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Independent Auditor's Report on Annual Financial Statements

Grant Thornton Polska

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For the Shareholders of IPOPEMA Securities Spółka Akcyjna

Report on the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IPOPEMA Securities Spółka Akcyjna (the Company) with its registered office in Warsaw, 9 Próżna Street, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2019, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and of its financial performance and of its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Act of September 29, 1994 (uniform text: Journal of Laws of 2019, item 351, as amended) (the Accounting Act) and adopted accounting principles (policy),
- were prepared on the basis of properly maintained books of account,
- comply with the laws affecting the content and form of the annual financial statements and the provisions of the Company's articles of association.

The audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee submitted on the same day as this audit report.

Audit – Tax – Accounting – Advisory
Member of Grant Thornton International Ltd



Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with

- the Act of May 11, 2017 on statutory auditors, audit firms, and public supervision (uniform text: Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1421, as amended) (the Act on Statutory Auditors),
- International Standards on Auditing adopted as National Standards on Auditing (NSA) by the National Council of Statutory Auditors' resolution No. 3430/52a/2019 of March 21, 2019, as amended and
- Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April, 16 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 77 and OJ L 170, 11.6.2014, p. 66) (the Regulation 537/2014).

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IFAC Code) adopted by the National Council of Statutory Auditors' resolution No. 3431/52a/2019 of March 25, 2019 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Poland. In particular, in conducting the audit the Key Audit Partner and the Audit Firm remained independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Statutory Auditors and the Regulation 537/2014. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IFAC Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the annual financial statements of the current period. They include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, including assessed risk of material misstatement due to fraud. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the annual financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon. Below, we provided a summary of our response to those risks and where relevant, key observations arising with those risks. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The risk of incorrect recognition of sales revenues	Auditor's response
Sales revenues are a significant cycle of financial statements. There is a risk of misstatement of financial statements due to an overstatement of revenues (for example, by premature revenue recognition or fictitious revenues recognition) or by understating of revenues (for example, by incorrectly postponing revenues for a later period).	<p>Procedures conducted in this cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the process of revenue recognition in the Company • assessment of the internal control environment regarding revenues recognition process, • reconciliation of commission income on stock exchanges to brokerage reports, • for a selected sample of transactions: reconciliation the amount of the commission to the schedule of fees or particular terms of agreements, • reconciliation of the applicable remuneration rates to the agreements with investors,



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- for a selected sample of primary documents: assessment of the correctness of costs allocation to a specific project or the appropriate process,
 - for a selected sample of revenues from advisory services: analysis of revenues recognized in the reporting period regarding terms of agreements,

Responsibilities of Management Board and Supervisory Board for the Annual Financial Statements

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for the preparation, on the basis of properly maintained books of account, of these annual financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance the Accounting Act, regulations issued on the basis thereof, adopted accounting principles (policy), other legal regulations, and the Company's articles of association. The Management Board of the Company is also responsible for such internal control as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

In accordance with the Accounting Act of September 29, 1994 (uniform text: Journal of Laws of 2019, item 351, as amended) (the Accounting Act), the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Company are obliged to assure compliance of the annual financial statements with the requirements of the Accounting Act. The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

The scope of the audit does not include assurance on the future viability of the Company or on the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management Board has conducted or will conduct the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From matters communicated with the Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that the matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Information including the Report on the Company's operations

The other information comprises the Report on the Company's operations for the financial year ended December 31, 2019, the Corporate Governance Statement which is a separate part of the Report on the Company's operations and the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Responsibilities of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the other information in accordance with the Accounting Act and other legal regulations. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Company are obliged to assure compliance of the Report on the Company's operations with the requirements of the Accounting Act.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon that results from NSAs. In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is



materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. Additionally, according to the Act on Statutory Auditors, our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the Report on the Company's operations has been prepared in accordance with legal regulations and whether information included therein is consistent with the accompanying annual financial statements. Moreover, we are obliged to express an opinion on whether the Company included the required information in the Corporate Governance Statement. We obtained the Report on the Company's operations.

Opinion on the Corporate Governance Statement

In our opinion, the Corporate Governance Statement includes the information required by Paragraph 70 clause 6 point 5 of the Regulation on current and periodic information. The information specified in Paragraph 70 clause 6 point 5 letters c-f, h and i of the Regulation on current and periodic information included in the Corporate Governance Statement complies with applicable regulations and is consistent with the information included in the annual financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Information on compliance with prudential regulations

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for ensuring compliance of the operations of the Brokerage House with the prudential regulations set out in separate regulations.

The objective of the audit of the financial statements was not to express an opinion on the subject of the Company's compliance with prudential regulations, therefore we do not express an opinion on this matter. As part of the audit of the annual financial statement, we have conducted procedures to identify the violation of prudential regulations set out in separate regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

As a result of the audit of the attached annual financial report, we inform that we have not detected any violations by the Company in the period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 of its prudential regulations set out in separate regulations that could have a material effect on the audited annual financial statements.

Statement on non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief we confirm that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited in accordance with the provisions of Article 136 of the Act on Statutory Auditors and Article 5 clause 1 of the Regulation 537/2014.



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Appointment of the Audit Firm

We were appointed to audit the annual financial statements of the Company for the years 2018 and 2019 by the Supervisory Board's resolution of May 22, 2018. We have been auditors of the Company since the financial year ended December 31, 2018 i.e. for one financial year.

Elżbieta Grześkowiak

Statutory Auditor No. 5014

Key Audit Partner performing the audit on behalf of
Grant Thornton Polska Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp. k.,
Poznań, ul. Abpa Antoniego Baraniaka 88 E, Audit Firm No. 4055

Poznań, 31 March 2020.

THIS IS TRANSLATION ONLY. The Polish language version of the report is the only valid and legally binding version. This translation into English is provided to facilitate understanding of the report.