TRANSLATORS' EXPLANATORY NOTE
The English content of this report is a free translation of the registered auditor's report of the below-mentioned Polish Company.
In the event of any discrepancies in interpreting the terminology, the Polish language version is binding.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the General Meeting and the Supervisory Board of Grupa Agora S.A.

Report on the audit of consolidated annual financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated annual financial statements:

- present a true and fair view of the assets and consolidated financial position of Grupa Agora S.A. (the "**Parent Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**") as of December 31, 2023, and of the consolidated financial result and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and the adopted accounting principles (policies);
- comply in terms of form and content with legal regulations applicable to the Group and with the Parent Company's articles of association.

This opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee, which has been issued on the date hereof.

What we have audited

We have audited the annual consolidated financial statements of Grupa Agora S.A., which include:

- the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023;

and the following documents prepared for the financial year ended on that date:

- consolidated profit and loss account;
- consolidated statement ofcomprehensive income;
- consolidated statement of changes in equity;
- consolidated cash flow statement; and
- notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

Basis for the opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the National Standards on Auditing adopted by the resolution of the National Council of Auditors and the resolution of the Board of the Polish Agency for Audit Oversight ("**NAS**"), as well as in line with the Certified Auditors, Audit Firms and Public Supervision Act of May 11, 2017 (the "**Auditors Act**"), and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities (the "**EU Regulation**"). Our responsibility under NAS is further described in this report's section named "Auditor's responsibility for the audit of consolidated financial statements."

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and relevant to form the basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group, in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including the International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "**IESBA Code**"), adopted by a resolution of the National Council of Auditors, as well as in accordance with other ethical requirements that apply to the audit of consolidated financial statements in Poland. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in line with these requirements and the IESBA Code. During the course of the audit, the key auditor and the audit firm remained independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements specified in the Auditors Act and the EU Regulation.

Our audit approach

Summary

- The overall materiality adopted for the audit was set at PLN 14,200,000, which represents 1% of sales revenue.

- We have audited the Parent Company and four subsidiaries in Poland (AMS S.A., Doradztwo Mediowe sp. z o.o., Eurozet sp. z o.o., and Helios S.A.), and performed selected audit procedures for other Group companies.
- The scope of our audit covered 92% of the Group's revenues and 86% of its assets.

- Revenue recognition;
- Goodwill impairment;
- Settlement of the acquisition of controlling interest – Eurozet sp. z o.o.

We have designed our audit by determining materiality and evaluating the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we have analysed where the Parent Company's Management Board made subjective judgements, e.g. in relation to significant accounting estimates that required assumptions, and future events that are inherently uncertain. We also addressed the risk of the Management Board circumventing internal controls; among others, we checked whether there was evidence of any bias on part of the Management Board, which would pose a risk of material misstatement due to a fraud.

We have adjusted the scope of our audit to perform sufficient work to allow us to issue an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the Group's structure, accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the adopted materiality level. The audit was designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements. Misstatements may arise from a fraud or error. Misstatements are material if it can be reasonably expected that they could, whether individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgment, we have determined quantitative materiality thresholds, including overall materiality with respect to the consolidated financial statements as a whole, as presented below. The aforesaid thresholds, together with qualitative factors, have allowed us to define the scope of the audit, the type, timing and range of auditing procedures, and the assessment of the impact of misstatements (both individually and collectively) on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality for the Group	PLN 14,200,000
Basis of determination	1% of sales revenue
Rationale behind the adopted basis	We used sales as the basis for determining materiality as we believe that this parameter is commonly used to evaluate the Group's operations by users of financial statements, and is a generally accepted point of reference. We assumed materiality at 1% because based on our professional judgment, this falls within the acceptable quantitative materiality range.

We have agreed with the Parent Company's Audit Committee that we will report on misstatements of consolidated financial statements with a value of over PLN 710,000, identified during the audit, as well as misstatements below this amount, if – in our opinion – this is justified due to qualitative factors.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, turned out to be crucial during our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the respective period. These include the most significant risks of material misstatement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement due to a fraud. We addressed these issues in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and while forming our opinion. We have not expressed a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Revenue recognition Accounting policies related to sales are described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, while disclosures are presented in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements. The main sources of revenue for the Group are the sales of advertising services, publications, digital access to websites and newspapers, printing services, movie theatre tickets, bar sales in movie theatres, and distribution of movies. The Group recognizes revenue from sales when it transfers control over the goods or services to a customer, at the transaction price which it expects to be entitled to receive, taking into account adjustments resulting from variable elements of remuneration, such as discounts and the right to return goods. The Group provides customers purchasing advertising services with trade discounts, including turnover-based annual discounts, which may be expressed as a specific amount or a percentage of turnover. The Group estimates the value of trade discounts on the basis of the provisions of the executed agreements and the projected amount of turnovers generated by respective customers. The final value of annual discounts is known after the end of a given financial year and may differ from the estimates adopted during the year. Trade bonuses are settled after the end of a given financial year, as well as in subsequent financial years. Given the importance of the respective items in the financial statements (sales revenues: PLN 1,424 million for the audited financial year; liabilities on account of trade discounts: PLN 78 million as of December 31, 2023), we have found this to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following in particular: • understanding the process and evaluating the internal controls environment with respect to the recognition and pricing of sales revenues, and the discounts granted; • an analysis of existing contracts with selected counterparties in terms of the correct recognition and presentation of revenue in accordance with IFRS 15, including an assessment of whether the Group is the main party to the sales contracts or acts as an agent, including discussions with our internal IFRS experts, if necessary; • verification of selected transactions by obtaining confirmations directly from the Group's business partners or reconciliation of recognized revenues to the provisions of agreements executed with the Group's business partners, documents confirming the sale of goods or performance of services, issued sales invoices and confirmations of payment of amounts due; • obtaining confirmations from the Group's business partners as regards the balance of receivables; in the absence of a reply, alternative procedures were conducted, primarily by matching the amounts due to subsequent payments; • verification of the legitimacy ofthe timing recognition of sales revenues, as applied by the Group (recognition in time or on a one-off basis), against the requirements arising from the applicable revenue accounting standard; • assessing the correctness of calculating trade discount liabilities by reviewing contractual arrangements and recalculating the commitment level, as well as analysing the realization of the discount liability recognized at the end of the previous financial year; • assessing the correctness of calculating the payback obligation by verifying the returns made after the balance sheet date and the historical adequacy of the payables recognized at the end of the previous financial year; • evaluating the completeness and correctness of sales revenue disclosures in the financial statements.

Goodwill impairment

The carrying amount of goodwill in the Group's consolidated financial statements as of the balance sheet date is PLN 360.3 million and constitutes a significant item for the consolidated financial statements. Disclosures related to goodwill are included in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements, while accounting policies are discussed in note 2.

The Management Board performs impairment tests for goodwill at least at the end of each financial year, calculating the recoverable amount in line with the value-in-use method. An impairment test involves a number of important assumptions and judgements regarding, among others, the adopted strategy of the cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated, financial plans and cash flow forecasts for subsequent years, including after the period covered by detailed forecasts, as well as macroeconomic and market assumptions.

Impairment tests performed as of December 31, 2023 did not show impairment with respect to goodwill in the consolidated financial statements as of that date, except for the impairment write-down of the HRLink cash-generating unit, amounting to PLN 7.0 million.

Given the materiality of the respective items in the consolidated financial statements and the inherent risk of uncertainty associated with the Management Board's material estimates, we have concluded that this is a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included the following in particular:

- understanding and evaluating the process for estimating goodwill impairment and the principles for determining and grouping cash-generating units for the purposes of goodwill allocation;
- analysis of impairment tests performed by the Group, including the following in particular:
  a) verification of discounted cash flow models in terms of their compliance with relevant financial reporting standards, compliance with commonly adopted impairment testing models and internal consistency of applied methodology, using PwC's internal valuation specialists;
  b) critical evaluation of the assumptions and estimates made by the Group to determine the recoverable amount (projection period of future cash flows and the assumed level of revenues, operating margin, capital expenditure, the applied discount rate, annual growth rate in the residual period);
- assessing the quality of budgeting by analysing the degree of implementation of budgets prepared in previous years;
- evaluating the Management Board's analysis of the sensitivity of the assumptions made to the outcome of the impairment assessment;
- evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures related to impairment tests in the consolidated financial statements.

Settlement of the acquisition of controlling interest – Eurozet sp. z o.o. (Eurozet)

As described in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements in 2023, the Group acquired 110 shares in the share capital of Eurozet, representing 11% of the share capital, and 11% of the total number of votes at the general meeting of shareholders of Eurozet, for the amount of PLN 9.5 million. As a result, Agora S.A. became the owner of a total of 510 shares in Eurozet, representing 51% of the share capital and 51% of the total number of votes at the general meeting, i.e. the majority shareholder of Eurozet.

The transaction was recognized as a business combination, using the acquisition method. As part of the transaction, the Group acquired intangible assets, which included relations with customers, trademarks, internet domains and radio licenses estimated at the total fair value of PLN 236.6 million. As a result of the purchase price allocation, the Group recognized goodwill of PLN 92.9 million with respect to the aforesaid transaction. Due to the need to appraise the fair value of the previously held shares, the Group recognized profit at the total amount of PLN 53.1 million.

Given the fact that the aforesaid valuations involve a number of important assumptions and judgements, especially ones related to the adopted valuation methods for individual groups of assets and liabilities, we consider this to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included the following in particular:

- assessing the adequacy of the accounting policies applied by the Management Board with respect to the acquisition of enterprises, and their compliance with IFRS;
- analysis of transaction documents and assessment of the correctness of the transaction's recognition in the financial statements, including in terms of the rights and obligations of the parties, which may result in the need to identify potential financial instruments;
- understanding and evaluating the process of identifying the acquired assets and assumed liabilities;
- assessing the adequacy of recognizing the fair value appraisal of the previously held shares;
- obtaining fair value measurements based on the models used by the Management Board, together with additional documentation concerning the assumptions used in those models;
- evaluating the work of the expert engaged by management to support the valuation process;
- assessing the compliance of management's valuation models with the requirements stemming from relevant standards and market practice;
- assessment of reasonableness and legitimacy of assumptions made in valuation models, including discussions with management, comparisons against available market analyses, and verification of completeness, correctness and suitability of source data used in the models;
- engagement of an internal expert in assessing the methodological correctness of the models and mathematical consistency and legitimacy of the assumptions made;
- verification of the amounts paid against source documents;
- assessment of the adequacy and completeness of the information disclosed.

Management Board’s and Supervisory Board’s responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

The Management Board of the Parent Company is responsible for preparing the consolidated annual financial statements that present a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and financial result of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the European Union, the adopted accounting principles (policies), legal regulations applicable to the Group, and the articles of association of the Parent Company, as well as for the internal controls that the Management Board considers necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to a fraud or error.

While preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Parent Company’s Management Board is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing (if applicable) matters related to business continuity, and for adopting the going concern principle as the basis for accounting, except when the Management Board intends to liquidate the Group or discontinue its operations, or has no viable alternative to such liquidation or discontinuance.

The Parent Company’s Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to ensure that the financial statements meet the requirements specified in the Accounting Act of September 29, 1994 (the “**Accounting Act**”). Members of the Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibility for the audit of consolidated financial statements

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements resulting from a fraud or error, and to issue an audit report expressing our opinion. Reasonable assurance represents a high level of certainty but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NAS will always identify an existing material misstatement. Misstatements may arise from a fraud or error, and are considered material if they could reasonably be expected to affect (whether individually or as a whole) the economic decisions made on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

The scope of the audit does not include assurance as to the future profitability of the Group or the efficiency of the Parent Company’s Management Board of its affairs now or in the future.

During a NAS-compliant audit, we use professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism. Also:

- we identify and assess the risks of material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements, resulting from a fraud or error, design and implement audit procedures that match those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and relevant to form the basis for our opinion.

The risk of undetected material misstatements resulting from a fraud is greater than that resulting from an error because a fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation or circumvention of internal controls;

- we obtain an understanding of the internal controls that are relevant for auditing purposes in order to design audit procedures that match the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls;
- we assess the adequacy of the accounting policies used by the Parent Company and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent Company's Management Board;
- we draw conclusions on the adequacy of the Parent Company's Management Board's use of the going concern principle as the basis for accounting, and – based on the audit evidence obtained – conclusions as to whether there is any material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may evoke significant doubt as regards the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is any significant uncertainty, the auditor's report has to point out related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. If such disclosures are irrelevant/inadequate, we need to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained until the date of the auditor's report; however, future events or conditions may lead to the Group ceasing its business operations;
- we evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and assess whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- we obtain sufficient audit evidence about the financial information of the entities or business operations within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and performing the Group's audit, and bear exclusive responsibility for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among others, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant internal control weaknesses identified during the audit.

We provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with applicable ethical independence requirements, and communicate all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be considered to pose a threat to our independence and, where applicable, the actions taken to eliminate those threats and the safety measures applied.

Among the matters communicated to the Audit Committee, we have identified those that were most important during the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the relevant period, and thus found them to be the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless applicable laws or regulations prohibit public disclosure thereof or unless, in exceptional circumstances, we determine that the matter should not be communicated in our report because it could reasonably be expected that the adverse consequences would outweigh the public interest related to such a disclosure.

Other information, including the directors' report

Other information

Other information consists of the following:

- the Group's directors' report for the financial year ended December 31, 2023 (the "**Director's Report**"), together with the corporate governance statement that forms a separate part of the Director's Report;
- a separate report covering non-financial information;
- other documents making up the Annual Report for the financial year ended December 31, 2023 (the "**Annual Report**"),

(collectively, "**Other Information**"). Other Information does not include the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Board

The Management Board of the Parent Company is responsible for preparing Other Information in accordance with applicable laws.

The Management Board of the Parent Company and the members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to ensure that the Group's Director's Report, together with separate parts, as well as a separate report covering non-financial information, meet the requirements specified in the Accounting Act.

Registered auditor's responsibility

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover Other Information.

In connection with the audit of the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility under NAS to review Other Information and analyse whether it is substantially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise seems to be materially misstated. If we identify material misstatements in the Other Information, we are required to include them in our audit report. Our responsibility arising from the Auditors Act is also to issue an opinion on whether the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and whether it is consistent with the information provided in the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, we are required to express an opinion on whether the Group has included the required information in its corporate governance statement and to report on whether the Group has prepared a separate report covering non-financial information.

Statement on the Other information

We represent that in light of the knowledge of the Group and its environment, obtained during our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group's Director's Report.

In our opinion, based on the work performed in the course of the audit, the Group's Director's Report:

- was prepared in accordance with the requirements specified in article 49 of the Accounting Act and article 71 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 29 March 2018 on current and periodic information to be provided by issuers of securities, and the conditions for recognition as equivalent the information required by laws of a non-Member State (the "**Current Information Regulation**");
- is consistent with the information contained in the consolidated financial statements.

Opinion on the corporate governance statement

In our opinion, the Group included – in its corporate governance statement – the information specified in article 70 section 6 item 5 of the Current Information Regulation. Furthermore, in our opinion, the information specified in article 70 section 6 items 5 c-f, h and i of the Current Information Regulation, contained in the corporate governance statement, is consistent with applicable laws and the information provided in the consolidated financial statements.

Information on non-financial information

In accordance with the requirements of the Auditors Act, we confirm that the Group included – in its Director's Report – the information about preparation of a separate report covering non-financial information, as referred to in article 55 section 2c of the Accounting Act, and that the Group indeed prepared such a separate report.

We have not performed any assurance work on a separate report covering non-financial information, and we express no assurance thereon.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

An opinion on the compliance of the marking of consolidated financial statements with the requirements of the European Single Electronic Format (“**ESEF**”)

In connection with the audit of the consolidated financial statements, we have been asked by the Management Board of the Parent Company (as part of the audit services agreement) to perform an assurance service that involves expressing an opinion on whether the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, prepared in a uniform electronic reporting format contained in the file named “agora-2023-12-31-pl.zip“ (“**consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format**”) have been marked in accordance with the requirements specified in article 4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the “**ESEF Regulation**”).

Description of a subject matter and applicable criteria

The consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format have been prepared by the Management Board of the Parent Company in order to meet the technical requirements for the specification of a uniform electronic reporting format and markings, as set out in the ESEF Regulation.

The subject matter of our assurance services is the consistency of the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format with the requirements arising from The ESEF Regulation. We believe that the requirements specified there form adequate criteria for our opinion.

Responsibility of the Management Board of the Parent Company and the Supervisory Board

The Management Board of the Parent Company is responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format in accordance with the technical requirements for the specification of a uniform electronic reporting format, as set out in the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes selecting and applying appropriate XBRL tags with the use of the taxonomy specified in the ESEF Regulation. The Management Board’s responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of an internal control system ensuring that consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format are free from material non-compliance with the requirements arising from the ESEF Regulation, and that they are marked in accordance with those requirements.

Members of the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, which includes the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the format arising from applicable laws.

Our responsibility

Our objective was to express an opinion – based on the performed assurance service that offers a reasonable level of certainty – on whether the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format have been marked, in all material respects in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

We performed our service in accordance with the National Standard for Assurance Services other than Audit and Review 3001pl – audit of financial statements prepared in a uniform electronic reporting format (“KSUA 3001 PL”), and, where applicable, with the National Standard for Assurance Services other than Audit and Review 3000 (Z), consistent with the International Assurance Services Standard 3000 (amended) - “Assurance services other than audits and reviews of historical financial information,” issued by the National Council of Auditors (“KSUA 3000 (Z)”). These standards require us to comply with ethical requirements, and to plan and execute procedures to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format have been marked in all material respects in accordance with specific criteria.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a service performed in accordance with KSUA 3001 PL and, where applicable, with KSUA 3000 (Z), will always identify an existing material misstatement (material non-compliance).

The selection of procedures depends on the auditor's judgment, including the auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement resulting from a fraud or error. When estimating this risk, the auditor needs to consider the internal controls associated with the preparation and marking of the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format in order to plan appropriate procedures to ensure that the auditor has sufficient and relevant evidence. An assessment of the functioning of the internal controls system was not conducted in order to express an opinion on its effectiveness.

Quality control and ethical requirements

We apply the provisions of National Quality Control Standard 1, consistent with International Quality Management Standard (PL) 1 – "Quality management for companies that perform audits or reviews of financial statements or tasks involving other assurance or related services," prepared by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and adopted by a resolution of the Board of the Polish Agency for Audit Oversight. This standard requires us to design, implement and operate a quality management system, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with applicable ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements specified in the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and adopted by a resolution of the National Council of Auditors, which is based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence, due diligence, confidentiality and professional conduct.

Summary of the work performed

Our procedures were designed and performed with a view to obtaining reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format have been marked in all material respects in accordance with specific criteria. Our procedures included the following, among others:

- gaining an understanding of the process of preparing consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format, including the process of the Group's selection and use of XBRL tags, and ensuring compliance with the ESEF Regulation, including an understanding of the internal control mechanisms related to the process;
- matching (on a sample basis) the marked-up information included in the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format to the audited consolidated financial statements;
- assessment of compliance with technical standards concerning the specification of a uniform electronic reporting format, including the application of XHTML, using a specialized IT tool, and with the support of an IT expert;
- assessing the completeness of the marking of information in the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format with XBRL tags;
- assessing whether XBRL tags from the taxonomy specified in the ESEF Regulation have been properly applied and whether appropriate use has been made of taxonomy extensions in cases where no relevant elements have been identified in the basic taxonomy specified in the ESEF Regulation;
- assessing the correct linking of the applied taxonomy extensions with the basic taxonomy specified in the ESEF Regulation.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and adequate to form the basis for our opinion.

Conclusion

In our opinion, based on the procedures performed, the consolidated financial statements in the ESEF format has been marked in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements arising from the ESEF Regulation.

Statement on the provision of non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we represent that the non-audit services we have provided to the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are in compliance with the laws and regulations in force in Poland, and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under article 5 section 1 of the EU Regulation and article 136 of the Auditors Act.

The non-audit services we provided to the Parent Company and its subsidiaries during the period under review are listed in the Group's Directors' Report.

Appointment

We were selected to audit the Group's consolidated annual financial statements by resolution of the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company dated September 05, 2022. We have examined the Group's consolidated financial statements for the first time.

The key auditor responsible for the audit (which lead to the preparation of this independent auditor's report) on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Polska spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Audyt sp.k., a company registered as an audit firm at number 144, is Paweł Wesołowski.

TRANSLATION ONLY

Paweł Wesołowski

Key Registered Auditor

Registration number: 12150

Warsaw, March 19, 2024