





David Kučera
Secretary General
Prague Energy Exchange



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COMPANY PROFILE

The Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) was founded as a trading platform intended for trading electricity in the Czech Republic. Before PXE was founded, the price of electricity was to a large extent predetermined by the result of an auction annually organized by ČEZ. Consequently, final consumers did not have any information from independent sources on the movement of electricity prices. PXE aims at creating a transparent electricity market and setting an appropriate structure of trading rules and conditions for its participants. At present, the price is determined based on the relation of the up-to-date publicly advertised offer and demand, which ensures long-term maintenance of fair electricity prices. The efforts of PXE are supported by experts from a number of companies and state institutions that participate in the activities by means of PXE committees.

The foundation of PXE and the pricing system was inspired by energy exchanges operating throughout Europe. Trading participants can use PXE as a standardized market as regards its size as well as liquidity thanks to its comprehensive offer of products and services. PXE provides general public with the possibility of monitoring electricity price movements on a daily basis.

PLACE WHERE YOUR SUCCESS STARTS



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2007 AND 2008

8 January 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) was founded. The company was incorporated in the Commercial Register on 5 March 2007.

1 February 2007

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic granted the Prague Energy Exchange a state license enabling PXE to organize the electricity market.

1 April 2007

The Exchange Chamber appointed David Kučera to be the Secretary General of the Prague Energy Exchange.

28 May 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange launched its website www.pxe.cz, which in the preparatory phase of the project informed on the progress of work preceding the initiation of trading, and subsequently became a fully relevant exchange website.

4 June 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange organized a series of seminars that provided those interested in trading with a detailed account of the PXE trading system and the method of settlement.

21 June 2007

UNIVYC, a.s. signed a contract with Komerční banka, a.s., which thereby became the first clearing participant in charge of clearing of trades concluded at PXE. Clearing is performed by a total of 5 other banks that signed a contract with UNIVYC by 25 September 2007.

25 June 2007

The PXE trading system successfully passed a series of load tests aimed at verifying the function of the system in extreme situations.

10 July 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange signed contracts with the first trading participants. These were Pražská energetika and ČEZ. As of 31 December 2007, the Prague Energy Exchange comprised 27 trading participants.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2007 AND 2008

17 July 2007

Trading at the Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) was initiated. Covering three base load products – physical supply of electricity for October, November and December 2007 and the same number of peak load products.

25 July 2007

The so-called Compound Product for 2008 a 2009 was introduced on the market.

9 August 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange registered a record-breaking trade volume amounting to EUR 118 569 885 for all the concluded contracts, which represents a total of 2 196 960 MWh.

24 August 2007

Trading with annual products was initiated – base 2008 and base 2009 and at the same time trading with the compound product was terminated.

27 August 2007

The product portfolio was expanded by 16 new futures: 2 annual products (peak 2008, peak 2009), 8 quarterly products (1st Q 2008, 2nd Q 2008, 3rd Q 2008, 4th Q 2008 – all base and peak), 6 monthly products (01/2008, 02/2008, 03/2008 – all base and peak).

17 September 2007

E.ON Sales Trading GmbH became the market maker at the PXE and thereby joined ČEZ.

27 September 2007

The product range was expanded by four new products: Q01-09 base, Q01-09 peak, M04-08 base, M04-08 peak.

25 October 2007

The Prague Energy Exchange registered a record-breaking number of 155 concluded contracts.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2007 AND 2008

1 January 2008

Electricity Tax Act, enacted as part of Act no. 261/2007 Coll., on stabilization of public budgets applying to electricity trading entities, came into effect.

30 January 2008

Trading with a new type of products at the futures market was initiated; these were daily base and peak products.

31 January 2008

The Prague Energy Exchange initiated trading on the spot market, where hourly products are traded.

15 May 2008

PXE provides its participants with registration, settlement and scheduling of OTC trades placed on behalf of a broker or between the Exchange participants.

KEY DATA

Total monthly statistics for 2007

Month	Traded contracts (MW)	Volume (MWh)	Value (EUR)
7	364	5,898,716	314,933,123
8	1,274	20,749,496	1,115,405,734
9	416	2,228,253	123,658,611
10	1,686	3,244,584	199,483,864
11	460	1,392,330	89,661,102
12	526	854,939	54,681,292

INTRODUCTORY WORD BY SECRETARY GENERAL



In 2007, the Exchange traded over 33 TWh of electric power, which is an amount exceeding 50% of the annual consumption in the Czech Republic.

INTRODUCTORY WORD BY SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

The Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) has completed the first year of its existence and I dare say that, beyond all expectations, the first year of the newly established Exchange was a great success. In cooperation with our colleagues from the Prague Stock Exchange and UNIVYC in the course of the first six months of the year, the operation of PXE could be fully prepared, including the settlement via clearing banks to be followed by another six months of active trading.

In 2007, the Exchange traded over 33 TWh of electric power, which is an amount exceeding 50% of the annual consumption in the Czech Republic. This excellent result was achieved namely due to an appropriate product structure at the beginning of trading, thanks to which a positive income from operations could be achieved as early as the first year of trading at the Exchange.

Next year plenty of work will be waiting for us, focused especially on an increase of the market transparency and spot market development as a prerequisite for the introduction of financial derivatives, which we consider to be the greatest challenges for the time to come. We believe that the introduction of these instruments will help the sector of electric power engineering to increase its competitiveness and better utilize the power plant capacity installed.

We do not wish to limit our activities to the Czech Republic; instead, we would like to introduce our concept of trading in other countries of the region, thus helping create an organized central European market in electric power. Let us hope that these activities will be successful and we will be able to inform you about the first results in year's time.



David Kučera

Prague, 3 June, 2008



PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

Trading

The regulated market of the Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) is organized and supervised pursuant to Act No. 229/1992 Coll., on commodity exchanges, and appropriate Exchange Rules. The possibility to participate in this market is offered to companies which were granted a license to trade electricity pursuant to Electricity Act No. 458/2000 Coll., and which are subject to OTE (electricity market operator) clearing. The chance to participate in the trading arises after a contract concluded between a trading participant and PXE comes into force.

METHOD OF PXE TRADING

PXE trades can be concluded only electronically. Trading participants can use the software application PXE Monitor designed and continuously adjusted by PXE based on requirements of participants, or a communication connection to the PXE automatic trading system. Exchange trading takes place on each business day and trades are concluded in euros.

The operation of the system, as well as the course of trading, is monitored by trading officers who also act as intermediators. PXE trading system is anonymous, i.e. the buyer does not know the identity of the seller and vice versa. Based on a consultation with the market participants PXE chose the so-called order-driven ordering system. PXE complemented this transparent system with the activities of market makers who themselves represent trading participants, and moreover, based on a contract with PXE, they use the exchange system to publish their listings, i.e. the purchase and sales price of specified products by means of entering valid orders into the system. Any market participant can react to a listing by the market maker, which provides for sufficient market liquidity. In 2007, the function of market makers was performed by two trading participants covering the following products: futures for the next two whole months, the next two whole quarters and the next whole year – all base load and peak load products, i.e. 10 products in total, for which a continuous offer and demand was thereby maintained.

All futures contracts are traded at PXE as part of automatic trades which take place in two phases – in the auction and continuous regime. The main segment is formed by the continuous regime in which all the participants are informed of the up-to-date market situation (prices, number of MW offered for purchase or sale) and information on all concluded trades. The continuous regime allows for the conclusion of trades at different prices within one business day. The price of the last trade becomes the final price rate of a particular product. All information is also available to the public; it is published on the Exchange website with a time delay of 15 minutes.

PXE publishes complete statistical information concerning concluded trades on its website of www.pxe.cz each month.

In the course of trading, clearing, and the registration of supply and consumption, all participants cooperate with the so-called Central Counterparty as their partner. This company represents one of the founders and members of the Prague Energy Exchange, and holds the license granted by the Energy Regulatory Office. Its main function is to guarantee the clearing of all transactions implemented at PXE. This standardized and transparent European model, among others, provides for the anonymity of trading and clearing, and enables PXE to exert direct control over the development of the whole process, thereby eliminating risks arising for trading participants.

TRADE CLEARING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYSICAL SUPPLY

Clearing of trades concluded at PXE is provided by UNIVYC, a.s. The concept itself is based on the functionality of the Central Counterparty and the direct and exclusive participation of clearing participants (banks). Each trading participant therefore has to enter into a contractual relationship with a clearing participant who guarantees and implements the clearing on its behalf.

The clearing participants are the following entities:

- clearing banks representing trading participants in the clearing system;
- UNIVYC, a.s. as an entity which keeps accounts of the trading participants with their open positions, manages margin deposits and provides for clearing of concluded trades;
- Central Counterparty, a.s., which enters the clearing system as a counterparty to each trading participant in the trades it concludes.

Since trading is performed in euros, the institution of the EUR Clearing Bank, at which each clearing participant (clearing bank) must open an account, was established. Daily clearing between trading participants takes place via the stated accounts of clearing participants, the technical account of UNIVYC, the margin account and the clearing fund account. Komerční banka, a.s. was selected to perform the function of the EUR clearing bank.

Each trading participant is required to provide guarantees for clearing of trades concluded at PXE in the form of margins. Margins are provided in euros and their amount for individual series of futures is determined by PXE.

Products of 2007

Based on the initiation of trading at PXE in July 2007, physical power supply products in the form of commodity futures contracts (the so-called power futures), in the form of monthly, quarterly and annual contracts, were introduced on the market. Products were further divided into two basic groups with respect to supply periods:

- all hours of all days in the distribution period – the so-called base load;
- or only from Monday to Friday between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. – the so-called peak load.

List of the basic products traded at PXE based on the length of the supply period:

- a) Czech Base/Peak Load Year Futures – the supply period is a calendar year;
- b) Czech Base/Peak Load Quarter Futures – the supply period is a calendar quarter;
- c) Czech Base/Peak Load Month Futures – the supply period is a calendar month.

Electricity is regularly supplied at a constant price of an hourly output of 1 MW during all hours of all days of the agreed period according to the type of supply. The point of supply is the electrical network of the Czech Republic. The volume of the contract (number of MWh) amounts to the total of hours of supply.

In 2007, based on an agreement with trading participants, products were published always provided the following rules were observed:

- the next 2 years (2008 and 2009);
- the next 6 whole months (months of October 2007, November 2007, December 2007, January 2008, February 2008, March 2008, April 2008, May 2008 and June 2008 were successively traded);
- the next 5 whole quarters (1st quarter of 2008, 2nd quarter of 2008, 3rd quarter of 2008, 4th quarter of 2008 and 1st quarter of 2009 were successively traded).

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

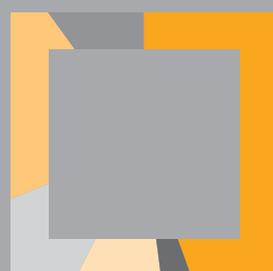
The only exception was the base load compound product for 2008–2009, which was traded from the first trading day of 17 July to 24 August, on which date division into two separate years took place. The reason for introducing this product was the effort to maintain the price of electricity for 2008 in the beginning of trading at PXE.

So-called product cascading took place for the first time at the end of 2007. Both annual products for 2008 (base and peak) were cascaded into three quarterly products (2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter of 2008) and two monthly products (February and March 2008). Both quarterly products for the 1st quarter of 2008 were cascaded into two monthly products (February and March 2008). January 2008 was not traded, since it became a supply period at the turn of the year.

In 2007, trading took place on all business days except for 31 December 2007, the first trading day was 17 June 2007.

The initiation of trading was clearly dominated by the base compound product for 2008–2009, for which a total of 1,497 contracts were concluded in the course of its five-week existence, representing a supply of more than 26 TWh. Base type products were generally more popular with traders than peak type products; the ratio of base trade values to peak trade values is approx. 3 to 1.

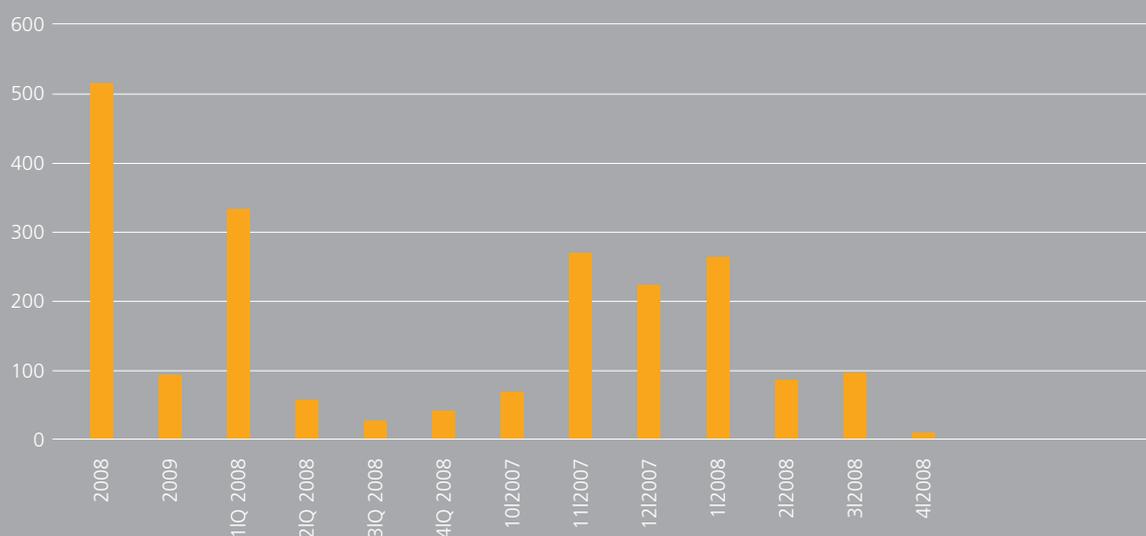
The number of concluded contracts in the period from 17 July to 31 December 2007



Base yearly	4,208
Peak yearly	326
Base quarterly	900
Peak quarterly	1,070
Base monthly	2,008
Peak monthly	940

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

The total number of traded contracts – base



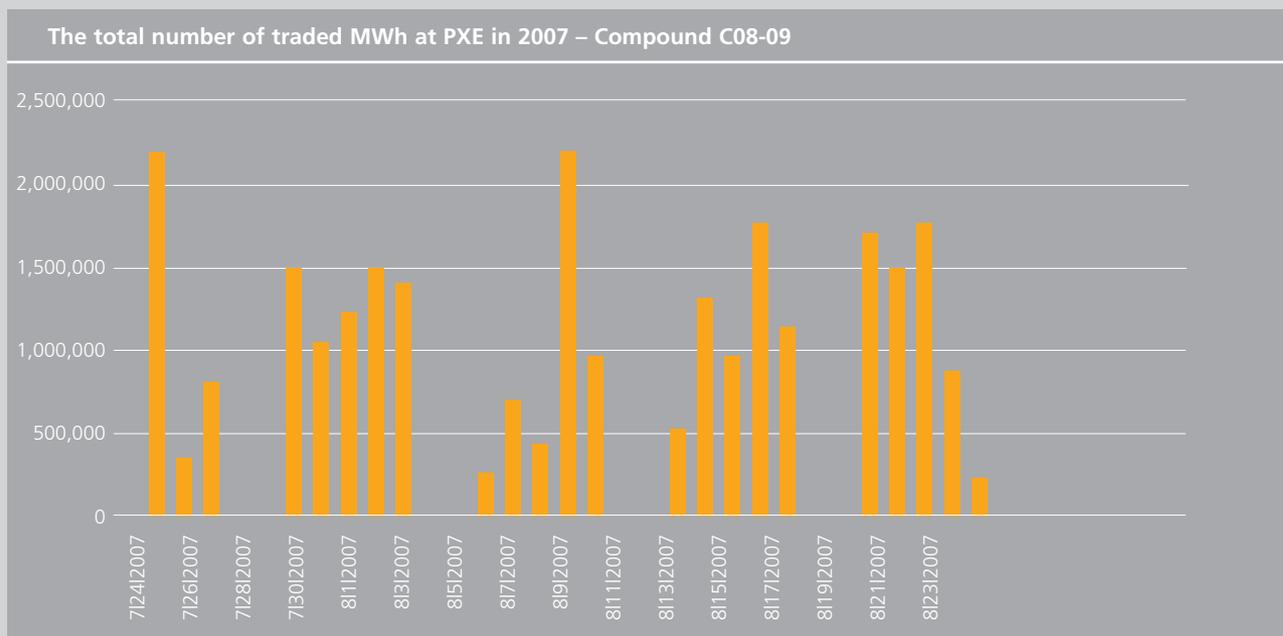
The total number of traded contracts – peak



Note: The chart does not show base compound product for 2008-2009 (total of 1,497 contracts concluded)

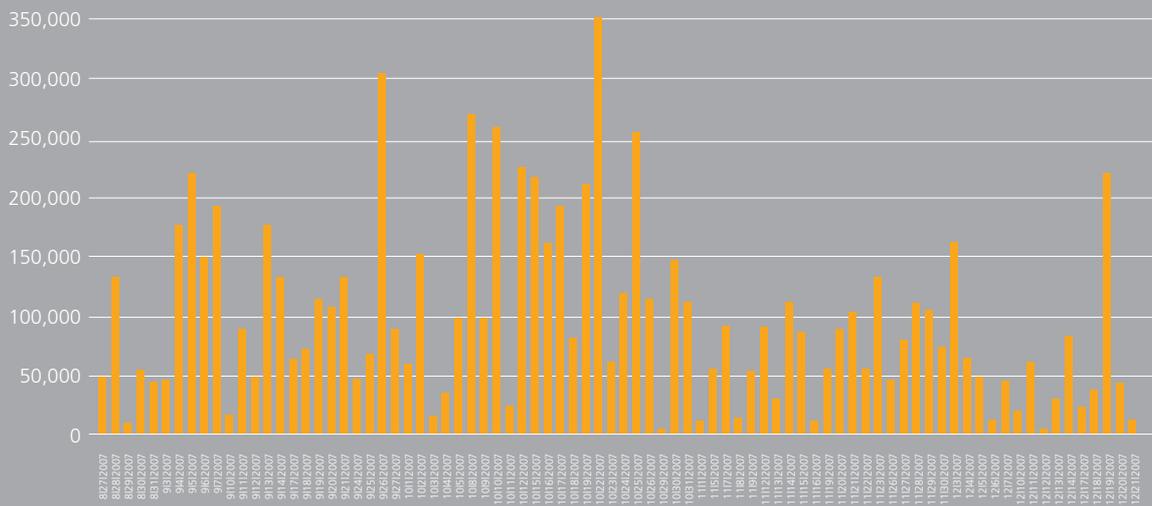
Swings in the trade volume occurred during the year. Extremely high values were achieved esp. in the first two weeks after the initiation of trading when the base compound product for 2008-2009 was traded. However, a record number of contracts was concluded on 25 October 2007 when 155 contracts were traded. The second highest number of contracts was achieved on 9 August 2007 – 140 traded contracts. This day a record-breaking trade volume was reached, i.e. the value of all concluded contracts reached 2,196,960 MWh totalling EUR 118,569,885.

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007



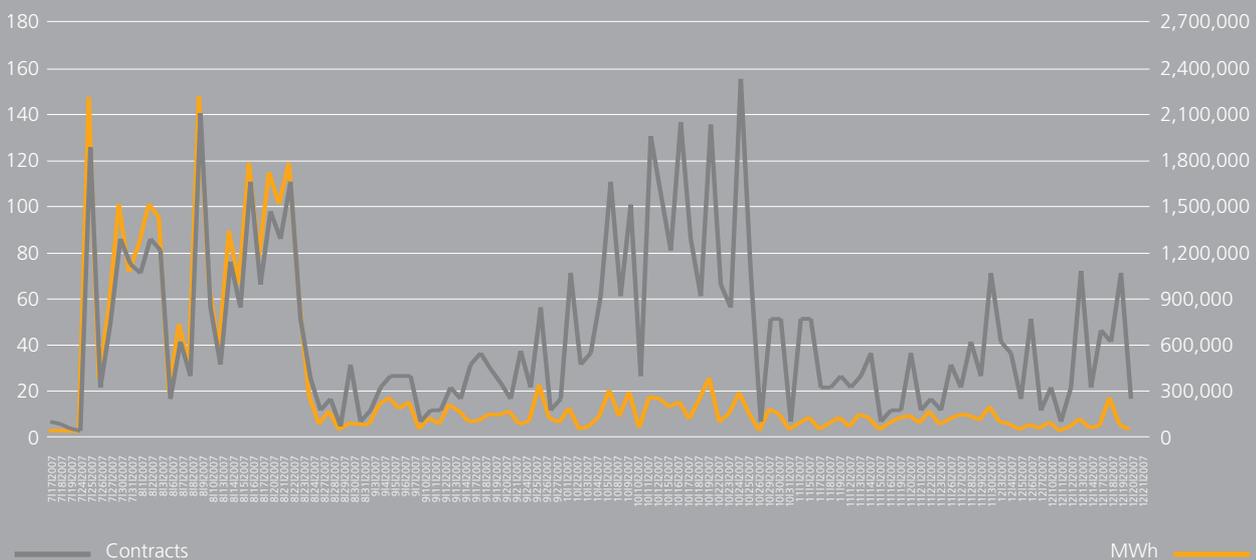
PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

The total of traded MWh at PXE in 2007



The trade structure changed during the course of 2007. The number of contracts in proportion to power trading value rose gradually, which indicates an increase in trading of products with shorter supply periods, i.e. months.

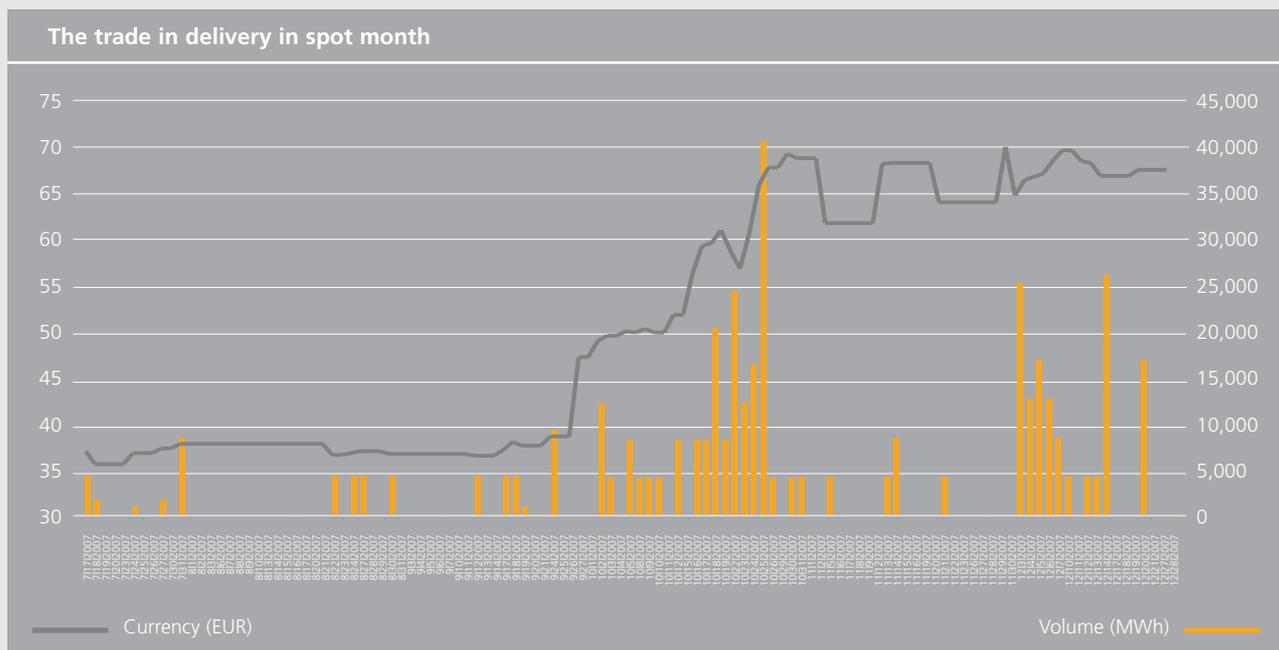
The trend in the number of contracts and sold MWh at PXE in 2007



In February 2008, the participants were allowed to trade hourly contracts at the commodity spot market. The offer at the derivatives market was extended with daily contracts for Czech Base/Peak Load Day Futures.

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

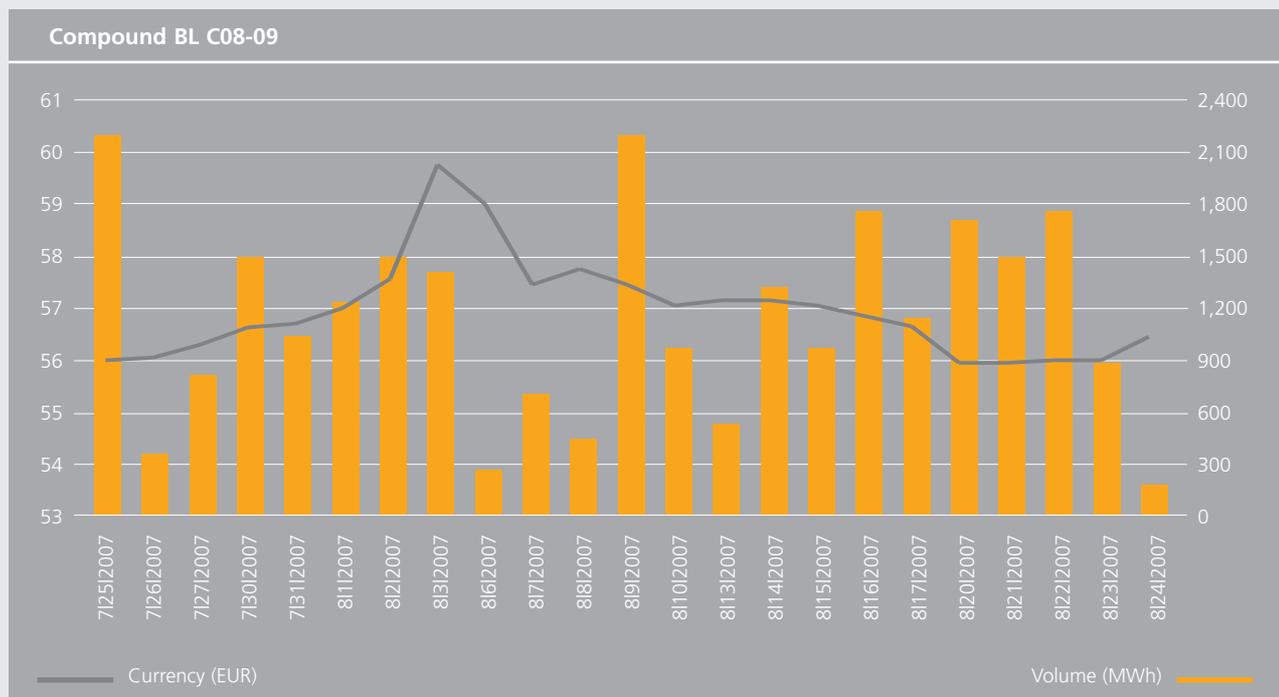
Statistical Data



Monthly Data in 2007

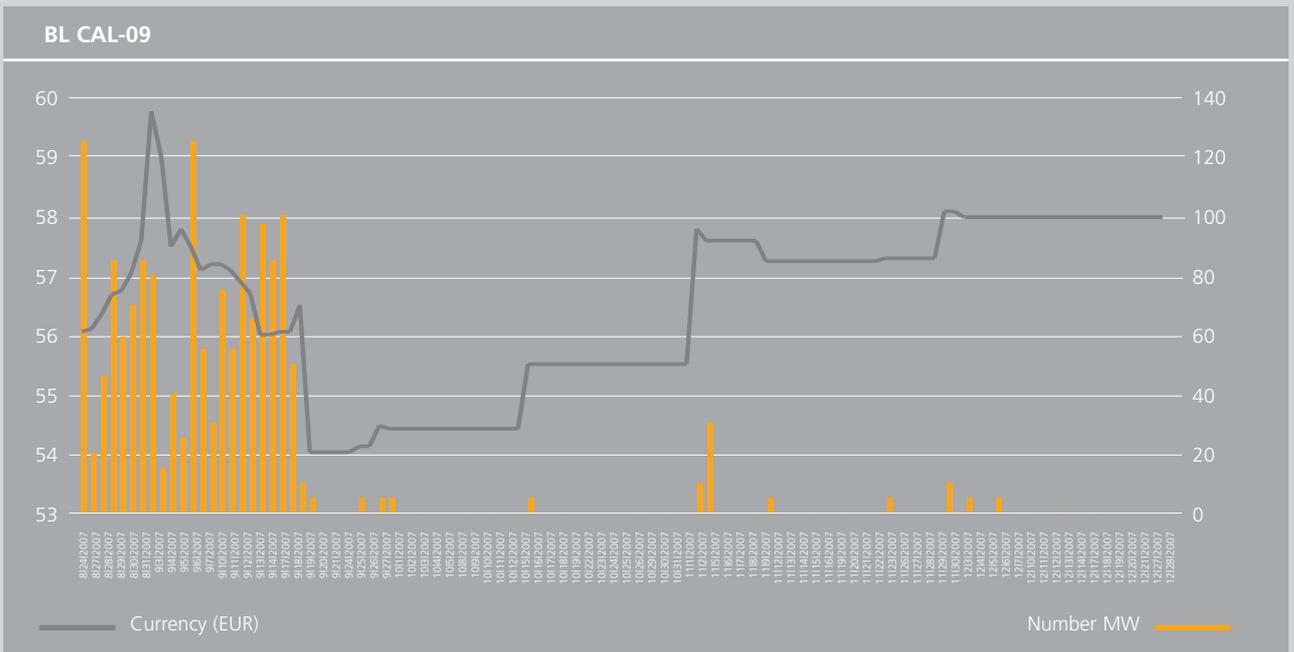
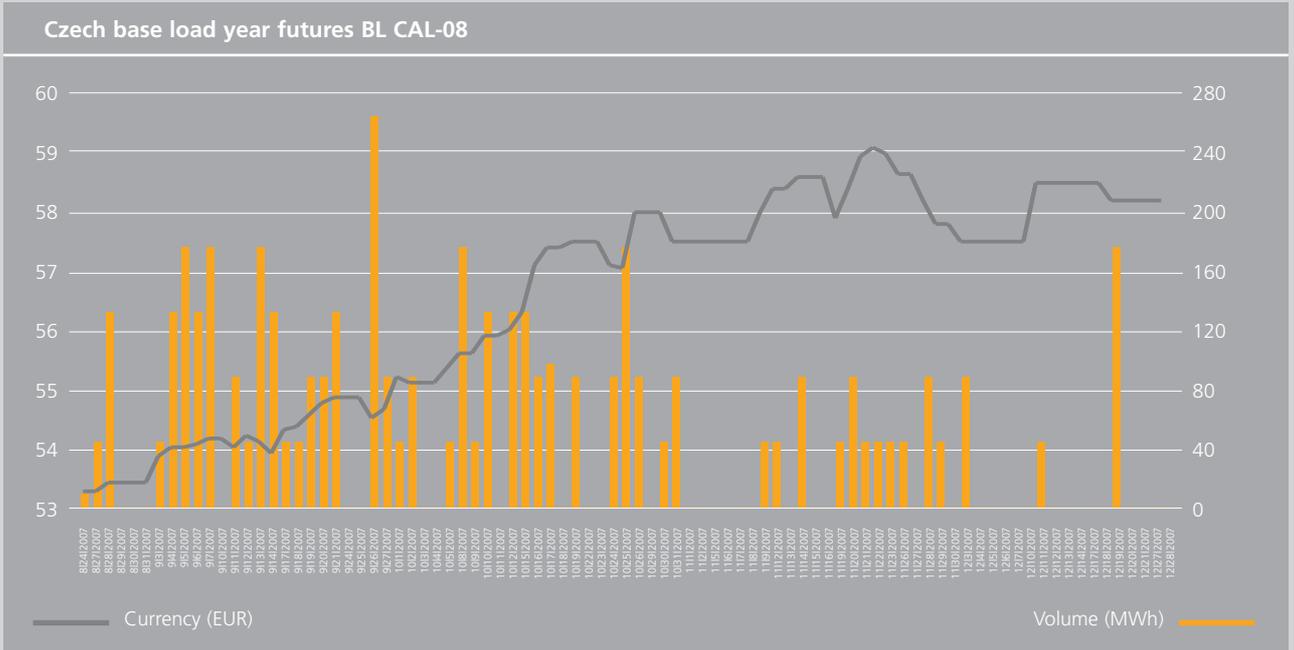
Month	Traded Contracts (MW)	Base Load Volume (MWh)	Value (EUR)	Peak Load Traded Contracts (MW)	Volume (MWh)	Value (EUR)	Total Traded Contracts (MW)	Volume (MWh)	Value (EUR)
7	364	5,898,716	314,933,123	0	0	0	364	5,898,716	314,933,123
8	1,231	20,686,364	1,110,693,739	43	63,132	4,711,995	1,274	20,749,496	1,115,405,734
9	316	2,086,413	113,092,395	100	141,840	10,566,216	416	2,228,253	123,658,611
10	981	2,698,824	155,331,025	705	545,760	44,152,839	1,686	3,244,584	199,483,864
11	280	1,187,250	71,770,584	180	205,080	17,890,518	460	1,392,330	89,661,102
12	386	755,819	45,943,237	140	99,120	8,738,055	526	854,939	54,681,292

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007



Note: The compound product is a base load futures contract with supply for 2008 and 2009. The price for 2008 was determined at a fixed price of EUR 50.42; the price for 2009 was determined on the market.

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007



Information and Trading System

The main effort of the IT Department of the Prague Stock Exchange in 2007 concentrated on the implementation of the project of the Prague Energy Exchange. In a very short period of six months a new system for trading and settlement of electricity, based on a proven and reliable system of trading and settlement of financial products was prepared. Requisite software adjustments of the trading and settlement system were complemented with a newly developed software based on a technology of web services enabling connection with the participants in trading. The IT Department also created a new front-end system used by the trading and settlement participants to connect to the Energy Exchange in their domestic localities. The software solution also includes connection to the current electricity market operator (OTE). The requirement for connecting the participants of the Energy Exchange via Internet brought about the need to perform essential changes in the technical as well as security infrastructure. A new robust and redundant technical solution of Internet connection using multiple Internet providers and which provides VPN connection supported by access chip tokens with digital certificates for security purposes was implemented. The preparation project also involved the creation of a new website providing information and on-line data concerning trading and Energy Exchange activities. The new electricity trading system also brought about many adjustments of internal systems, e.g. the internal information system, trading supervision system, cost data generating system etc.

In order to provide for flexible issuance of digital certificates and their implementation into technical instruments, a solution of certification authority based on Entrust was introduced. The solution has proven effective in practice; more than 100 certificates on chip tokens were issued during a short period of time only for the purposes of the Energy Exchange.

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

Profit / Loss

Energetická burza Praha (Prague Energy Exchange, PXE) was founded on 8 January 2007. The company was incorporated in the Commercial Register on 5 March 2007.

The trading at the Prague Energy Exchange was launched on 17 July 2007, including three products under base load and the same number of products under peak load. In July, the so-called Compound Product for 2008 a 2009 was introduced on the market and in August, the trading of annual products commenced.

Selected indicators

CZK million	2007
Revenues	41
Expenses	34
Profit or loss before tax	7
Profit or loss after tax	5
Equity capital	65

FINANCIAL PROFIT / LOSS

Income from the PXE's operations and own resources were sufficient to cover the company's operational and investment expenses.

The company's financial situation and prosperity are shown in the indicators below:

	2007
Profitability indicators	
Equity capital profitability	0.071
Registered capital profitability	0.077
Financial stability indicators	
Financial independence (equity capital/liabilities)	0.897
Total indebtedness (liabilities/assets)	0.05
Increase in short-term investments	67,784

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

Structure of assets and sources of financing (%)

	2007
Assets	100.00
Fixed asset	1.90
of this: tangible and intangible assets	1.90
financial investment	0.00
long-term debtors	0.00
Short-term debtors	3.67
of this: trade debtors	3.34
other debtors	0.33
Financial assets (investments)	94.13
Deferred accounts	0.30
Liabilities	100.00
Long-term resources	89.71
of this: own resources	89.71
bank loans and borrowings	0.00
long-term payables	0.00
Short-term payables	5.00
Reserves	0.00
Deferred accounts	5.29

PXE ACTIVITIES IN 2007

Results of operations

CZK '000	2007
Profit or loss before tax	6,580
– operating profit or loss	6,077
– financial profit or loss	503
– extraordinary profit or loss	0
Income tax	1,972
– due	1,972
– deferred	0
Profit or loss after tax	4,608

PXE GOALS

PXE Goals

- Equal access to electricity market for all trading participants
- Creation of a strong competitive environment
- Creation of prices based on supply and demand
- Safe and transparent trading based on agreed standards
- Liquid market
- Provision of a complete service to trading participants
- Elimination of risks related to electricity trading thanks to the clearing bank institute and the Central Counterparty
- Establishment, development and support of a transparent market with electricity to ensure long-term reach fair prices for all market participants

PXE provides a comprehensive solution, which, among others, provides a mutual guarantee between both trading parties – the seller and the buyer, i.e. all trades concluded at PXE are fully guaranteed

COMPANY STRUCTURE

The founders of PXE are the following companies:

Prague Stock Exchange
UNIVYC
Central Securities Depository

The supreme body of the Prague Energy Exchange is the Exchange Chamber. The structure of the Exchange Chamber as of 31 December 2007:

Petr Kobic, Chairman Chairman of the Stock Exchange Chamber and CEO of the Prague Stock Exchange, a.s.
Helena Čacká Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors and CEO of UNIVYC, a.s.
Bohumil Havel Member of the Government Legislative Council

The activities of the Exchange are managed by its Secretary General, **David Kučera**.

The activities of PXE are supported by experts from a number of companies and state institutions that participate in the activities by means of three committees. The following committees are concerned:

Trading Committee – association of selected market participants which recommends adjustments of the trading system of PXE and trading rules,

Clearing and Risk Management Committee – association of trading participants, representatives of clearing banks and the settlement institution which proposes trade settlement principles and rules,

Strategic Committee – association of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Energy Regulation Office, ČEPS and OTE, which presents proposals for further development of the Energy Exchange.

The structure of the Trading Committee as of 31 December 2007:

Petr Chaloupka	International Power Opatovice, a.s.
Esther Denzler	Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft Laufenburg AG
Boris Kendra	E.ON Energy Trading AG
Jan Kozusnik	EDF Trading Ltd.
Pavel Křivonožka	Česká spořitelna, a.s.
Michal Korynta	Pražská energetika, a.s.
Pavel Luňáček	Dalkia Česká republika, a.s.
Pavel Hejkal	Slovenské elektrárne, a.s.
Michal Skalka	ČEZ, a.s.
Marek Spurný	J&T Investment Advisors s.r.o.
Renata Franková	Sempre Energy Europe Limited
Jaroslav Gabriel	Středoslovenská Energetika, a.s.
Michael Wilson	Aare-Tessin AG für Elektrizität (Atel)
Vit Vavrouch	Verbund - Austrian Power Trading CR, s.r.o.
Petr Kobic	Prague Energy Exchange

COMPANY STRUCTURE

The structure of the Clearing and Risk Management Committee as of 31 December 2007:

Petr Boček	ČSOB, a.s.
Pavel Kovalčík	Česká spořitelna, a.s.
Zdeněk Lust	Komerční banka, a.s.
Filip Veselý	HVB Bank Czech Republic a.s.
Jiří Hloušek	Raiffeisenbank, a.s.
Tomáš Seidel	Citibank, a.s.
Solveig Mestern	E.ON Sales & Trading GmbH
Martina Suchánková	ČEZ, a.s.
Helena Čacká	UNIVYC, a.s.

The structure of the Strategic Committee as of 31 December 2007:

Josef Fiřt	Energetický regulační úřad
Jiří Šťastný	Operátor trhu s elektřinou
Milan Šimáček	Ministerstvo financí České republiky
Tomáš Hüner	Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu České republiky
Vladimír Tošovský	ČEPS, a.s.
David Kučera	Prague Energy Exchange

AUDITOR'S REPORT



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Facsimile +420 251 156 111

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE OWNERS OF ENERGETICKÁ BURZA PRAHA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Energetická burza Praha ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the financial statements"). Details of the Company are disclosed in note 1 to these financial statements.

Statutory board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Statutory board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Czech accounting legislation. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors of the Czech Republic, International Standards on Auditing and the related application guidance of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o., registered seat Kateřinská 40/466, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic, Identification Number: 40765521, registered with the Commercial Register kept by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section C, Insert 3637, and in the Register of Audit Companies with the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic under Licence No 021.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT



Owners of Energetická burza Praha Independent auditor's report

Auditor's Responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2007, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Czech accounting legislation.

23 April 2008

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o.
represented by partner

Petr Kříž
Auditor, Licence No. 1140

Translation Note

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

AUDITOR'S REPORT



PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o.
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ENGLISH TRANSLATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE OWNERS OF ENERGETICKÁ BURZA PRAHA

We have audited the annual report of Energetická burza Praha ("the Company") for consistency with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007 which are included in this annual report on pages 35 - 55. The statutory board is responsible for the accuracy of the annual report. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the annual report and the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and the related application guidance of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. Those standards require that the auditor plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information included in the annual report describing matters that are also presented in the financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the relevant financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the information included in the annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2007 is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements referred to above.

The maintenance and integrity of the Company's website is the responsibility of its Board of statutory board; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

27 June 2008

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o.
represented by partner

Petr Kříž
Auditor, Licence No. 1140

Translation Note

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, s.r.o., registered seat Kateřinská 40/466, 120 00 Prague 2, Czech Republic, Identification Number: 40765521, registered with the Commercial Register kept by the Municipal Court in Prague, Section C, Insert 3637, and in the Register of Audit Companies with the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic under Licence No 021.

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THE PRAGUE ENERGY EXCHANGE PARTICIPANTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2007

A.En. CZ, s.r.o.
Atel Česká republika s.r.o.
CARBOUNION BOHEMIA, spol. s.r.o.
Coal Energy, a.s.
Czech Coal, a.s.
CZECH-KARBON, s.r.o.
ČEZ, a.s.
Dalkia Česká republika, a.s.
E.ON Sales Trading GmbH
EDF Trading Ltd
EFT Česko, a.s.
EGL Česká republika, s.r.o.
ETC-Energy Trading, s.r.o.
Ezpada, s.r.o.
Chemoprojekt, a.s.
International Power Opatovice, a.s.
Korlea Invest, a.s.
Lumen Energy, a.s.
Lumius, spol. s r.o.
Moravia Energo, a.s.
Pražská energetika, a.s.
První energetická, a.s.
RE Trading CEE s.r.o.
Sempra Energy Europe, s.r.o.
Slovenské elektrárne, a.s.
SSE CZ, s.r.o.
V-Elektra, s.r.o.

CONTACTS

Prague Energy Exchange

Rybná 14
110 05 Prague 1
Czech Republic

www.pxe.cz
pxe@pse.cz

ID No: 27865444
Tax ID No: CZ27865444

Banking Information: KB, a.s. Praha 1, account number 35-8652570267/0100
Entry in the Commercial Register at the Prague Municipal Court, part A, file 56684



Financial Section



BALANCE SHEET

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2007

CZK '000		31 Dec 2007		8 Jan 2007
ASSETS	Gross	Adjustment	Net	Net
B. Fixed assets	1,536	162	1,374	–
I. Intangible fixed assets	1,370	145	1,225	–
1. Start-up costs	1,120	131	989	–
3. Software	250	14	236	–
II. Tangible fixed assets	166	17	149	–
3. Individual movable assets and sets of movable assets	166	17	149	–
C. Current assets	70,424	–	70,424	–
III. Short-term receivables	2,640	–	2,640	–
1. Trade receivables	2,404	–	2,404	–
6. State – tax receivables	124	–	124	–
7. Short-term prepayments made	107	–	107	–
9. Other receivables	5	–	5	–
IV. Current financial assets	67,784	–	67,784	–
1. Cash on hand	46	–	46	–
2. Cash at bank	242	–	242	–
3. Short-term securities and investments	67,496	–	67,496	–
D. I. Other assets	217	–	217	–
1. Deferred expenses	211	–	211	–
3. Accrued income	6	–	6	–
TOTAL ASSETS	72,177	162	72,015	–

BALANCE SHEET

CZK '000	Net	Net
	31 Dec 2007	8 Jan 2007
LIABILITIES		
A. Equity	64,608	–
I. Share capital	60,000	–
1. Share capital	60,000	–
V. Profit or loss for the current period (+ -)	4,608	–
B. Liabilities	3,599	–
III. Short-term liabilities	3,599	–
1. Trade payables	1,201	–
5. Payables to employees	167	–
6. Social security and health insurance payables	110	–
7. State – tax payables and subsidies	2,032	–
10. Estimated payables	53	–
11. Other payables	36	–
C. I. Other liabilities	3,808	–
1. Accrued expenses	3,808	–
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	72,015	–

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Account in period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
II. Production	39,893
1. Sales of own products and services	39,893
B. Purchased consumables and services	27,056
1. Consumed material and energy	229
2. Services	26,827
+ Added value	12,837
C. Staff costs	6,189
1. Payroll costs	4,506
2. Remuneration to members of statutory bodies	360
3. Social security and health insurance costs	1,151
4. Social costs	172
D. Taxes and charges	48
E. Depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets	162
H. Other operating expenses	361
* Operating profit or loss	6,077
VIII. Income from current financial assets	1,292
X. Interest income	10
XI. Other financial income	155
O. Other financial expenses	954
* Financial profit or loss	503
Q. Income tax on ordinary activities	1,972
1. – due	1,972
** Profit or loss from ordinary activities	4,608
*** Profit or loss for the current period (+/-)	4,608
**** Profit or loss before tax	6,580

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flow Statement in period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
P. Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	–
Cash flows from ordinary activities	
Z. Profit or loss from ordinary activities before tax	6,580
A.1. Adjustments for non-cash transactions	(1,070)
A.1.1. Depreciation of fixed assets	162
A.1.5. Interest expense and interest income	(1,232)
A.* Net operating cash flow before changes in working capital	5,510
A.2. Change in working capital	(64,919)
A.2.1. Change in operating receivables and other assets	(2,857)
A.2.2. Change in operating payables and other liabilities	5,435
A.2.4. Change in current financial assets	(67,496)
A.** Net cash flow from operations before tax and extraordinary items	(59,408)
A.4. Interest received	1,232
A.5. Income tax paid from ordinary operations	–
A.*** Net operating cash flows	(58,176)
Cash flows from investing activities	
B.1. Fixed assets expenditures	(1,536)
B.*** Net investment cash flows	(1,536)
Cash flow from financial activities	
C.1. Change in payables from financing	60,000
C.*** Net financial cash flows	60,000
F. Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	288
R. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	288

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Statement of Changes in Equity in period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

CZK '000	Share capital	Profit for the current period	Total equity
Balance at 8 January 2007	–	–	–
Distribution of profit or loss	60,000	–	60,000
Change in share capital	–	–	–
Dividends paid	–	–	–
Payments from capital funds	–	–	–
Profit for the current period	–	4,608	4,608
Balance at 31 December 2007	60,000	4,608	64,608

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Incorporation and description of the business

Energetická Burza Praha (the "Company"), with its registered office at Rybná 14, Prague 1, was incorporated by means of a Founding Contract dated 8 January 2007.

The Company was entered in the Commercial Register maintained by the Municipal Court for Prague on 5 March 2007. The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic granted a permit to operate the commodity exchange 31 January 2007 (Ref. No. 952/2007/03000). The Company's corporate details are maintained in the Commercial Register at the Municipal Court in Prague, File A, Insert 56684.

The principal subjects of operation of the Company

Types of stock exchange transaction:

- a) commodities transactions with prompt delivery;
- b) term commodities transactions – transactions with commodity derivatives;
- c) auxiliary transactions entered into on the stock exchange related to commodities sold on the stock exchange (specifically insurance contracts, storage contracts, transportation contracts and shipping contracts).

The stock exchange transactions involve:

- a) electricity;
- b) indices derived from prices of commodities, except for commodities which under legal regulations are not allowed to be traded for reasons of safety and the safeguarding of national interests or for the purposes of commodity market regulation and protection of tangible reserves.

Share capital recorded in the Commercial Register as at 31 December 2007 amounts to CZK 60,000,000.

Prague Energy Exchange Founders:

Burza cenných papírů Praha, a.s.	investment of CZK 20,000,000
UNIVYC, a.s.	investment of CZK 20,000,000
CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY, a.s (former Centrální depozitář, a.s.)	investment of CZK 20,000,000

1.2. Stock Exchange Chamber as at 31 December 2007

Stock Exchange Chamber	Position	Name
	Chairman	Ing. Petr Koblíček
	Vice Chairman	Ing. Helena Čácká
	Member	JUDr. Bohumil Havel, PhD

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Company's accounting books and records are maintained and the financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act 563/1991 Coll., as amended; Regulation 500/2002 Coll. and Czech Accounting Standards for Businesses, as amended.

The accounting records are maintained in compliance with general accounting principles, specifically the historical cost convention, the accruals principle, the prudence concept and the going concern assumption.

The transaction recognition date is the date when a delivery is performed, a payable settled, a receivable collected, assigned or contributed, an advance payment made or received, debt assumed, a shortfall, deficit, surplus or damage determined, an asset transferred within the reporting entity or when other events occur arising from generally binding regulations or the internal circumstances of the Company that are subject to accounting and that occurred in the Company or can be supported by relevant documents.

The Company recognizes expenses and income in the period to which they relate on an accruals basis. Expenses and costs relating to future periods are recognized on an accrual basis as deferred or accrued expenses. Income and revenues relating to future periods are recognized on an accrual basis as deferred or accrued income.

All figures are presented in thousands of Czech crowns (CZK), unless indicated otherwise.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets include assets with an estimated useful life greater than one year and an acquisition cost greater than CZK 40,000 on an individual basis.

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at cost decreased by the accumulated depreciation representing the rate of usage of these assets.

The cost of fixed asset improvements exceeding CZK 40,000 for the period increases the acquisition cost of the related tangible fixed assets.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, other than land and assets under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method, on the following basis:

	Number of years
Computer systems	3
Furniture and fixtures	10
Other	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other tangible fixed assets composed of individual movable assets with an acquisition cost greater than CZK 10,000 and lower than CZK 40,000 and an estimated useful life greater than one year are depreciated according to the estimated useful life as assessed by an expert.

Provisioning

A provision for impairment is established when the carrying value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets include assets with an estimated useful life greater than one year and an acquisition cost greater than CZK 60,000 on an individual basis.

Purchased intangible fixed assets are recorded at cost decreased by the accumulated amortisation.

The cost of fixed asset improvements exceeding CZK 40,000 for the taxation period increases the acquisition cost of the related intangible fixed asset.

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets is applied on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Number of years
Software	3

Other intangible fixed assets composed of software with a cost greater than CZK 10,000 and lower than CZK 60,000 and an estimated useful life greater than one year are amortised according to the estimated useful life as assessed by an expert.

Provisioning

A provision for impairment is established when the carrying value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

3.3. Financial assets

Petty cash and bank accounts are recorded at nominal value.

Short-term securities

The Company classifies securities as held-to-maturity.

Investments with a fixed maturity that management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are included in non-current assets, unless the date of maturity falls within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

All securities and investments are initially recorded at cost, including transaction costs. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently accounted for at amortised cost.

A provision for impairment is established for held-to-maturity investments when their carrying value is greater than their estimated recoverable amount.

3.4. Receivables

Receivables are stated at the nominal value less a provision for doubtful amounts. A provision for bad debts is created on the basis of an aging analysis and individual evaluation of the collectibility of the receivables.

3.5. Trade payables

Upon origination trade payables are stated at their nominal value.

3.6. Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction.

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at the year-end exchange rate as published by the Czech National Bank. All foreign exchange gains and losses from translation of receivables are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.7. Taxation

3.7.1. Current tax payable

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

3.7.2. Tax depreciation of fixed assets

For the purposes of the tax depreciation of fixed assets is linear method is applied.

3.7.3. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. Deferred tax assets are recognised if it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

3.8. Related parties

The Company's related parties are considered to be the following:

- shareholders, of which the Company is a subsidiary or an associate, directly or indirectly, and subsidiaries and associates of these shareholders; and/or
- members of the Stock Exchange Chamber and Supervisory Board and management and parties close to such members, including entities in which they have a controlling or significant influence.

Material transactions and outstanding balances with related parties are disclosed in Note 4.10.

3.9. Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised upon the delivery of service and customer acceptance and are stated net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

3.10. Supplementary pension insurance

The Company provides its employees with a defined contribution to pension insurance as part of agreements concluded between the employee and pension fund pursuant to Act No. 42/1994 Coll., concerning pension insurance, as amended.

3.11. Use of estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management of the Company believes that the estimates and assumptions used will not significantly differ from the actual results and outcomes in the following reporting periods.

3.12. Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Cash equivalents include current liquid assets easily convertible into cash in an amount known in advance.

Cash flows from operating, investment and financial activities presented in the cash flow statement are not offset.

4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

4.1. Fixed assets

4.1.1. Intangible fixed assets

Cost

CZK '000	Balance at 8 Jan 2007	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Establishment costs	–	1,120	–	1,120
Software over CZK 60,000	–	250	–	250
Total	–	1,370	–	1,370

Accumulated amortisation

CZK '000	Balance at 8 Jan 2007	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Establishment costs	–	131	–	131
Software over CZK 60,000	–	14	–	14
Total	–	145	–	145

Net book value

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Establishment costs	989
Software over CZK 60,000	236
Total	1,225

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Additions to intangible fixed assets

In the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 additions to intangible fixed assets which amounted to CZK 1,370,000 included establishment and the purchase of "www.pxe.cz" software.

Depreciation of intangible fixed assets

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets charged to expenses was as follows:

CZK '000	Amortisation
Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007	145

In the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007, no allowances against intangible fixed assets were created.

4.1.2. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

CZK '000	Balance at 8 Jan 2007	Additions	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Equipment	–	166	166
– Machinery and equipment	–	90	90
– Furniture and fixtures	–	65	65
– Low value tangible FA	–	11	11
Total	–	166	166

Accumulated depreciation and allowances

CZK '000	Balance at 8 Jan 2007	Additions	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Equipment	–	17	17
– Machinery and equipment	–	14	14
– Furniture and fixtures	–	2	2
– Low value tangible FA	–	1	1
Total	–	17	17

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net book value

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Equipment	149
– Machinery and equipment	76
– Furniture and fixtures	63
– Low value tangible FA	10
Total	149

Additions to tangible fixed assets

In the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007, additions to tangible fixed assets of CZK 166,000 mainly include IT supplies and supplies of furniture and equipment.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets expensed including the net book value of disposed assets was as follows:

CZK '000	Depreciation
Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007	17

4.2. Financial assets

CZK '000	31 Dec 2007
Cash in hand	46
Current accounts	242
Short-term securities	67,496
– held to maturity – depository notes (CZK)	57,700
– held to maturity – depository notes (EUR)	9,796
Total financial assets	67,784

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.3. Short-term receivables

4.3.1. Ageing of trade receivables

CZK '000 Year	Category	Before due date	Past due date					Total past	Total due date
			0–60 days	61–180 days	181–360 days	1–2 years	2 and more years		
2007	Short-term	2,090	314	–	–	–	–	314	2,404

Trade receivables have not been secured.

4.3.2. Inter-company receivables

Short-Term Advances paid

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Burza cenných papírů Praha	52
Total Short-Term Receivables	52

4.4. Accruals and deferrals

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Prepaid expenses	211
Rental of non-residential premises	31
Insurance	141
Other	39
Accrued revenue	6
Total accruals and deferrals	217

4.5. Equity

4.5.1. Share capital

Share capital recorded in the Commercial Register as at 31 December 2007 amounts to CZK 60,000,000.

4.5.2. Profit for the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

The Company generated a net profit of CZK 4,608,000 for the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007. The profit is expected to be retained.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.6. Payables

4.6.1. Short-term payables

Short-term payables can be analysed as follows:

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Trade payables – Czech Republic	1,201
Estimated payables	53
Tax liabilities	2,032
Payables to staff	167
Social security and health insurance payables	110
Other payables	36
Total short-term payables	3,599

No trade payables as at 31 December 2007 are overdue.

4.6.2. Inter-company payables

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
UNIVYC	145
– trade payables	145
– advances received	–
CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY	51
– trade payables	51
– advances received	–
Burza Cenných Papírů Praha	547
– trade payables	547
– advances received	–
Total short-term inter-company payables	743

The Company maintains no collateralised payables or payables otherwise secured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.7. Accruals and deferrals

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Accruals	3,808
Advisory services	578
Wages and salaries costs	2,498
Social security and health insurance costs	454
Other	278
Total accruals and deferrals	3,808

4.8. Income tax on ordinary and extraordinary activities

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

CZK '000	Balance at 31 Dec 2007
Profit before tax	6,580
Tax at income tax rate of 24 %	1,579
Tax effect of non tax deductible expenses	403
Tax effect of gifts	(10)
Total income tax on ordinary activities	1,972

4.9. Revenue analysis

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007		
	In-country	Cross-border	Total
Stock exchange fees	35,288	4,574	39,862
– one-off entrance fee	528	–	528
– participation fee	1,836	–	1,836
– transaction fees	20,605	2,331	22,936
– transaction accounting fees	10,465	1,928	12,393
– Operátor trhu s elektřinou – registration fees	64	25	89
– communication connection fees	1,790	290	2,080
Stock exchange information	–	31	31
Total income from the sale of services	35,288	4,605	39,893

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.10. Related party transactions

4.10.1. Purchases from related parties

CZK '000	Period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007	
	Relation to the Company	Services
UNIVYC	subsidiary	6,161
CENTRAL COUNTERPARTY (CCP)	subsidiary	84
Burza cenných papírů Praha	subsidiary	12,670
Total		18,915

The Company purchases services related to trading at the Energetická burza Praha. It also purchases IT services from Burza Cenných Papírů Praha, settlement services from UNIVYC and services related to the physical settlement of energy transactions from CCP.

4.11. Services

CZK '000	Period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007
Travel expenses	454
Representation costs	139
Telephone, fax, postal fees	119
Low value intangible assets	4
Rental	108
Services relating to rental from BCPP	40
Rental from BCPP	190
Services from BCPP	12,440
Services from CPP	84
Services from UNIVYC	6,161
Advisory services, audit	4,756
Promotion	2,131
Other services	201
Total	26,827

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.12. Other operating expenses

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Gifts	40
Insurance premiums	321
Total other operating expenses	361

4.13. Income from financial assets

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Interest from depository notes (CZK)	1,246
Interest from depository notes (EUR)	46
Total income from current financial assets	1,292

4.14. Interest income

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Interest on current bank accounts	10
Total interest income	10

4.15. Other financial income

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Foreign exchange gains	155
Total	155

4.16. Other financial expenses

CZK '000	Period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Foreign exchange losses	928
Banking charges	26
Total	954

5. EMPLOYEES, MANAGEMENT AND STATUTORY BODIES

5.1. Staff costs and number of employees

The average number of the Company's employees and management for the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 can be analysed as follows:

CZK '000	Average recalculated headcount for the period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Management	1
Other	1
Total	2

The number of employees is based on the average recalculated headcount.

CZK '000	Total staff costs for the period from 8 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
Staff costs of employees	5,829
of which: management	4,184
Staff costs of the Stock Exchange Chamber	360
Total staff costs	6,189

5.2. Loans, credits and other benefits provided

During the period from 8 January 2007 to 31 December 2007, the members of Stock Exchange Chamber and management received the following loans and bonuses in addition to their basic salaries:

CZK '000	Stock Exchange Chamber	Management
Bonuses	360	2,200
Total	360	2,200

6. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

The management of the Company is not aware of any significant unrecorded contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2007.

7. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events have occurred subsequent to year-end that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2007.

Statutory approvals

These financial statements have been approved by the Stock Exchange Chamber.

23 April 2008



Ing. Petr Kobic
Chairman of the Stock Exchange Chamber

