33		28,167	0	0.00			0	0.00
61	Municipality of Kostolište	10,325	0.12			10,325	0.12			10,325	0.12
62	Municipality of Kostolná pri Dunaji	5,180	0.06			5,180	0.06			5,180	0.06
63	Municipality of Kostolné	7,685	0.09			7,685	0.09			7,685	0.09
64	Municipality of Koválov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
65	Municipality of Koválovec	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
66	Municipality of Krajné	19,381	0.23			19,381	0.23			19,381	0.23
67	Municipality of Kráľová pri Senci	15,527	0.18			15,527	0.18			15,527	0.18
68	Municipality of Kuchyňa	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
69	Municipality of Kuklov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
70	Municipality of Kúty	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
71	Municipality of Láb	15,336	0.18			15,336	0.18			15,336	0.18
72	Municipality of Lakšárska Nová Ves	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
73	Municipality of Letničie	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
74	Municipality of Limbach	12,022	0.14			12,022	0.14			12,022	0.14
75	Municipality of Lopašov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
76	Municipality of Lozorno	29,774	0.35			29,774	0.35			29,774	0.35
77	Municipality of Malé Leváre	11,505	0.14			11,505	0.14			11,505	0.14
78	Municipality of Malinovo	14,303	0.17			14,303	0.17			14,303	0.17
79	Municipality of Marianka	10,662	0.13			10,662	0.13			10,662	0.13
80	Municipality of Miloslavov	9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11
81	Municipality of Mokry Háj	6,584	0.08			6,584	0.08			6,584	0.08
82	Municipality of Moravský Svätý Ján	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
83	Municipality of Most pri Bratislave	17,190	0.20			17,190	0.20			17,190	0.20
84	Municipality of Nová Dedinka	18,482	0.22			18,482	0.22			18,482	0.22
85	Municipality of Oreské	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
86	Municipality of Osuské	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
87	Municipality of Pernek	8,539	0.10			8,539	0.10			8,539	0.10
88	Municipality of Píla	2,764	0.03			2,764	0.03			2,764	0.03
89	Municipality of Plavecké Podhradie	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
90	Municipality of Plavecký Mikuláš	8,112	0.10			8,112	0.10			8,112	0.10
91	Municipality of Plavecký Peter	7,202	0.08			7,202	0.08			7,202	0.08
92	Municipality of Plavecký Štvrtok	22,055	0.26			22,055	0.26			22,055	0.26
93	Municipality of Podbranč	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00

As of 31. 12. 2013				As of 31. 12. 2014				As of 31. 12. 2015				As of 31. 12. 2016			
Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		6,180	0.07			6,180	0.07			6,180	0.07			6,180	0.07
		52,436	0.62			52,436	0.62			52,436	0.62			52,436	0.62
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		25,538	0.30			25,538	0.30			25,538	0.30			25,538	0.30
		6,101	0.07			6,101	0.07			6,101	0.07			6,101	0.07
		11,786	0.14			11,786	0.14			11,786	0.14			11,786	0.14
		15,134	0.18			15,134	0.18			15,134	0.18			15,134	0.18
		9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11
		7,539	0.09			7,539	0.09			7,539	0.09			7,539	0.09
		6,595	0.08			6,595	0.08			6,595	0.08			6,595	0.08
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		10,325	0.12			10,325	0.12			10,325	0.12			10,325	0.12
		5,180	0.06			5,180	0.06			5,180	0.06			5,180	0.06
		7,685	0.09			7,685	0.09			7,685	0.09			7,685	0.09
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		19,381	0.23			19,381	0.23			19,381	0.23			19,381	0.23
		15,527	0.18			15,527	0.18			15,527	0.18			15,527	0.18
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		15,336	0.18			15,336	0.18			15,336	0.18			15,336	0.18
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		12,022	0.14			12,022	0.14			12,022	0.14			12,022	0.14
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		29,774	0.35			29,774	0.35			29,774	0.35			29,774	0.35
		11,505	0.14			11,505	0.14			11,505	0.14			11,505	0.14
		14,303	0.17			14,303	0.17			14,303	0.17			14,303	0.17
		10,662	0.13			10,662	0.13			10,662	0.13			10,662	0.13
		9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11			9,663	0.11
		6,584	0.08			6,584	0.08			6,584	0.08			6,584	0.08
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		17,190	0.20			17,190	0.20			17,190	0.20			17,190	0.20
		18,482	0.22			18,482	0.22			18,482	0.22			18,482	0.22
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		8,539	0.10			8,539	0.10			8,539	0.10			8,539	0.10
		2,764	0.03			2,764	0.03			2,764	0.03			2,764	0.03
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		8,112	0.10			8,112	0.10			8,112	0.10			8,112	0.10
		7,202	0.08			7,202	0.08			7,202	0.08			7,202	0.08
		22,055	0.26			22,055	0.26			22,055	0.26			22,055	0.26
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00

Overview of changes in shares for the period 2010 – 2016

Nr.	Shareholder	As of 31. 12. 2010		As of 31. 12. 2011				As of 31. 12. 2012			
		Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
94	Municipality of Podkylava	3,180	0.04			3,180	0.04			3,180	0.04
95	Municipality of Popudinské Močidľany	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
96	Municipality of Poradie	8,033	0.09			8,033	0.09			8,033	0.09
97	Municipality of Prietrž	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
98	Municipality of Prietržka	4,798	0.06			4,798	0.06			4,798	0.06
99	Municipality of Prievaly	9,797	0.12			9,797	0.12			9,797	0.12
100	Municipality of Radimov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
101	Municipality of Radošovce	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
102	Municipality of Reca	13,943	0.16			13,943	0.16			13,943	0.16
103	Municipality of Rohožník	470	0.01			470	0.01			470	0.01
104	Municipality of Rohov	4,303	0.05			4,303	0.05			4,303	0.05
105	Municipality of Rovensko	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
106	Municipality of Rovinka	13,853	0.16			13,853	0.16			13,853	0.16
107	Municipality of Rudník	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
108	Municipality of Rybky	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
109	Municipality of Sekule	17,819	0.21			17,819	0.21			17,819	0.21
110	Municipality of Slovenský Grob	19,853	0.23			19,853	0.23			19,853	0.23
111	Municipality of Smolinské	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
112	Municipality of Smrdáky	7,292	0.09			7,292	0.09			7,292	0.09
113	Municipality of Sobotište	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
114	Municipality of Sološnica	16,595	0.20			16,595	0.20			16,595	0.20
115	Municipality of Stará Myjava	7,820	0.09			7,820	0.09			7,820	0.09
116	Municipality of Studienka	17,741	0.21			17,741	0.21			17,741	0.21
117	Municipality of Suchohrad	6,483	0.08			6,483	0.08			6,483	0.08
118	Municipality of Šajdíkove Humence	12,471	0.15		12,471	0	0.00			0	0.00
119	Municipality of Šenkvice	46,234	0.55			46,234	0.55			46,234	0.55
120	Municipality of Štefanov	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
121	Municipality of Štefanová	3,854	0.05			3,854	0.05			3,854	0.05
122	Municipality of Tomášov	22,640	0.27			22,640	0.27			22,640	0.27
123	Municipality of Trnovec	3,427	0.04			3,427	0.04			3,427	0.04
124	Municipality of Tureň	9,314	0.11			9,314	0.11	9,314		0	0.00
125	Municipality of Unín	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
126	Municipality of Veľké Leváre	38,167	0.45			38,167	0.45			38,167	0.45
127	Municipality of Veľký Biel	23,302	0.27		23,302	0	0.00			0	0.00
128	Municipality of Víničné	16,359	0.19			16,359	0.19			16,359	0.19
129	Municipality of Vínosady	10,146	0.12			10,146	0.12			10,146	0.12
130	Municipality of Vištuk	14,696	0.17			14,696	0.17			14,696	0.17
131	Municipality of Vlky	4,191	0.05			4,191	0.05			4,191	0.05
132	Municipality of Vrádište	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
133	Municipality of Vrbovce	0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
134	Municipality of Vysoká pri Morave	20,527	0.24			20,527	0.24			20,527	0.24
135	Municipality of Záhorská Ves	17,348	0.20			17,348	0.20			17,348	0.20
136	Municipality of Zálesie	8,359	0.10			8,359	0.10			8,359	0.10
137	Municipality of Závod	28,909	0.34			28,909	0.34			28,909	0.34
138	Municipality of Zohor	34,392	0.41			34,392	0.41			34,392	0.41
	Total	8,477,431	100.00	80,254	80,254	8,477,431	100.00	452,620	452,620	8,477,431	100.00

As of 31. 12. 2013				As of 31. 12. 2014				As of 31. 12. 2015				As of 31. 12. 2016			
Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%	Additions	Disposals	Nr. of shares	%
		3,180	0.04			3,180	0.04			3,180	0.04			3,180	0.04
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		8,033	0.09			8,033	0.09			8,033	0.09			8,033	0.09
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		4,798	0.06			4,798	0.06			4,798	0.06			4,798	0.06
		9,797	0.12			9,797	0.12			9,797	0.12			9,797	0.12
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		13,943	0.16			13,943	0.16			13,943	0.16			13,943	0.16
		470	0.01			470	0.01			470	0.01			470	0.01
		4,303	0.05			4,303	0.05			4,303	0.05			4,303	0.05
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		13,853	0.16			13,853	0.16			13,853	0.16			13,853	0.16
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		17,819	0.21			17,819	0.21			17,819	0.21			17,819	0.21
		19,853	0.23			19,853	0.23			19,853	0.23			19,853	0.23
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		7,292	0.09			7,292	0.09			7,292	0.09			7,292	0.09
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		16,595	0.20			16,595	0.20			16,595	0.20			16,595	0.20
		7,820	0.09			7,820	0.09			7,820	0.09			7,820	0.09
		17,741	0.21			17,741	0.21			17,741	0.21			17,741	0.21
		6,483	0.08			6,483	0.08			6,483	0.08			6,483	0.08
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		46,234	0.55			46,234	0.55			46,234	0.55			46,234	0.55
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		3,854	0.05			3,854	0.05			3,854	0.05			3,854	0.05
		22,640	0.27			22,640	0.27			22,640	0.27			22,640	0.27
		3,427	0.04			3,427	0.04			3,427	0.04			3,427	0.04
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		38,167	0.45			38,167	0.45			38,167	0.45			38,167	0.45
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		16,359	0.19			16,359	0.19			16,359	0.19			16,359	0.19
		10,146	0.12			10,146	0.12			10,146	0.12			10,146	0.12
		14,696	0.17			14,696	0.17			14,696	0.17			14,696	0.17
		4,191	0.05			4,191	0.05			4,191	0.05			4,191	0.05
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00			0	0.00
		20,527	0.24			20,527	0.24			20,527	0.24			20,527	0.24
		17,348	0.20			17,348	0.20			17,348	0.20			17,348	0.20
		8,359	0.10			8,359	0.10			8,359	0.10			8,359	0.10
		28,909	0.34			28,909	0.34			28,909	0.34			28,909	0.34
		34,392	0.41			34,392	0.41			34,392	0.41			34,392	0.41
9,314	9,314	8,477,431	100.00	0	0	8,477,431	100.00	0	0	8,477,431	100.00	0	0	8,477,431	100.00

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