

Explanation of key financial data

EBITDA

EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortisation) represents the company's net income for the period without consideration of interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortisation, as well as impairment losses and impairment loss reversals. EBITDA is calculated on the basis of net income for the period before interest, income taxes, scheduled depreciation and amortisation as well as impairment losses and impairment loss reversals of intangible assets (including goodwill) and property, plant and equipment, plus the result from financial assets carried according to the equity method.

EBIT

EBIT (earnings before interest and income taxes) is defined as net income for the period before interest income, interest expenses and income taxes. It serves to present the company's operating result while excluding the effects of taxation and financing activities.

EBT

EBT (earnings before taxes) represents the company's net income for the period without consideration of income taxes.

Net income

Net income stands for the company's net income for the period after income taxes, including minority interests.

Net financial debt

Liabilities to banks and other lenders (short-term and long-term) adjusted for subsidized loans less cash and cash equivalents adjusted for cash received from subsidized cash.