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Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Shareholders' Meeting and Supervisory Board of Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności Bank Polski SA

Report on the Audit of the Annual Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying annual separate financial statements of Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności Bank Polski SA (the "Bank"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018,

and for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018:

- the statement of profit and loss;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows;

and

- notes to the financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(the "separate financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements of the Bank:

- give a true and fair view of the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2018 and of its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU") and the adopted accounting policy;
- comply, in all material respects, with regard to form and content, with applicable laws and the provisions of the Bank's articles of association;
- have been prepared, in all material respects, on the basis of properly maintained accounting records in accordance with chapter 2 of the accounting act dated 29 September 1994 (Official Journal from 2018, item 395 with amendments) (the "Accounting Act").

Our audit opinion on the separate financial statements is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee dated 28 February 2019.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with:

- International Standards on Auditing as adopted by the National Council of Certified Auditors as National Standards on Auditing (the “NSA”); and
- the act on certified auditors, audit firms and public oversight dated 11 May 2017 (Official Journal from 2017, item 1089 with amendments) (the “Act on certified auditors”); and
- regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission

Decision 2005/909/EC (Official Journal of the European Union L 158 from 27 May 2014, page 77 and Official Journal of the European Union L 170 from 11 June 2014, page 66) (the “EU Regulation”); and

- other applicable laws.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibility for the audit of the separate financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence and Ethics

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“IFAC Code”) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants as adopted by the resolutions of the National Council of Certified Auditors, as well as other independence and ethical requirements, applicable to audit engagement

in Poland. We have fulfilled all ethical responsibilities resulting from those requirements and IFAC Code. During our audit the key certified auditor and the audit firm remained independent of the Bank in accordance with requirements of the Act on certified auditors and the EU Regulation.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. They are the most significant assessed risks of material misstatements, including those due to fraud. Key audit matters were addressed in the

context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon we have summarised our response to those risks. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the following key audit matters:

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

The carrying amount of loans and advances to customers amounted to PLN 191,575 million as at 31 December 2018. Impairment losses amounted to PLN (1,286) million in 2018 (Notes 14, 27 and 28 of the separate financial statements).

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>Our response</i>
<p>Loans and advances to customers are measured at amortised cost less expected credit losses. The procedures to estimate credit losses comprise two major phases – identification of impairment triggers or significant increase of credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses.</p> <p>The impairment triggers and triggers indicating significant increase of credit risk are identified mainly on the basis of payment</p>	<p>Our audit procedures conducted with the support of our internal financial risk management and IT specialists included i.a.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • critical assessment of the Bank’s methodology used for estimating expected credit losses in terms of its compliance with the requirements of applicable financial reporting standards and market practice;

delinquencies, economic and financial standing of the debtor and current probability of default level as compared to the date of initial recognition of a given exposure, while allowances for expected credit losses are estimated individually for specific loans and advances to customers and collectively for homogenous loan portfolios using statistical methods on the basis of risk parameters. Risk parameters such as probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) or exposure at default (EAD) are determined for homogenous groups of loan exposures based on historical data taking into account forward looking information on expected macroeconomic conditions.

Allowances for credit losses are the best estimate of expected credit losses on loans and advances as at the balance sheet date to be incurred within the next 12 month period or within the lifetime of the exposure. We have considered this area as a key audit matter because of the size of the loan portfolio and the significant impact that estimation of expected credit losses may have on the financial statements. Furthermore, estimating allowances for credit losses involves certain uncertainty and requires from the Management to use substantial judgment. The main risk area comprises the failure to identify existing impairment triggers and significant increase of credit risk as well as the application of inappropriate data to calculate the parameters of statistical model, which may not adequately reflect the expected credit losses existing as at a given balance sheet date and for loans that are assessed on an individual basis there is a risk of applying inappropriate assumptions regarding recovery scenarios, valuation of collateral or assumed timing of expected cash flows. Moreover, there is a risk of errors occurring during the impairment allowances calculation process.

- assessment of the design and implementation of relevant internal controls, including general IT system controls, applied in the process of identification of impairment triggers or significant increase in credit risk and estimation of expected credit losses;
- analysis of the structure and dynamics of the loan portfolio including quality ratios and provision coverage (i.e. share of overdue loans, coverage ratio) in order to identify groups of loans with underestimated impairment allowances;
- analysis of appropriateness of the Bank's identification of impairment triggers and significant increase in credit risk for the entire population of loans (i.e. overdue status, significant increase in PD, forbearance);
- independent recalculation of expected credit losses for a sample of impaired loans;
- critical assessment of assumptions and input data used for key credit risk parameters, such as PD, LGD and EAD including analysis of results of tests performed by the Bank regarding appropriateness of models used for estimating of expected credit losses;
- independent recalculation of selected risk parameters and expected credit losses for a selected sample of exposures;
- assessment of adequacy of provisions for expected credit losses through comparison with losses incurred historically on a given portfolio;
- for loans and advances to customers assessed individually on the basis of a selected sample – assessment of the appropriateness of identification of significant increase of credit risk and impairment triggers and for impaired assets – critical assessment of relevant assumptions adopted by the Bank and independent recalculation of impairment allowances.

Impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 9

Total impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 amounted to PLN (535) million and was recognized as a decrease in retained earnings as at that date. The impact referred mainly to a decrease in net carrying amount of loans and advances to customers by PLN 759 million due to recognition of allowances for expected credit losses (Note 4 of the separate financial statements).

Key audit matter

Implementation of new principles for recognition, classification and measurement of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial instruments* starting from 1 January 2018 required an estimation of the impact of the new standard first-time adoption on the opening balance as at 1 January 2018 and accounting for the changes in the retained earnings as of that date.

Major changes within the classification and measurement of financial instruments required to determine business models as adopted by the Bank to manage a given portfolio of financial instruments and to test the characteristics of contractual cash flows to be obtained from the financial instrument in order to determine whether contractual cash flows represent only the repayment of the principal and interest on the outstanding balance. In terms of impairment of financial instruments, implementation of the standard required the use of advanced statistical models in order to measure significant increase of credit risk and to estimate expected credit losses for the loan portfolio over the lifetime of the exposure.

We have considered this area to be a key audit matter because application of the new standard required significant changes in business processes, information and reporting systems and obtaining of new data sets to be used for the purpose of financial assets valuation. Assessment whether the classification and measurement criteria are met as well as calculation of expected credit losses required from the Management to use substantial judgement. The main risk areas in terms of the implementation of the new standard comprised appropriate determination of business models for the Bank's financial assets and interpretation of the results of the tests of characteristics of contractual cash flows as well as estimation of expected credit losses described in more details under 'Impairment of loans and

Our response

In addition to the procedures performed in the area of impairment of loan portfolio described in section 'Impairment of loans and advances to customers' above, our procedures included i.a.:

- assessment of the methodology applied by the Bank for the classification and measurement of financial instruments in terms of its compliance with the requirements of applicable financial reporting standards as well as the market practice;
- evaluation of the correctness of assigning financial assets to defined business models, including analysis of sales of financial instruments made during the period;
- independent testing of the correctness of tests of characteristics of contractual cash flows on a given sample of loan agreements;
- assessment of completeness and appropriateness of disclosures, including those related to the first-time adoption of IFRS 9 and quantitative and qualitative requirements related in particular to credit risk of financial assets.

advances to customers' section above. Furthermore, IFRS 9, by amending IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, resulted in an extended scope of disclosures required in the financial statements.

Goodwill – impairment assessment

The carrying amount of goodwill amounted to PLN 871 million as at 31 December 2018 (Note 31 of the separate financial statements).

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>Our response</i>
<p>Goodwill disclosed in the separate financial statements relates to acquisition and merger with the Bank of Nordea Bank Polska SA and Centrum Finansowe Puławska Sp. z o.o. that occurred in previous years.</p> <p>In accordance with relevant financial reporting standards the Bank performs a goodwill impairment test at least once a year.</p> <p>When performing the test goodwill is allocated to specific Cash Generating Units (CGUs) of the acquirer, which in accordance with expectations shall benefit from synergies realised as a result of the merger. The carrying amount of these CGUs is then compared with their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is estimated generally based on the value in use of the CGUs, which represents the present value of estimated future cash flows including the residual value.</p> <p>Estimation of value in use is a complex process and requires significant judgments and assumptions regarding future cash flows, discount rates, including risk free rate, market risk premium, beta parameter and growth rate in the residual period. Such forecasts are subject to significant risk of volatility due to changing economic conditions.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluation of design and implementation of internal controls adopted by the Bank in the process for testing impairment of goodwill, including in particular the timely manner of performing the goodwill impairment test and review and approval of the test results by authorized employees; • assessment of appropriateness of the Bank's assumptions regarding allocation of goodwill to selected CGUs; • with support of our internal valuation specialists, an assessment whether the model used by the Bank to estimate value in use of the given CGUs complies with requirements of the relevant standards; • critical review of the assumptions and estimates adopted by the Bank for the purpose of calculation of value in use of given CGUs, to which goodwill was allocated, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – assessment of forecasted financial results by comparing them to historical results and the budget realisation in previous periods; – evaluation of models used for calculation of value in use (in terms of mathematical accuracy and logical consistency) and assessment of the rationale of the macroeconomic assumptions adopted by the Bank by comparing to market data, including assumptions regarding the discount rate (risk free rate, market risk premium, beta parameter) and growth rate in the residual period;

- assessment of the accuracy and completeness of disclosures included in the separate financial statements in terms of goodwill and goodwill impairment testing as required by the relevant financial reporting standards.

Responsibility of the Management Board and Supervisory Board of the Bank for the separate financial statements

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the preparation, on the basis of properly maintained accounting records, of separate financial statements that give a true and fair view of the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank and of its unconsolidated financial performance in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, the adopted accounting policy, the applicable laws and the provisions of the Bank's articles of association and for such internal control as the Management Board of the Bank determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, the Management Board of the Bank is

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

According to the Accounting Act, the Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank are required to ensure that the separate financial statements are in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Accounting Act. Members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and

maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 Bank's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates

- and related disclosures made by the Management Board of the Bank;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Board of the Bank'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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report on the audit of the separate financial statements to the related disclosures in the separate 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 auditors' report on the audit of the separate financial statements. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other information, including the report on activities

Other Information

The other information comprise the information included in the annual report of the Bank, except for the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, and the Directors' report on the Group's activities prepared together with the Director's report on

the Bank's activities for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 (the "Report on activities") including the corporate governance statement which is a separate part of this Report on activities ("Other information").

Responsibility of the Management Board and Supervisory Board

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the Other information in accordance with applicable laws.

The Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board of the Bank are required to ensure that the report on activities for the year

ended 31 December 2018, including the corporate governance statement and the statement on non-financial information referred to in art. 49b paragraph 1 of the Accounting Act which are separate parts of the Report on activities, are in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Accounting Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the Other information.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility was to read the Other information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Other information, we are required to report that fact.

In accordance with the Act on certified auditors our responsibility was to report if the Report on activities was prepared in accordance with

applicable laws and the information given in the Report on activities is consistent with the separate financial statements.

Moreover, in accordance with the requirements of the Act on certified auditors our responsibility was to report whether the Bank included in the statement on corporate governance information required by the applicable laws and regulations, and in relation to specific information indicated in these laws or regulations, to determine whether it complies with the applicable laws and whether it is consistent with the separate financial statements and to inform whether the Bank prepared a statement on non-financial information.

Opinion on the Report on activities

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit of the separate financial statements, in our opinion, the accompanying Report on activities, in all material respects:

- has been prepared in accordance with applicable laws, and
- is consistent with the separate financial statements.

Furthermore, based on our knowledge about the Bank and its environment obtained in the audit of the separate financial statements, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report on activities.

Opinion on the statement on corporate governance

In our opinion, the corporate governance statement, which is a separate part of the Report on activities, includes the information required by paragraph 70 subparagraph 6 point 5 of the Decree of the Ministry of Finance dated 29 March 2018 on current and periodic information provided by issuers of securities and the conditions for recognition as equivalent of information required by the laws of a non-member state (Official Journal from 2018, item 757) (the "decree").

Furthermore, in our opinion, the information identified in paragraph 70 subparagraph 6 point 5 letter c-f, h and letter i of the decree, included in the corporate governance statement, in all material respects:

- has been prepared in accordance with applicable laws; and
- is consistent with the separate financial statements.

Information about the statement on non-financial information

In accordance with the requirements of the Act on certified auditors, we report that the Bank has prepared a statement on non-financial information referred to in art. 49b paragraph 1 of the Accounting Act as a separate part of the Report on activities.

We have not performed any assurance procedures in relation to the statement on non-financial information and, accordingly, we do not express any assurance conclusion thereon.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Information on compliance with prudential regulations

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the Bank's compliance with the applicable prudential regulations defined in separate laws, in particular for the appropriate determination of the capital ratios.

Our responsibility was to inform in our auditor's report whether the Bank complies with the applicable prudential regulations defined in separate laws, in particular whether the Bank appropriately determined the capital ratios presented in note 70 "Capital adequacy".

The audit objective was not to express an opinion on the Bank's compliance with the

applicable prudential regulations and therefore we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our audit of the separate financial statements of the Bank, we inform that we have not identified any instances of non-compliance, in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018, of the Bank with the applicable prudential regulations, defined in separate laws, in particular with respect to the determination of the capital ratios as at 31 December 2018, that could have a material impact on the separate financial statements.

Statement on services other than audit of the financial statements

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we did not provide prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 paragraph 1 second subparagraph of the EU Regulation and art. 136 of the act on certified auditors.

Services other than audit of the financial statements, which were provided to the Bank in the audited period are listed in note 55 of the separate financial statements.

Appointment of the audit firm

We have been appointed for the first time to audit the annual separate financial statements of the Bank by resolution of the Supervisory Board dated 11 March 2015 and reappointed in the following years, including the resolution dated 26 January 2017, to audit the annual

financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. Our period of total uninterrupted engagement is 4 years, covering the periods ended 31 December 2015 to 31 December 2018.

On behalf of audit firm

KPMG Audy t Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k.

Registration No. 3546

Signed on the Polish original

Stacy Ligas

Member of the Management Board
of KPMG Audy t Sp. z o.o., entity which is the
General Partner of KPMG Audy t spółka
z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp. k.

Signed on the Polish original

Katarzyna Łacka-Dziekan

Key Certified Auditor
Registration No. 13131

Warsaw, 28 February 2019