Number	Principle	Compliance	Explanation
1.DISCLOSURE POLICY, INVESTOR COMMUNICATIONS	In the interest of all market participants and their own interest, listed companies ensure quality investor communications and pursue a transparent and fair disclosure policy.		
1.1.	Companies maintain efficient communications with capital market participants and provide fair information about matters that concern them. For that purpose, companies use diverse tools and forms of communication, including in particular the corporate website where they publish all information relevant for investors.	The principle is applied	
1.2.	Companies make available their financial results compiled in periodic reports as soon as possible after the end of each reporting period; should that not be feasible for substantial reasons, companies publish at least preliminary financial estimates as soon as possible.	The principle is applied	
1.3.	Companies integrate ESG factors in their business strategy, including in particular:		
1.3.1	environmental factors, including measures and risks relating to climate change and sustainable development;	The principle is not applied	The Company is committed to taking a responsible approach to environmental matters and examples of specific environmental and sustainable development initiatives can be found on pages 37 and 38 of the Annual Report.

			The Company is in the process of articulating its ESG strategy and defining targets which are consistent with the Company's values. Once completed, the Company's ESG strategy will be integrated into the Company's overall strategy.
1.3.2.	social and employee factors, including among others actions taken and planned to ensure equal treatment of women and men, decent working conditions, respect for employees' rights, dialogue with local communities, customer relations.	The principle is applied	
1.4.	To ensure quality communications with stakeholders, as a part of the business strategy, companies publish on their website information concerning the framework of the strategy, measurable goals, including in particular long-term goals, planned activities and their status, defined by measures, both financial and non-financial. ESG information concerning the strategy should among others:	The principle is applied	
1.4.1	explain how the decision-making processes of the company and its group members integrate climate change, including the resulting risks;	The principle is not applied	The Company has adopted a framework for ensuring responsible business practices, a key segment of which relates to carbon emissions. The Company reports metrics relating to emissions through an Internal Strategy Group made up of managers from the PEPCO, Poundland Dealz and PGS businesses. We will progressively drive environmental considerations into operational and strategic decision making.

1.4.2.	present the equal pay index for employees, defined as the percentage difference between the average monthly pay (including bonuses, awards and other benefits)	The principle is not applied	The Company has a number of ongoing initiatives to understand the extent of any gender pay gap across its individual businesses. Once the analysis has been completed, the Company will report the equal pay index for employees across the Group and the actions which will be
	of women and men in the last year, and present information about actions taken to eliminate any pay gaps, including a presentation of related risks and the time horizon of the equality target.		taken to eliminate any pay gaps.
1.5.	Companies disclose at least on an annual basis the amounts expensed by the company and its group in support of culture, sports, charities, the media, social organisations, trade unions, etc. If the company or its group pay such expenses in the reporting year, the disclosure presents a list of such expenses.	The principle is not applied	The Company's businesses are empowered to partner with local charities to provide direct support to their local communities. The Company does not currently report such expenses but plans to do so in the next financial year.
1.6.	Companies participating in the WIG20, mWIG40 or sWIG80 index hold on a quarterly basis and other companies hold at least on an annual basis a meeting with investors to which they invite in particular shareholders, analysts, industry experts and the media. At such meetings, the management board of the company presents and comments on the strategy and its implementation, the financial results of the company and its group, and the key events impacting the business of the company and its	The principle is applied	

	group, their results and outlook. At such meetings, the management board of the company publicly provides answers and explanations to questions raised.		
1.7.	If an investor requests any information about a company, the company replies immediately and in any case no later than within 14 days.	The principle is applied	
2.MANAGEMENT BOARD, SUPERVISORY BOARD	To ensure top standards of the responsibilities and effective performance of the management board and the supervisory board of a company, only persons with the adequate competences, skills and experience are appointed to the management board and the supervisory board. Management Board members act in the interest of the company and are responsible for its activity. The management board is responsible among others for the company's leadership, engagement in setting and implementing its strategic objectives, and ensuring the company's efficiency and safety. Supervisory board members acting in their function and to the extent of their responsibilities on the supervisory board follow their		

	independent opinion and judgement, including in decision making, and act in the interest of the company. The supervisory board functions in the spirit of debate and analyses the position of the company in the context of the sector and the market on the basis of information provided by the management board of the company and via the company's internal systems and functions and obtained from external sources, using the output of its committees. The supervisory board in particular issues opinions on the company's strategy, verifies the work of the management board in pursuit of defined strategic objectives, and monitors the company's performance.		
2.1.	Companies should have in place a diversity policy applicable to the management board and the supervisory board, approved by the supervisory board and the general meeting, respectively. The diversity policy defines diversity goals and criteria, among others including gender, education, expertise, age, professional experience, and specifies the target dates and the monitoring systems for such goals. With regard to gender diversity of	The principle is applied	

	corporate bodies, the participation of the minority group in each body should be at least 30%.		
2.2.	Decisions to elect members of the management board or the supervisory board of companies should ensure that the composition of those bodies is diverse by appointing persons ensuring diversity, among others in order to achieve the target minimum participation of the minority group of at least 30% according to the goals of the established diversity policy referred to in principle 2.1.	The principle is applied	
2.3.	At least two members of the supervisory board meet the criteria of being independent referred to in the Act of 11 May 2017 on Auditors, Audit Firms and Public Supervision, and have no actual and material relations with any shareholder who holds at least 5% of the total vote in the company.	The principle is applied	
2.4.	The supervisory board and the management board vote in an open ballot unless otherwise required by law.	The principle is applied	
2.5.	Members of the supervisory board and members of the management board who vote against a resolution may have their dissenting vote recorded in the minutes.	The principle is applied	

2.6.	Eunations on the management	The	
۷.0.	Functions on the management		
	board of a company are the main	principle is	
	area of the professional activity of	applied	
	management board members.		
	Management board members		
	should not engage in additional		
	professional activities if the time		
	devoted to such activities prevents		
	their proper performance in the		
	company.		
2.7.	A company's management board	The	
	members may sit on corporate	principle is	
	bodies of companies other than	applied	
	members of its group subject to the		
	approval of the supervisory board.		
2.8.	Supervisory board members should	The	
	be able to devote the time	principle is	
	necessary to perform their duties.	applied	
2.9.	The chair of the supervisory board	The	
	should not combine this function	principle is	
	with that of chair of the audit	applied	
	committee of the supervisory board.		
2.10.	Companies allocate administrative	The	
	and financial resources necessary to	principle is	
	ensure efficient functioning of the	applied	
	supervisory board in a manner		
	adequate to their size and financial		
	standing.		
2.11.	In addition to its responsibilities laid		
	down in the legislation, the		
	supervisory board prepares and		
	presents an annual report to the		
	annual general meeting once per		
	year. Such report includes at least		
	the following:		

2.11.1.	information about the members of the supervisory board and its committees, including indication of those supervisory board members who fulfil the criteria of being independent referred to in the Act of 11 May 2017 on Auditors, Audit Firms and Public Supervision and those supervisory board members who have no actual and material relations with any shareholder who holds at least 5% of the total vote in the company, and information about the members of the supervisory board in the context of diversity;	The principle is applied	
2.11.2.	summary of the activity of the supervisory board and its committees;	The principle is applied	
2.11.3.	assessment of the company's standing on a consolidated basis, including assessment of the internal control, risk management and compliance systems and the internal audit function, and information about measures taken by the supervisory board to perform such assessment; such assessment should cover all significant controls, in particular reporting and operational controls;	The principle is applied	
2.11.4.	assessment of the company's compliance with the corporate governance principles and the manner of compliance with the disclosure obligations concerning compliance with the corporate	The principle is applied	

	governance principles defined in the Exchange Rules and the regulations on current and periodic reports published by issuers of securities, and information about measures taken by the supervisory board to perform such assessment;		
2.11.5.	assessment of the rationality of expenses referred to in principle 1.5;	The principle is not applied	The Company's businesses are empowered to partner with local charities to provide direct support to their local communities. The Company does not currently report such expenses but plans to do so in the next financial year.
2.11.6.	information regarding the degree of implementation of the diversity policy applicable to the management board and the supervisory board, including the achievement of goals referred to in principle 2.1.	The principle is applied	
3.INTERNAL SYSTEMS AND FUNCTIONS	Efficient internal systems and functions are an indispensable tool of exercising supervision over a company. The systems cover the company and all areas of activity of its group which have a significant impact on the position of the company.		
3.1.	Listed companies maintain efficient internal control, risk management and compliance systems and an efficient internal audit function adequate to the size of the company and the type and scale of its activity; the management board is responsible for their functioning.	The principle is applied	

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3.2.	Companies' organisation includes	The	
	units responsible for the tasks of	principle is	
	individual systems and functions	applied	
	unless it is not reasonable due to the		
	size of the company or the type of		
	its activity.		
3.3.	Companies participating in the	The	
	WIG20, mWIG40 or sWIG80 index	principle is	
	appoint an internal auditor to head	applied	
	the internal audit function in		
	compliance with generally accepted		
	international standards for the		
	professional practice of internal		
	auditing. In other companies which		
	do not appoint an internal auditor		
	who meets such requirements, the		
	audit committee (or the supervisory		
	board if it performs the functions of		
	the audit committee) assesses on an		
	annual basis whether such person		
	should be appointed.		
3.4.	The remuneration of persons	The	Risk and Compliance are managed by the Group General
	responsible for risk and compliance	principle is	Counsel and the Senior Internal Auditor. The remuneration of
	management and of the head of	not applied	these individuals is primarily dependent on the performance
	internal audit should depend on the		of delegated tasks. However, consistent with all employees of
	performance of delegated tasks		the Company, a proportion of these individuals' respective
	rather than short-term results of the		annual bonuses is dependent on the Company achieving
	company.		specific financial targets for the relevant financial year. The
			financial targets for the Company's annual bonus scheme are
			set by the Company's Remuneration Committee.
3.5.	Persons responsible for risk and	The	
	compliance management report	principle is	
	directly to the president or other	applied	
	member of the management board.		

3.6.	The head of internal audit reports organisationally to the president of the management board and functionally to the chair of the audit committee or the chair of the supervisory board if the supervisory board performs the functions of the audit committee.	The principle is not applied	The Senior Internal Auditor reports organisationally to the Group CFO, who is an Executive Director of the Company. The Senior Internal Auditor attends the meetings of the Company's Audit Committee.
3.7.	Principles 3.4 to 3.6 apply also to members of the company's group which are material to its activity if they appoint persons to perform such tasks.	The principle is not applied	The remuneration of employees who work in risk and compliance roles and internal audit roles across the Company's group comprises a salary and eligibility to receive an annual bonus. A proportion of the annual bonus is dependent on the Company achieving specific financial targets. The financial targets for the relevant company's annual bonus scheme are set by the relevant company's remuneration committee and are aligned with the financial targets set by the Company's Remuneration Committee. The risk, compliance and internal audit functions of businesses within the Company's group report organisationally to the CFO of the relevant business, who is a member of the local board for the relevant business. Managers within the risk, compliance and internal audit functions of the Group's businesses attend the meetings of the local board's audit committee.
3.8.	The person responsible for internal audit or the management board if such function is not performed separately in the company reports to the supervisory board at least once per year with their assessment of the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle 3.1 and tables a relevant report.	The principle is applied	

3.9.	The supervisory board monitors the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle 3.1 among others on the basis of reports provided periodically by the persons responsible for the functions and the company's management board, and makes annual assessment of the efficiency of such systems and functions according to principle 2.11.3. Where the company has an audit committee, the audit committee monitors the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle 3.1, which however does not release the supervisory board from the annual assessment of the efficiency of such systems and functions.	The principle is applied	
3.10.	Companies participating in the WIG20, mWIG40 or sWIG80 index have the internal audit function reviewed at least once every five years by an independent auditor appointed with the participation of the audit committee.	The principle is applied	
4.GENERAL MEETING, SHAREHOLDER RELATIONS	The management board and the supervisory board of listed companies should encourage the engagement of shareholders in matters of the company, in particular through active participation in the general meeting, either in person or through a proxy.		

	The general meeting should proceed by respecting the rights of all shareholders and ensuring that passed resolutions do not infringe on legitimate interests of different groups of shareholders. Shareholders who participate in a general meeting exercise their rights in accordance with the rules of good conduct. Participants of a general meeting should come prepared to the general meeting.		
4.1.	Companies should enable their shareholders to participate in a general meeting by means of electronic communication (emeeting) if justified by the expectations of shareholders notified to the company, provided that the company is in a position to provide the technical infrastructure necessary for such general meeting to proceed.	The principle is applied	
4.2.	Companies set the place and date and the form of a general meeting so as to enable the participation of the highest possible number of shareholders. For that purpose, companies strive to ensure that the cancellation of a general meeting, change of its date or break in its proceedings take place only if justified and do not prevent or limit	The principle is applied	

	the exercising of the shareholders' rights to participate in the general meeting.		
4.3.	Companies provide a public real-life broadcast of the general meeting.	The principle is applied	
4.4.	Presence of representatives of the media is allowed at general meetings.	The principle is applied	
4.5.	If the management board becomes aware a general meeting being convened pursuant to Article 399 § 2 – 4 of the Commercial Companies Code, the management board immediately takes steps which it is required to take in order to organise and conduct the general meeting. The foregoing applies also where a general meeting is convened under authority granted by the registration court according to Article 400 § 3 of the Commercial Companies Code.	The principle is not applicable	The principle 4.5 refers to the provisions of Polish Commercial Companies Code. As the Company is established under Dutch law, corporate matters are governed by Dutch law.
4.6.	To help shareholders participating in a general meeting to vote on resolutions with adequate understanding, draft resolutions of the general meeting concerning matters and decisions other than points of order should contain a justification, unless it follows from documentation tabled to the general meeting. If a matter is put on the agenda of the general meeting at the request of a shareholder or shareholders, the management	The principle is applied	

	board requests presentation of the justification of the proposed resolution, unless previously presented by such shareholder or shareholders.		
4.7.	The supervisory board issues opinions on draft resolutions put by the management board on the agenda of the general meeting.	The principle is not applicable	The company operates a one tier board.
4.8.	Draft resolutions of the general meeting on matters put on the agenda of the general meeting should be tabled by shareholders no later than three days before the general meeting.	The principle is applied	
4.9.	If the general meeting is to appoint members of the supervisory board or members of the supervisory board for a new term of office:		
4.9.1.	candidates for members of the supervisory board should be nominated with a notice necessary for shareholders present at the general meeting to make an informed decision and in any case no later than three days before the general meeting; the names of candidates and all related documents should be immediately published on the company's website;	The principle is applied	
4.9.2.	candidates for members of the supervisory board make a declaration concerning fulfilment of the requirements for members of	The principle is applied	

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	the audit committee referred to in		
	the Act of 11 May 2017 on Auditors,		
	Audit Firms and Public Supervision		
	and having actual and material		
	relations with any shareholder who		
	holds at least 5% of the total vote in		
	the company		
4.10.	Any exercise of the rights of	The	
	shareholders or the way in which	principle is	
	they exercise their rights must not	applied	
	hinder the proper functioning of the		
	governing bodies of the company.		
4.11.	Members of the management board	The	
	and members of the supervisory	principle is	
	board participate in a general	applied	
	meeting, at the location of the		
	meeting or via means of bilateral		
	real-time electronic communication,		
	as necessary to speak on matters		
	discussed by the general meeting		
	and answer questions asked at the		
	general meeting. The management		
	board presents to participants of an		
	annual general meeting the financial		
	results of the company and other		
	relevant information, including non-		
	financial information, contained in		
	the financial statements to be		
	approved by the general meeting.		
	The management board presents		
	key events of the last financial year,		
	compares presented data with		
	previous years, and presents the		
	degree of implementation of the		
	plans for the last year.		

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4.12.	Resolutions of the general meeting	The	
	concerning an issue of shares with	principle is	
	subscription rights should specify	applied	
	the issue price or the mechanism of		
	setting the price or authorise the		
	competent body to set the price		
	prior to the subscription right record		
	date within a timeframe necessary		
	for investors to make decisions.		
4.13.	Resolutions concerning a new issue	The	
	of shares with the exclusion of	principle is	
	subscription rights which grant pre-	applied	
	emptive rights for new issue shares		
	to selected shareholders or other		
	entities may pass subject at least to		
	the following three criteria:		
	a) the company has a rational,		
	economically justified need to		
	urgently raise capital or the share		
	issue is related to rational,		
	economically justified transactions,		
	among others such as a merger with		
	or the take-over of another		
	company, or the shares are to be		
	taken up under an incentive scheme		
	established by the company;		
	b) the persons granted the pre-		
	emptive right are to be selected		
	according to objective general		
	criteria;		
	c) the purchase price of the shares		
	is in a rational relation with the		
	current share price of the company		
	or is to be determined in book-		
	building on the market.		

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4.14.	Companies should strive to	The	
	distribute their profits by paying out	principle is	
	dividends. Companies may retain all	applied	
	their earnings subject to any of the		
	following criteria:		
	a) the earnings are minimal and		
	consequently the dividend would be		
	immaterial in relation to the value of		
	the shares;		
	b) the company reports uncovered		
	losses from previous years and the		
	earnings are used to reduce such		
	losses;		
	c) the company can demonstrate		
	that investment of the earnings will		
	generate tangible benefits for the		
	shareholders;		
	d) the company generates		
	insufficient cash flows to pay out		
	dividends;		
	e) a dividend payment would		
	substantially increase the risk to		
	covenants under the company's		
	binding credit facilities or terms of		
	bond issue;		
	f) retention of the company's		
	earnings follows recommendations		
	of the authority which supervises the		
	company by virtue of its business		
F CONFILOT OF	activity.		
5.CONFLICT OF	For the purpose of this section,		
INTEREST,	'related party' is defined within the		
RELATED PARTY	meaning of the International		
TRANSACTIONS	Accounting Standards approved in		
	Regulation No (EU) 1606/2002 of		

	the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards.		
	Companies and their groups should have in place transparent procedures for managing conflicts of interest and for related party transactions where a conflict of interest may occur. The procedures should provide for ways to identify and disclose such cases and the course of action in the event that they occur.		
	Members of the management board and members of the supervisory board should refrain from professional or other activities which might cause a conflict of interest or adversely affect their reputation as members of the corporate body, and where a conflict of interest arises, they should immediately disclose it.		
5.1.	Members of the management board and members of the supervisory board notify the management board or the supervisory board, respectively, of any conflict of interest which has arisen or may arise, and refrain from discussions on the issue which may give rise to such a conflict of interest in their case.	The principle is applied	

5.2.	Where a member of the	The	
5.2.	management board or a member of	principle is	
	the supervisory board concludes	applied	
	that a decision of the management	applied	
	board or the supervisory board,		
	respectively, is in conflict with the		
	interest of the company, he or she		
	should request that the minutes of		
	the management board or		
	supervisory board meeting show his		
	or her dissenting opinion.		
5.3.	No shareholder should have	The	
0.0.	preference over other shareholders	principle is	
	in related party transactions. The	applied	
	foregoing also concerns	аррпса	
	transactions concluded by the		
	company's shareholders with		
	members of the company's group.		
5.4.	Companies may buy back their own	The	
	shares only in a procedure which	principle is	
	respects the rights of all	applied	
	shareholders.		
5.5.	If a transaction concluded by a	The	
	company with its related party	principle is	
	requires the consent of the	applied	
	supervisory board, before giving its		
	consent the supervisory board		
	assesses whether to ask a prior		
	opinion of a third party which can		
	provide valuation of the transaction		
	and review its economic impact.		
5.6.	If a related party transaction	The	
	requires the consent of the general	principle is	
	meeting, the supervisory board	applied	
	issues an opinion on the rationale of		

	such transaction. In that case, the supervisory board assesses whether to ask a prior opinion of a third party referred to in principle 5.5.		
5.7.	If a decision concerning the company's significant transaction with a related party is made by the general meeting, the company should give all shareholders access to information necessary to assess the impact of the transaction on the interest of the company before the decision is made, including an opinion of the supervisory board referred to in principle 5.6.	The principle is applied	
6.REMUNERATION	Companies and their groups protect the stability of their management teams, among others by transparent, fair, consistent and non-discriminatory terms of remuneration, including equal pay for women and men. Companies' remuneration policy for members of corporate bodies and key managers should in particular determine the form, structure, and method of determining and payment of the remuneration.		
6.1.	The remuneration of members of the management board and members of the supervisory board and key managers should be sufficient to attract, retain and motivate persons with skills	The principle is applied	

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	necessary for proper management and supervision of the company. The level of remuneration should be adequate to the tasks and responsibilities delegated to individuals and their resulting accountability.		
6.2.	Incentive schemes should be constructed in a way necessary among others to tie the level of remuneration of members of the company's management board and key managers to the actual longterm standing of the company measured by its financial and nonfinancial results as well as long-term shareholder value creation, sustainable development and the company's stability.	The principle is applied	
6.3.	If companies' incentive schemes include a stock option programme for managers, the implementation of the stock option programme should depend on the beneficiaries' achievement, over a period of at least three years, of pre-defined, realistic financial and non-financial targets and sustainable development goals adequate to the company, and the share price or option exercise price for the beneficiaries cannot differ from the value of the shares at the time when such programme was approved.	The principle is not applied	The Company established an incentive scheme (the Value Creation Plan) for senior management of the Company's group in March 2020, which was twelve months prior to the Company's admission to the WSE. The Value Creation Plan incentive scheme complies with the majority of the requirements of principle 6.3 except that the incentive scheme does not include non-financial targets and share options will be issued to participants at nil cost. The Value Creation Plan is a one-off share incentive scheme which will end in FY24.

6.4.	As the supervisory board performs its responsibilities on a continuous basis, the remuneration of supervisory board members cannot depend on the number of meetings held. The remuneration of members of committees, in particular the audit committee, should take into account additional workload on the committee.	The principle is applied	
6.5.	The level of remuneration of supervisory board members should not depend on the company's short-term results.	The principle is applied	