

Statement of financial position

as at 31.12.2019
Company ID number 07757662

Name of accounting unit

NUPEH CZ s.r.o.

Registered office, residence or place
of business of accounting unit

Antala Staška 1859/34, 140 00 Prague 4

(CZK '000)

	Notes	31.12.2019	01.01.2019
ASSETS			
Short-term assets			
Receivables	3.1.	2 700	0
- from the parent company	3.1.	2 700	0
Prepaid expenses	3.2.	12	0
Cash and cash equivalents	3.3.	0	200
Total short-term assets		2 712	200
Total assets		2 712	200
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Registered capital	3.7.	200	200
Other capital accounts	3.7.	2 500	0
Retained earnings	3.7.	-370	0
- Retained earnings	3.7.	0	0
- Profit or loss	3.7.	-370	0
Total equity		2 330	200
Short-term liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	3.5.	23	0
- trade liabilities	3.5.	23	0
Loans and other credit	3.4.	2	0
- other loans	3.4.	2	0
Accruals	3.7.	357	0
Total short-term liabilities		382	0
Total liabilities		382	0
Total equity and liabilities		2 712	200

Prepared on 22 September 2020
Legal form of accounting unit limited liability company
Signature record

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

04015843

Name of accounting unit

NUPEH CZ s.r.o.

Registered office, residence or place
of business of accounting unit

Antala Staška 1859/34, 140 00 Prague 4

(CZK '000)

Other operating costs 3.8.
Profit (loss) before tax
Tax on profit
Profit (loss) for period

Other comprehensive income for the period

Total comprehensive income for the period

01.01.2019 -

31.12.2019

-370

-370

0

-370

0

-370

Prepared on

22 September 2020

Legal form of accounting unit

limited liability company

Signature record

Cash Flow STATEMENT

for period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

04015843

Name of accounting unit

NUPEH CZ s.r.o.

Registered office, residence or place
of business of accounting unit

Antala Staška 1859/34, 140 00 Prague 4

(CZK '000)

1.1.2019 -

31.12.2019

Operational Cash Flow Statement

Profit (loss) before taxation

-370

Adjustments for changes in working capital:

reduction (increase) in balance of trade receivables,

0

other receivables and accruals

-212

increase (reduction) in balance of trade liabilities,

380

Total cash flows from operations

-202

Cash flows from investments

Expenses related to acquisition of intangible and tangible assets

0

Total cash flows from investments

0

Cash flows from financing

Other contributions of cash and equivalents by members and shareholders

0

Loans and credits received

2

Interest paid

0

Total cash flows from financing

2

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents

-200

Balance of cash and cash

equivalents as at start of period

200

Increase (reduction) during period

-200

equivalents as at end of period

0

Prepared on

22 September 2020

Legal form of accounting unit

limited liability company

Signature record

Statement of Changes in Equity

for period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

04015843

Name of accounting unit

NUPEH CZ s.r.o.

Registered office, residence or place
of business of accounting unit

Antala Staška 1859/34, 140 00 Prague
4

(CZK '000)

	Registered capital	Capital accounts	Retained earnings	Retained loss	Retained Earnings	Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2019	200	0	0	0	0	200
Contribution outside registered capital		2 500				2 500
Profit (loss) for 2019					-370	-370
Total other comprehensive income					0	0
Total comprehensive income					-370	-370
Balance as at 31 December 2019	200	2 500	0	0	-370	2 330

Prepared on

22 September 2020

Legal form of accounting unit

limited liability company

Signature record



Notes to the Financial Statement

to 31 December 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Characteristics and Main Activities of the Company

NUPEH CZ s. r. o. (hereinafter also as the "Company") was incorporated upon registration in the Commercial Register on 01/01/2019 under file number C 307124, held at the Municipal Court in Prague, The Company registration number is 077 57 662.

Subject of the Business

The subject of the business of the company is the management of its own property. Company is Special Purpose vehicle established to issue Bonds on Prague Stock Exchange. The net proceeds from the bonds issue is expected to be used for the purpose of intra-group loan provided by the Company to its parent Company.

Registered office

Antala Staška 1859/34

Krč, 140 00 Prague 4

Czech Republic

Statutory body of the Company

Company Executive: NATALIA ZOLOTAROVA (as of 3 December 2019)
02000 Kiev, Levanevskoho 9, Ap. No. 117, Ukraine

The Company Executive represents the Company independently in all matters.

The partners:

NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED (HE 358309) 100%

Seat: 3030 Limassol, Victory House, 205 Archbishop Makarios Avenue, office 310, Republic of Cyprus

These financial statement are prepared for the period from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019. 01/01/2019 is the day of incorporation of the Company.

2. THE ESSENTIAL ACCOUNTING RULES

The essential accounting rules used for the compilation of this financial statement are included in this part of the appendix, provided that the rules were consistently used for all the periods presented in the financial statement, unless determined otherwise.

2.1 Declaration of Conformity and Basis for Compilation (IAS 1)

The financial statement was compiled in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards and their interpretations (SIC and IFRIC) (together only IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and enacted by the European Union (EU).

The financial statement of the Company was compiled according to the principle of the uninterrupted and timely unlimited duration of the accounting unit.

2.2 The new and amended IFRS accounting rules effective from 1 January 2019

IFRS 16 replaces the standard IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations. The standard removes the actual doubled accounting model for the lessee and instead of that it requires that the companies report most of the lease agreements in the balance sheet according to one model, which eliminates the difference between the operational and financial lease. According to IFRS 16, an agreement shall be considered to be a lease, if it provides the right to decide on the use of the given asset during a time period in return for a consideration. In case of such agreements, the new model requires the lessee to recognise the right-of-use assets and the obligation from the lease. The used asset is depreciated and the related obligation from the lease is charged by interest. With most of the leases, this shall have an impact on a decreasing volume of charged costs from the lease during the term of the leasing agreement, even in the case when the lessee pays constant leasing instalments. On the basis of an analysis of the Company, there were no leases as at 31 December 2019.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for the yearly accounting period commencing on 1 January 2019 or later). This new standard provides the framework, which enables to consider, report and appreciate the accounting impact of the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. This interpretation also explains when uncertainty over taxes should be considered again. The Company considered the expected impact of IFRIC 23 enactment to its financial statement. On the basis of the result of this consideration, the Company expects that this new standard will not have any important impact on the financial statement.

Amendment of the IFRS 9 standard – Prepayment option with negative compensation (effective for the yearly accounting period commencing on 1 January 2019 or later). This narrow-scope amendment of IFRS 9 enables the measuring of a balance value of some prematurely paid financial assets with the so called negative compensation for companies. The respective assets, which include some loans and debt securities, would otherwise be appreciated by a real value in the profit or the loss (FVTPL). The negative compensation occurs in the case that the contractual terms and conditions enable the debtor to prematurely pay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prematurely paid amount would be lower than the unpaid part of the principal and the interest. In order for the negative compensation to comply with the terms for appreciation by the incurred value, it shall be “reasonable compensation for the earlier termination of the agreement”. This amendment shall not have a material impact on the financial statement of the Company.

The amendment of IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures issued in October 2017 clarifies usage of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in investments with a substantial or joint influence. IAS 28 defines the so called investment in the associated (joint) venture, which also includes the financial assets, which are primarily within the scope of IFRS 9. As regards the situation, when an accounting unit reports a share of the loss of the associated (joint) venture with the use of the equivalent method, depreciation of the value of further financial assets may also occur (after the property investment achieves the value of zero). The amendment provides an illustrative example and clarifies methods of recognition of a loss from the depreciation of financial assets versus a share in the loss of the associated (joint) venture. The Company does not report any investments with a substantial or joint influence, therefore the first enactment had no impact on its reporting.

The annual project of IFRS 2015-2017 cycle improvement issued in December 2017 included amendments of four standards: IFRS 3 Business Combinations in combination with IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs. The amendment of IFRS 3 outlines when an accounting unit acquires control of a business, which is the so called joint operation, the previously held interests in such a business shall be re-measured. The amendment of IFRS 11 outlines when an accounting unit acquires joint control of a business, which is the joint operation, the accounting unit does not re-measure the previously held interests. The amendment of IAS 12 specifies that all eventual consequences of the income tax caused due to dividends or profit shares payment shall be included in the economic result. The amendment of IAS 23 specifies that in the case when directly attributable (special-purpose) borrowing costs (loan, debenture etc.) remain unpaid after the attributed asset was terminated, such borrowing costs shall become part of the general pool of the borrowing costs using the capitalization rate. None of the enacted amendments has any impact on the reporting of the Company as of 2019, provided that the management of the Company acknowledges and considers the new rules in the future, if a transaction or event occur, which are included in the scope of the enacted amendments.

The amendment of IAS 19 Employee Benefits issued in February 2018 regulates provisions relating to pension schemes of the defined benefits. The amendment is prospective and relates to changes of pension schemes made in 2019 or later. The Company does not report any pension schemes, therefore the enacted amendment has no impact on its reporting.

The new and amended IFRS accounting rules, which were issued, but not yet effective and were not used by the Company

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Definition of Business (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8);
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS17: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- Sale and Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1);
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendment to IAS 37);
- Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4);
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020;
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions.

2.3 Functional Currency, Currency of Reporting and Foreign Currency Conversions (IAS 21)

The company operates in the Czech market and most of the transactions are performed in Czech crowns. The functional currency, i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment is the Czech crown (CZK). The financial reports of the Company are also compiled in Czech crowns. Transactions realized in foreign currency are charged in the functional currency converted by the foreign exchange rate valid on the day of transaction.

The assets and liabilities calculated in a foreign currency, together with spot transactions of foreign exchange before the day of maturity are converted into the national currency by the rate published by the Czech National Bank valid upon the day of the financial statement. The resulting profit or loss due to the conversion of assets and liabilities calculated in a foreign currency is reported in the result of economic relations of the respective period.

2.4 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities (IAS 37)

A provision is reported in a statement to the financial position, if a parallel contractual or non-contractual liability incurs to the Company as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of Company representing economic benefit will be necessary for its settlement, provided that the amount of the liability may be reliably assumed.

An amount reported as a provision is the best assumption of the expenses, which will be necessary for the settlement of the liability reported upon the balance day, provided that all the risks and uncertainties related thereto are considered. In the case that the appreciation of a reserve is based on the assumption of future financial flows necessary for the settlement of a liability, the accounting value of the liability is determined as an actual value of these financial flows discounted using an interest rate before taxation, which reflects the actual market appreciation of the time value of the monies and specific risks.

2.5 Income Tax (IAS 12)

The tax basis for the income tax shall be calculated from the result of economic activity of the common accounting period by the addition of tax unrecognizable costs and by the subtraction of the income, which is not subject to income tax, which is further adjusted by tax discounts and eventual allowances.

The deferred tax is based on all temporary differences between the accounting and tax value of assets and liabilities with the use of the expected tax rate valid for the subsequent period. A deferred tax receivable is only reported if there is no doubt of its further application in the following accounting periods. In terms of a Company, a deferred tax incurs in particular on the basis of a change of appreciation of the investment property.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents (IAS 7)

Cash and Cash equivalents include cash monies, deposits upon request and other short-term highly liquid investments with the original time of maturity of three months and less.

The cash flow statement was, in the part of the cash flows from the operational activity, compiled with the use of the indirect method, when the result of the economic activity was adjusted by impacts of non-cash transactions, by accruing of past or future operational monetary income or expenses and by items of revenues and costs related to cash flows from investment activities or funding.

The cash flow statement was, in the part of the cash flows from the investment activities, compiled with the use of the direct method, when the main classes of gross monetary income and expenses are disclosed.

2.7 Related Parties (IAS 24)

The Company defined its related parties in compliance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, as follows:

A party related to the accounting unit in case of compliance with the following conditions:

- a) the party
 - i) controls the accounting unit, is controlled by the accounting unit or is under common control with the accounting unit (parents, subsidiaries and siblings are involved);
 - ii) has a share in the accounting unit, which provides it with a substantial influence; or
 - iii) has common control over such an accounting unit;
- b) the party is an associated business of the accounting unit;
- c) the party is a joint venture, where the accounting unit is a co-owner;
- d) the party is the member of the key management of the accounting unit or its parent;
- e) the party is a close family relative of the individual, who is included under letters a) or d);
- f) the party is the accounting unit, which is controlled, under common control or has direct or indirect substantial influence there
 - any individual included under letter d) or e) or directly has a substantial voting right in the given party or such an individual with an indirect voting right.

A transaction among related parties is a transfer of sources, services or obligations among related parties regardless of whether a price is charged.

2.8 Receivables

Receivables, purchased receivables are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized costs. Cost of receivables approximately match their fair value.

2.9 Use of Assumptions

During the preparation of the financial statement, the management of the company uses assumptions and determines presumptions, which have an impact on the application of accounting procedures and on the amount of the assets, obligations, income and costs reported in the financial statement. These assumptions and presumptions are based on historic experiences and various further factors, which were considered to be reasonable on the date of compilation of the financial statement and are used in a situation, when the accounting values of the assets and obligations are not entirely evident from other sources or there is an uncertainty as regards the application of particular accounting procedures. The actual results may differ from the assumptions.

The assumptions and the presumptions may be continuously revised. Adjustments of accounting assumptions are considered in the period, during which these assumptions were revised, if the revision only relates to the given accounting period or in the period of revision and future revisions, if the revision influences both the current and future periods.

3. NOTES TO ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

3.1 Receivables from the parent company

Thousands of CZK	Debtor	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Other receivables – related to contribution outside the registered capital	NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED	2 500	0
Other receivables	NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED	200	0
Total		2 700	0
Out of that: short term		2 700	0
Out of that: long term		0	0

Other receivable in amount of CZK 200 thousand was fully paid on 29 January 2020. The receivable related to contribution outside the registered capital was fully paid on 11 February 2020.

3.2 Prepaid expenses

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Prepaid expenses	12	0
Total	12	0

3.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Cash	0	0
Bank Accounts	0	200
Total	0	200

3.4 Received Loans and Borrowings

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019			01/01/2019		
	Principal	Accrued Interest	total	Principal	Accrued Interest	total
Other credits and loans	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	0	0	0
Out of that: short term	2	0	2	0	0	0
Out of that: long term	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.5 Trade and Other Liabilities

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Trade Liabilities	23	0
Total	23	0

As of 31/12/2019 the Company does not report any overdue liabilities.

3.6 Accruals

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Estimated liabilities	357	0
Total	357	0

The total balance is represented by audit fee for the year 2019.

3.7 Equity

The registered capital and capital funds

As of 31/12/2019, the registered capital in the amount of CZK 200 thousand is a business share of the company **NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED**.

Other Capital Funds

In 2019, a deposit outside the registered capital occurred in the amount of CZK 2 500 thousand by the **NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED**

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulated results of the economic activities in past current.

Thousands of CZK	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Results of economic activities in past years	0	0
Result of the economic activities in the current period	-370	0
Total	-370	0

3.8 Other operating costs

The company's costs consist mainly of the audit fee for 2019, followed by administrative costs.

Thousands of CZK	2019
Audit fee	357
Administrative costs	13
Celkem	370

3.9 Income Tax

During 2019, the Company did not report any tax obligations or deferred tax. Deffered tax asset in amount of 70 CZK thousands arised from tax losses was not recognized due to prudent approach.

4. RELATED PARTIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

4.1 Controlling Party

The company **NUPEH CZ s. r. o.** is 100% controlled by the company:

NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED

Seat: 3030 Limassol, Victory House, 205 Archbishop Makarios Avenue, office 310, Republic of Cyprus

4.2 Transaction with related parties

As of 31/12/2019, the Company reports the following unsettled relationships with the related party, **NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED**.

Receivables:

Thousands of CZK	Debtor	31/12/2019	01/01/2019
Other receivables - related to contribution outside the registered capital surcharge outside the registered capital	NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED	2 500	0
Other receivables	NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED	200	0
Total		2 700	0
Out of that: short term		2 700	0
Out of that: long term		0	0

Liabilities:

Thousands of CZK	Principal	Accrued Interest	total	Principal	Accrued Interest	total
Other credits and loans	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	0	0	0
Out of that: short term	2	0	2	0	0	0
Out of that: long term	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.3 Remuneration for Key Management

The Company has no fundamental employees. No remuneration or other benefits to members of the bodies of the Company were paid in the presented period.

5. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company does not have any legal suits that would give rise to contingent liabilities or contingent assets. No further circumstances are evidenced, which meet the terms for publication of the contingent liabilities.

6. IMPORTANT EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**Bonds issue:**

The Company intends to issue bonds 2020 in a form of 5-year fixed interest bonds. At the date of the issue of the financial statements the Company is finalizing the Bond Prospectus, that needs to be approved by the regulator – Czech National Bank for the purposes of an offer of the Bonds to the public. At the date of the issue of the financial statements the approval process by the Czech National Bank was not completed.

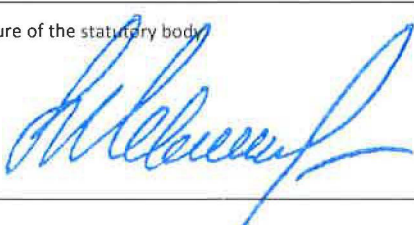
COVID-19 pandemic:

COVID-19 pandemic is not expected to have a significant impact on the entity. Management believes that there is no material uncertainty that may cause significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The management constantly monitor the situation closely and are ready to adapt the Company's operational plans accordingly to mitigate the impact of negative events and circumstances if they occur.

As of 15 September 2020 there was a change of parent company NEW UKRAINE PE HOLDING LIMITED registered seat. New address: 9, 16 June 1943 Street, AREA A, Flat/Office 202, Floor 2nd, 3022, Limassol, Cyprus

There were no other subsequent events until the date of compilation of the financial statements.

Compiled on: 22/09/2020	Signature of the statutory body 
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KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.

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This document is an English translation of the Czech auditor's report.
Only the Czech version of the report is legally binding.

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of NUPEH
CZ s.r.o.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NUPEH CZ s.r.o. ("the Company"), prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Information about the Company is set out in Note 1 to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and Auditing Standards of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, consisting of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as amended by relevant application guidelines. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Act on Auditors and the Code of Ethics adopted by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Responsibilities of the Statutory Body for the Financial Statements

The statutory body is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as the statutory body determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the statutory body 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 statutory body either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the above regulations 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 statutory body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the statutory body'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 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 financial statements,



including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Statutory Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

Veronika Strolená is the statutory auditor responsible for the audit of the financial statements of NUPEH CZ s.r.o. as at 31 December 2019, based on which this independent auditor's report has been prepared.

Prague
22 September 2020

KPMG Česká republika Audit

KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.
Registration number 71

Ondřej Fikrle

Ondřej Fikrle
Partner

Veronika Strolená

Veronika Strolená
Partner
Registration number 2195