ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o.

Interim Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report

For the period from 3 August to 31 August 2020

ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o.

Interim Financial Statements

For the period from 3 August to 31 August 2020

Contents:

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(CZK'000)	Note	31 August 2020	3 August 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Goodwill		-	-
Other intangible assets		-	-
Non-current financial assets		-	-
Deferred tax assets	13	-	-
Non-current portion of issued loans		-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Inventories		-	-
Trade and other receivables		-	-
Current income tax asset		-	-
Current portion of issued loans		-	-
Contract assets		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	99	100
Other current assets	6	300	-
Total current assets		399	100
Total assets		399	100
EQUITY			
Authorised share capital	7	100	100
Additional paid-in capital	9	300	-
Translation reserve		-	-
Retained earnings	8	(62)	-
Equity attributable to the company's owners		338	100
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total equity		338	100
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	13	-	-
Non-current Provisions		-	-
Non-current Borrowings		-	-
Non-current financial liabilities		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Current Provisions		-	-
Trade and other payables		-	-
Income tax payable		-	-
Current Borrowings		-	-
Contract liabilities		-	-
Other liabilities to shareholder		-	-
Other current liabilities	10	61	-
Total current liabilities		61	-
Total liabilities		61	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		399	100

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company by Executive Director.

(CZK'000)	Note	3 August - 31 August 2020
Revenue		
Services and other		-
Total revenue		-
Other income		-
Changes in inventory of products and in work in progress		-
Capitalized own products and own services		-
Purchased power		-
Service expenses	11	(61)
Labour costs		-
Material expenses		-
Tax expenses		-
Other operating expenses		-
Earnings before financial expenses, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		(61)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-
Earnings before financial expenses and taxes (EBIT)		(61)
Finance income		-
Finance costs	12	(1)
Finance costs – net		(1)
Income before income tax (EBT)		(62)
Income tax	13	-
Deferred taxes	13	-
Total income tax expense		-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(62)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:		
- Owners of the company		(62)
- Non-controlling interest		-
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Currency translation differences		-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Actuarial loss		-
Gross amount		-
Tax effect		-
Net amount		-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(62)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
- Owners of the company		(62)
- Non-controlling interest		-

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company by Executive Director.

(CZK'000)	Note	Equity attributable to the company's owners: Authorised share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings & Other reserves	Total equity without non-controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
3 August 2020		100	-	-	-	100	-	100
Increase in paid-in capital	6, 15	-	300	-	-	300	-	300
Net income		-	-	-	(62)	(62)	-	(62)
Other ccomprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	8	-	-	-	(62)	(62)	-	(62)
31 August 2020		100	300	-	(62)	338	-	338

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company by Executive Director.

(CZK'000)	Note	3 August - 31 August 2020
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(62)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense		-
Finance income		-
Finance costs	12	1
Changes in provisions and impairment		-
Assets granted free of charge		-
Inventory surplus		-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-
Gain from a bargain purchase (negative goodwill)		-
Inventory obsolescence expense		-
Other changes		-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		(61)
Movements in working capital		
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	10	61
Cash outflow from operating activities before interest income received, interest expense paid and income tax paid		-
Interest received		-
Income tax paid		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans granted		-
Loans repaid		-
Net change in deposits granted		-
Purchased bonds		-
Proceeds from sale of bonds		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		-
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Repayment of borrowings		-
Interest paid		-
Issued bonds		-
Repurchase of issued bonds		-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-
Increase in Additional paid-in capital		-
Other changes in equity		-
Other fees	12	(1)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(1)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	5	100
Effect of exchange rate on changes on cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	99

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company by Executive Director.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

1. ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o. – Basic information

ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o. ("the Company", "EPGF", "the issuer) is a limited liability company established on 3 August 2020. The registered address of the Company is Na poříčí 1079/3a, Nové Město, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic, identification number of the Company is 09385801. The company is registered under the file number 335515 C, at the Municipal Court in Prague, Czech Republic.

The main activity of the Company is the issuance and management of bonds and the provision of loans to companies in DK Holding Investments, s.r.o. Group ("DKHI Group").

The Company was established for the purpose of issuing securities - bonds with a fixed interest yield of 6.50% p.a. in estimated total nominal value of the issue 530,000,000 CZK due in 2023 The request for admission of the bond to trading on the regulated market of the Prague Stock Exchange, a.s., in the Czech Republic was made subsequent to the period end. The Central Securities Depository of the Czech Republic, a.s. assigned the ISIN code CZ0003527749 to the bond. The Company as a bond issuer has not been assigned a rating.

The Company's executive directors of the Company are as of August 31, 2020 were as follow:

Name
Mr. Jaromír Tesař
Mr. Petr Tesař
Mr. Pavel Váňa

Each executive director is entitled to legally represent the Company independently.

The Company is directly owned by DK Holding Investments, s.r.o. ("DKHI") which is wholly owned by Mr. Jaromír Tesař. The parent company is the consolidating entity that compiles the consolidated annual report in the English language, which includes the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and which are published in the registered address of the Company.

The issuer uses the proceeds from the bonds to provide financing of companies from the DKHI Group. Financial and economic situation of the issuer, its business the activity, market position and ability to repay the debts of the bonds depend on the ability of its borrowers to fulfill its debts to the Issuer in time. If any debtor is unable to meet its obligations properly and, in a timely manner, debts due to the issuer, this may have a negative effect on the financial and economic situation of the issuer, his business activity and ability of the issuer to fulfill debts from the Bonds.

The Company is not aware of any reasons for abusing this dependence on the DKHI Group. The issuer does not carry out any investment activities.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term highly liquid cash investments with an original maturity not exceeding three months.

Financial instruments - key measurement terms. Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value or amortised cost as described below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowances for expected impairment losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost. IFRS 9 sets out two approaches for recognition of expected credit losses:

The Company uses the expected credit loss model, according to which no impairment loss is required before credit losses are recognized.

Simplified approach:

• For all financial instruments, the recognized loss allowance should equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Assets that are individually impaired do not enter into an impairment group. Trade and other receivables that are subject to individual impairment are not subsequently included in the determination of impairment of receivables.

Leases. The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee. The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets. The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to The Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by The Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects The Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of land and buildings and technical plant and machinery (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance costs. Finance costs include interest expense on loans and borrowings, increase in the provision's discount over time, foreign exchange losses, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, costs of fees and commissions on payment transactions and guarantees, audits, impairment losses reported for financial assets, bank fees and losses from hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss.

Income taxes. Income tax includes current tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Current tax includes the estimated tax payable (tax liability or tax asset) calculated on taxable income or loss for the current period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. For the above reason, the Company did not account for a deferred tax asset.

Authorized share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3. Basis of preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the interim financial statements (hereinafter also “financial statements”) and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies.

Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which have been adopted by the European Union. These statements have been prepared for the purpose of a legal obligation arising from the issue of a bond title, as well as a presentation to the parties involved in the issue.

The interim statement of total comprehensive income, the interim statement of cash flows and the interim statement of changes in equity do not include a comparative period, since the Company was established as at the start of the current accounting period on 3 August 2020. The accounting period is from 3 August 2020 to 31 August 2020.

Going concern and Valuation method. The financial statements have been prepared on a “going concern” basis using the historical cost method. The accounting policies set out in the following paragraphs are applied consistently from period to period.

Functional currency and presentation currency. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Czech koruna ("CZK"). All financial information stated in CZK is rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Using estimates and assumptions. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates that affect the reported items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in applying accounting policies.

4. Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

Changes in accounting regulations

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has approved several amendments to existing IFRSs, which are effective for the Company for the period ended 31 August 2020:

• Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (2018),
• Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a Business (2018),
• Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material (2018),
• Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (2019).

These policies do not have any material effects on the Company's financial statements.

New accounting policies

The IASB issued further standards and amendments to standards, which are not yet mandatory in the EU in fiscal 2020. These standards and amendments to standards are listed below and are not expected to have any material effects on the Company's financial statements.

• IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (2017),
• Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (2020),
• Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework (2020),
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (2020),
• Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (2020),
• Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (2020),
• Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases: Covid 19-Related Rent Concessions (2020),
• Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – Deferral of IFRS 19 (2020).

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held in CZK.

(CZK'000)	31 August 2020	3 August 2020
Cash with banks	99	100
Total Cash and cash equivalents	99	100

6. Other Current Assets

(CZK'000)	31 August 2020	3 August 2020
Receivable from declared additional paid-in capital funds	300	-
Total Other current assets	300	-

On 26 August 2020, the Company has concluded an agreement about additional paid-in capital of CZK 300 thousand with the parent company DKHI. The full amount was deposited to the company's account on September 15, 2020.

7. Share Capital

The Company has authorized share capital of 100 thousand CZK as of 31 August 2020. The share capital was paid on 3 August 2020.

8. Retained Earnings (Losses)

Retained Earnings (Losses) include (62) thousand CZK and are related to the result of the period.

9. Additional paid-in capital

The Company received additional paid-in capital in the amount of 300 thousand CZK from the parent company DKHI according to agreement dated 26 August 2020. The full amount was deposited to the company's account on September 15, 2020.

10. Other Current Liabilities

(CZK'000)	31 August 2020	3 August 2020
Audit services	60	-
Other	1	-
Total Other current liabilities	61	-

11. Service Expenses

(CZK'000)	3 August - 31 August 2020
Audit services	(60)
Other	(1)
Total Service expenses	(61)

12. Finance Costs – Net

(CZK'000)	3 August - 31 August 2020
Bank fees and Other	(1)
Total Finance Costs	(1)
Total Finance Income	-
Net Finance Costs	(1)

13. Income Taxes

Components of income tax expense due

The income tax expense comprises the following:

(CZK'000)	3 August - 31 August 2020
Current tax	-
Deferred tax	-
Income tax expense for the period	-

The reconciliation between the expected and actual taxation charge is provided below:

(CZK'000)	3 August - 31 August 2020
Profit (+) / Loss (-) before tax	(62)
Tax rate	19%
Tax relief	-
Estimate of income tax charge	(12)
Advances paid for income tax	-
Expected Income tax liability	(12)

The effective tax rate is the same as the tax rate valid in the Czech Republic, ie 19% as of 31 August 2020. The Company has not accounted for the deferred tax asset due to uncertainties over its recoverability.

14. Contingencies and Commitments

The Company has no contingencies and commitments.

15. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

The Company received Additional paid-in capital in the amount of 300 thousand CZK from the parent company DKHI on 15 September 2020, please also find Note 9 and 6. The Company has no other balances and transactions or related party transactions.

Transactions with key management personnel

Company Executive Directors of the Company did not receive any significant monetary or non-monetary benefits for the period. At the same time, these members were employees of other companies within the DKHI Group.

16. Financial Risk Management and Disclosure of information

This section describes the financial and operational risks to which the Company is exposed and the ways in which it manages these risks. The most important financial risks for the Company are Operational (Business) risk and Currency risk.

Operational (Business) risk. Operational risk is the risk of loss from fraud, unauthorized activity, errors, omissions, inefficiency or system failure. This type of risk arises in all activities and is threatened by all business entities. Operational risk also includes legal risk. The primary responsibility for applying control mechanisms to manage operational risks rests with the Company's management. The commonly used standards cover the following areas:

• requirements for reconciliation and monitoring of transactions,
• identification of operational risks within the control system,
• by obtaining an overview of operational risks, the Company creates the preconditions for determining and directing procedures and measures that will lead to the reduction of operational risks and to the adoption of decisions on:

- recognition of individual existing risks;
- initiating processes that will reduce possible impacts; or
- narrowing the scope for risky activities or their complete cessation.

Currency risk. The Company does not face the risk of changes in exchange rates, as all transactions are carried out in the Company's functional currency (CZK).

Information on internal control policies and procedures and rules for dealing with potential risks in relation to the financial reporting process. The accounting system is governed by the relevant provisions of the laws and regulations in force in the Czech Republic and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The EPGF keeps double-entry bookkeeping. The chart of accounts is entered in two accounting areas, for international standards and for Czech accounting standards. Company is also managed with the help of controlling tools.

17. Events after the Reporting Period

Management Assessment of the current situation

In March 2020 the World Health Organization confirmed the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") as a global pandemic. The Management has performed an assessment of the current situation especially with respect to COVID-19 pandemic across the countries in which the Company operates, as well as the ways in which it could affect the performance of the business. Due to the nature of ’s business, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the company’s operations has been relatively limited so far.

The company monitors the situation in the Czech Republic. We expect that increase in COVID-19 infections is likely to grow and government response to such increase is difficult to predict. Should strict government-mandated lockdowns and similar measures be implemented again it would likely result in further substantial decline in economic activity and related consequences.

As the Company was established for the purpose of issuing and managing bonds and providing loans to companies in the DKHI Group and has no other business activities, the above measures taken directly with it do not affect the Company.

The Company's management considered the potential effects of the coronavirus epidemic on its activities and business and concluded that they did not affect the assumption of an indefinite duration of the business. Due to this, the financial statements as of August 31, 2020 were prepared on the assumption that the Company will be able to continue its activities. Therefore, we believe that our business is solid to ensure that the Company can continue to operate as going concern.

Other significant Events after the Reporting Period

The Company received additional paid-in capital in the amount of 300 thousand CZK from the parent company DKHI according to agreement dated 26 August 2020. The full amount was deposited to the company's account on September 15, 2020.

The Company has no other significant subsequent events that could affect the financial statements as of 31 August 2020.

These interim financial statements were approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Company Executive director and the Company's management on 23 September 2020.

Mr. Pavel Váňa
Company Executive Director
ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim financial statements of ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o. (hereinafter also the "Company") prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which comprise the interim statement of financial position as at 31 August 2020, and the interim statement of comprehensive income, interim statement of changes in equity and interim statement of cash flows for the period from 3 August 2020 to 31 August 2020, and notes to the interim financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. For details of the Company, see Note 1 to the interim financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ENERGO-PRO Green Finance s.r.o. as at 31 August 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 3 August 2020 to 31 August 2020 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, which are International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as amended by the related application clauses. Our responsibilities under this law and regulation are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim 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 Company's Statutory Representatives for the Interim Financial Statements

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

In preparing the interim financial statements, the Statutory Representatives are 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 Representatives either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim 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 Representatives.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Statutory Representatives' 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 interim 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 interim financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Statutory Representatives 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.

Ernst & Young Audit, s.r.o.
License No. 401

Jiří Křepelka, Auditor
License No. 2163

23 September 2020
Prague, Czech Republic