

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected financial data relating to the financial statement of Toya S.A. in Wrocław

	PLN thousands		EUR thousands	
	period from 1.01.2014 to 31.12.2014	period from 1.01.2013 to 31.12.2013	period from 1.01.2014 to 31.12.2014	period from 1.01.2013 to 31.12.2013
I. Revenue	222 575	210 993	53 129	50 105
II. Operating profit	30 903	29 721	7 377	7 058
III. Profit before income tax	30 314	29 097	7 236	6 910
IV. Net profit	24 393	23 169	5 823	5 502
V. Total comprehensive income	24 363	23 164	5 816	5 501
VI. Weighted average number of shares	76 341	75 378	76 341	75 378
VII. Earnings per share (PLN/EUR)	0,32	0,31	0,08	0,07
VIII. Net cash from operating activities	(5 429)	38 733	(1 296)	9 198
IX. Net cash from investing activities	(8 930)	(5 545)	(2 132)	(1 317)
X. Net cash from financing activities	14 893	(35 279)	3 555	(8 378)
XI. Total net cash	534	(2 091)	127	(497)
	As at 31 December 2014	As at 31 December 2013	As at 31 December 2014	As at 31 December 2013
XII. Non-current assets	41 774	29 166	9 801	7 033
XIII. Current assets	150 324	116 094	35 268	27 993
XV. Total assets	192 098	145 260	45 069	35 026
XVI. Non-current liabilities	907	164	213	40
XVII. Current liabilities	56 158	29 939	13 175	7 219
XVII. Total equity	135 033	115 157	31 681	27 767

- for the calculation of comprehensive income and cash flow for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014
the rate of **4,1893 PLN / EUR (*)**

- for the calculation of comprehensive income and cash flow for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013
the rate of **4,2110 PLN / EUR (*)**

- for the calculation of assets, liabilities and equity at 31 December 2014 at the rate of **4,2623 PLN / EUR**

- for the calculation of assets, liabilities and equity at 31 December 2013 at the rate of **4,1472 PLN / EUR**

(*) the rates represent the arithmetic mean of current average Exchange rates announced by the NBP on the last day of each month during the periods from January to December respectively of 2014 and 2013



Independent Registered Auditor's Opinion to the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") with its registered office in Wrocław at ul. Sołtysowicka 13/15, comprising statement of financial position prepared as at 31 December 2014 with total assets and liabilities of PLN 192,098 thousand, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014 showing comprehensive income of PLN 24,363 thousand, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended and accounting policy, as well as notes and explanations.

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for preparing the financial statements and a Directors' Report in accordance with the applicable regulations and for the correctness of the books of account. The Management Board and Members of the Supervisory Board of the Company are required to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Report meet the requirements set out in the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 ("Accounting Act" – Journal of Laws of 2013, item 330 as amended).

Our responsibility was to perform an audit of the accompanying financial statements and to express an opinion on whether the financial statements comply in all material respects with the applicable accounting policies and whether they present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position and results, and whether the accounting records constituting the basis for their preparation are properly maintained.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the following:

- a. the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Accounting Act;
- b. national standards of auditing issued by the National Chamber of Registered Auditors.

Our audit was planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material misstatements and omissions. The audit included examining, on a test basis, accounting documents and entries supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The audit also included an assessment of the accounting policies applied by the Company and significant estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation thereof. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.



Independent Registered Auditor's Opinion to the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna (continued)

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, in all material respects:

- a. present truly and fairly the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and its financial result for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union;
- b. comply in terms of form and content with the applicable laws and the Company's Articles of Association;
- c. have been prepared on the basis of properly kept books of account in accordance with accounting principles (policy) that must be applied.

The information included in the Directors' Report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014 takes into account the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated 19 February 2009 concerning the publication of current and periodic information by issuers of securities and the conditions of acceptance as equal information required by the law of other state, which is not a member state ("Decree" – Journal of Laws of 2014, item 133) and is consistent with the information contained in the audited financial statements.

Conducting the audit on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o., Registered Audit Company No 144:

Anna Antoszevska

Key Registered Auditor
No. 12807

Wrocław, 20 March 2015

*PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o., Aleja Armii Ludowej 14, 00-638 Warszawa, Polska
Telefon +48 22 746 4000, Faks +48 22 746 4040, www.pwc.pl*



TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

Contents

Statement of financial situation	3
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Cash flow statement	6
Accounting policy and other explanatory notes	7
1. General information	7
2. Summary of significant accounting policies	8
2.1 Basis of preparation and change in accounting policies	8
2.2 Effect of new standards and interpretations on the Company's financial statements	9
2.3 Interests in subsidiaries	15
2.4 Segment reporting	15
2.5 Valuation of items denominated in foreign currencies	15
2.6 Property, plant and equipment	16
2.7 Leases	16
2.8 Intangible assets	17
2.9 Impairment on non-financial non-current assets	17
2.10 Borrowing costs	17
2.11 Financial assets	17
2.12 Impairment of financial assets	18
2.13 Inventory	19
2.14 Cash and cash equivalents	19
2.15 Equity	19
2.16 Bank loan liabilities	20
2.17 Trade payables	20
2.18 Current and deferred income tax	20
2.19 Liabilities from employee benefits	20
2.20 Provisions	21
2.21 Recognition of revenue	21
2.22 Dividends	21
3. Material accounting estimates and judgements	21
4. Financial risk management	23
4.1 Financial risk factors	23
4.2 Market risk	23
4.3 Credit risk	24
4.4 Liquidity risk	25
4.5 Capital management	26
4.6 Fair value measurement	26
5. Financial instruments	27
6. Property, plant and equipment	27
7. Intangible assets	30
8. Interests in jointly-controlled entities and subsidiaries	31
9. Trade receivables and other long-term receivables	33
10. Inventory	34
11. Trade receivables and other receivables	34
12. Cash and cash equivalents	35
13. Share capital	37
14. Reserve capital	38
14.1 Share options for the Supervisory Board	38
14.2 Arrangements concerning employees' participation in the Company's share capital	39
15. Retained earnings and dividend per share	42
16. Liabilities under loans and borrowings	42
17. Trade and other payables	45
18. Liabilities from employee benefits	45
19. Finance lease – the Company as a lessee	47
20. Operating lease – the Company as a lessee	47
21. Provisions	48
22. Sales revenue	48
23. Costs by type and cost of goods sold	48
24. Cost of employee benefits	49
25. Other operating revenue and expenses	49
26. Financial revenue and expenses	49
27. Income tax	50
28. Earnings per share	52
29. Financial guarantees granted, contingent assets and liabilities	52
30. Transactions with related entities	53
31. Operating segments	56
32. Material events subsequent to the end of reporting period	58

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Statement of financial situation

		31 December 2014	31 December 2013
ASSETS	Note		
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	16,314	15,612
Intangible assets	7	1,813	1,489
Investments in subsidiaries	8	22,631	7,136
Trade receivables and other long-term receivables	9	231	3,971
Deferred income tax assets	27	785	958
		<hr/> 41,774	<hr/> 29,166
Current assets			
Inventory	10	107,498	81,097
Trade and other receivables	11	41,138	33,853
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,688	1,144
		<hr/> 150,324	<hr/> 116,094
Total assets		<hr/> 192,098	<hr/> 145,260
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	7,815	7,540
Share premium		35,351	24,722
Other comprehensive income		(35)	(5)
Other reserve capital	14	294	1,333
Retained earnings	15	91,608	81,567
		<hr/> 135,033	<hr/> 115,157
Long-term liabilities			
Liabilities from finance leases	19	678	-
Liabilities from employee benefits	18	229	164
		<hr/> 907	<hr/> 164
Short-term liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	21,260	24,358
Liabilities from employee benefits	18	974	1,374
Liabilities from loans	16	32,470	3,952
Liabilities from finance leases	19	166	-
Liabilities from current income tax		1,017	7
Provisions	21	271	248
		<hr/> 56,158	<hr/> 29,939
Total liabilities		<hr/> 57,065	<hr/> 30,103
Total equity and liabilities		<hr/> 192,098	<hr/> 145,260

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note	12 months ended 31 December	
		2014	2013
Revenues from sales of goods	22, 31	222,575	210,993
Cost of goods sold	23, 31	(149,744)	(144,538)
Profit before tax		72,831	66,455
Selling costs	23	(29,754)	(26,672)
Administrative expenses	23	(10,051)	(10,403)
Other operating revenue	25	194	693
Other operating expenses	25	(2,317)	(352)
Operating profit		30,903	29,721
Financial revenue	26	187	178
Financial expenses	26	(776)	(802)
Profit before tax		30,314	29,097
Income tax	27	(5,921)	(5,928)
Net profit		24,393	23,169
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that cannot be transferred to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial gains or losses		(37)	(6)
Income tax on other comprehensive income		7	1
Other net comprehensive income		(30)	(5)
Net comprehensive income for the financial year		24,363	23,164
Net profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company		24,393	23,169
Comprehensive income for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company		24,363	23,164
Basic/diluted earnings per share (PLN)	28	0.32	0.31

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other comprehensive income	Other reserve capital	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2014	7,540	24,722	(5)	1,333	81,567	115,157
Profit	-	-	-	-	24,393	24,393
Other comprehensive income						
<i>Actuarial losses</i>	-	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
<i>Income tax on other comprehensive income</i>	-	-	7	-	-	7
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(30)	-	24,393	24,363
Transactions with owners						-
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	(14,352)	(14,352)
Issue of shares	275	10,629	-	(960)	-	9,944
Share option scheme	-	-	-	(79)	-	(79)
Total transactions with owners	275	10,629	-	(1,039)	(14,352)	(4,487)
As at 31 December 2014	7,815	35,351	(35)	294	91,608	135,033
As at 1 January 2013	7,521	24,078	-	1,853	68,954	102,406
Profit / loss	-	-	-	-	23,169	23,169
Other comprehensive income						
<i>Actuarial losses</i>	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
<i>Income tax on other comprehensive income</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(5)	-	23,169	23,164
Transactions with owners						-
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	(10,556)	(10,556)
Issue of shares	19	644	-	(644)	-	19
Share option scheme	-	-	-	124	-	124
Total transactions with owners	19	644	-	(520)	(10,556)	(10,413)
As at 31 December 2013	7,540	24,722	(5)	1,333	81,567	115,157

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Cash flow statement

	Note	12 months ended 31 December	
		2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		30,314	29,097
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation and depreciation		1,605	1,448
Net interest		589	624
Profit/Loss on investing activities		90	(194)
Foreign exchange gains/losses		(10)	13
Valuation of share options		(79)	124
Changes in balance sheet items:			
Change in trade and other receivables		(3,358)	(3,577)
Change in inventories		(26,401)	10,957
Change in provisions		23	23
Change in trade and other payables		(3,098)	5,861
Change in employee benefit liabilities		(372)	1,008
Income tax paid		(4,732)	(6,651)
Net cash from operating activities		(5,429)	38,733
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of property, plant and equipment		22	243
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,845)	(1,844)
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries		(7,107)	(3,944)
Net cash from investing activities		(8,930)	(5,545)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans		28,476	-
Repayments of loans		-	(23,671)
Repayment of liabilities arising from finance leases		(54)	(154)
Interest paid on loans		(721)	(898)
Interests paid on leases		(12)	(19)
Proceeds from shares issues		1,556	19
Dividends paid		(14,352)	(10,556)
Net cash from financing activities		14,893	(35,279)
Change in net cash		534	(2,091)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	12	1,144	3,248
Exchange gains/(losses) on measurement of cash and cash equivalents		10	(13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	1,688	1,144

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Accounting policy and other explanatory notes

1. General information

TOYA S.A. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a joint-stock company, established on the basis of the Commercial Companies Code. The Company has its registered office in Wrocław at ul. Sołtysowicka 13/15.

The Company is a successor of the civil law partnership "TOYA IMPORT-EKSPORT" with its registered office in Wrocław, whose partners, given the scale of the business and its rapid development, resolved to transfer the business in 1999 to a newly established joint stock company TOYA S.A. with its registered office in Wrocław.

The Company was incorporated by virtue of a Notarial Deed of 17 November 1999 drawn up by Notary Public Jolanta Ołpińska in the Notarial Office in Wrocław (Rep. A No 5945/99). Next, pursuant to a court decision of 3 December 1999, the Company was entered in the Commercial Register maintained by the District Court for Wrocław-Fabryczna, 6th Commercial Division, under entry No RHB 9053. By virtue of a decision of 5 December 2001, the District Court for Wrocław-Fabryczna, 6th Commercial Division of the National Court Register, entered the Company into the Register of Entrepreneurs under entry No KRS 0000066712.

As at 31 December 2014, TOYA S.A. operates one branch – in Nadarzyn.

The Company's Statistical Identification Number (REGON) is 932093253, the Nadarzyn Branch has been assigned the Statistical Identification Number (REGON): 932093253-00031.

The core business activities of TOYA S.A. include import and distribution of industrial goods, including primarily hand and power tools for professional and DIY use. The Company distributes goods manufactured and supplied mainly by companies located in China. For many years, the Company has been implementing its strategy of expanding into international markets. It focuses primarily on Central, Southern and Eastern Europe (Romania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Germany, the Balkan States, Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova). Furthermore, a subsidiary – TOYA Romania S.A. – was established in 2003, whose business includes sales of hand and power tools in Romania. This company offers the same products and brands as those offered by the Company in Poland. In 2008, the company Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., located in China was included in the group of entities subject to full consolidation. The entity deals in the distribution of YATO brand tools and power tools in China and in certain other foreign markets not supported by TOYA S.A.

Duration of the Company is unlimited.

As at 31 December 2014, joint control of the Parent Company is exercised by: Jan Szmidt, Romuald Szałagan, Tomasz Koprowski, Beata Szmidt, Wioletta Koprowska, Beata Szałagan, Maria Szmidt and Jan Jakub Szmidt. Joint control is exercised based on an agreement entered into on 31 August 2010 by the following shareholders: Jan Szmidt, Romuald Szałagan and Tomasz Koprowski, joined on 9 August 2011 by Beata Szmidt, Wioletta Koprowska, Beata Szałagan. Maria Szmidt and Jan Jakub Szmidt are in implied agreement due to family ties. Under this agreement, the parties undertook to cooperate on all matters concerning the Company, including to agree their positions submitted to the Company's governing bodies, and to unanimously vote on resolutions adopted by the Company's General Shareholders Meeting.

As at 31 December 2014, the Management Board was comprised of the following members:

- Grzegorz Pinkosz President of the Management Board
- Dariusz Hajek Vice-President of the Management Board
- Maciej Lubnauer Vice-President of the Management Board (from 26 June 2014)

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

As at 31 December 2014, the Supervisory Board was comprised of the following members:

- Piotr Mondalski President of the Supervisory Board
- Jan Szmidt Vice-President of the Supervisory Board
- Tomasz Koprowski Member of the Supervisory Board
- Dariusz Górka Member of the Supervisory Board
- Grzegorz Maciąg Member of the Supervisory Board

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The most important accounting principles applied for the drawing up of these financial statements have been presented below. Those principles were applied in all periods presented in a continuous way, unless stated otherwise.

2.1 Basis of preparation and change in accounting policies

These financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which were issued and were in effect as at the reporting date i.e. 31 December 2014.

In 2014, the Company changed the adopted method of recognising impairment losses on inventory. Under the new policy, inventory impairment is recognised in relation to goods which are in a constant offer of the Company due to the need to obtain reliable historical data in terms of actual data over a longer period of time. The amount of a impairment loss, as before, depends on the ratio of inventory level and the amount of goods sold, but it never amounts to 100%. Changing the method of recognising the impairment loss was the result of the analysis of historical data in terms of actual sale of goods and the need to adjust the write-down to the changing environment. As a result of the change, in 2014 the impairment loss in the Company was reduced by PLN 620 thousand.

Moreover, in 2014 the Company changed the adopted method of recognising impairment losses on receivables. The change involved taking into account, when recognising the impairment loss on receivables in litigation or recovery, the value of expected compensation from the insurer, if the amount receivable is insured. As a result, receivables in litigation and recovery are written-down up to the amount not covered by the insurance. This change was made with effect as of the beginning of 2014. As a result of the change, in 2014 the impairment loss in the Company was lower by PLN 341 thousand than made under the previous policy.

Apart from the above, the policies described below have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires use of significant accounting estimates. It also requires the Management Board to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the Company. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are material from the point of view of the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved for publication and signed by the Management Board on 20 March 2015.

These separate financial statements are related to the consolidated financial statements of the TOYA Group which were approved by the Management Board and published on 20 March 2015.

Going concern

These financial statements have been drawn up on the assumption that the Company will continue its business operations in the foreseeable future. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, no circumstances are found indicating a threat to the continued operation by the Company.

2.2 Effect of new standards and interpretations on the Company's financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the EU's IFRS issued and effective as at the reporting date, i.e. 31 December 2014.

The EU IFRS comprise all International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and related Interpretations, excluding Standards and Interpretations awaiting endorsement by the European Union.

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective in 2014

The following new and revised standards and interpretations, effective from 1 January 2014, were applied for the first time in these financial statements:

- **IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements"**

The new standard replaces guidelines concerning control and consolidation contained in IAS 27 "Consolidated and separate financial statements" and in SIC interpretation 12 "Consolidation – special purpose entities". IFRS 10 changes the definition of control in such a way that the same control determination criteria apply to all entities. The changed definition is accompanied by extensive guidelines concerning application.

Application of the standard had no material impact on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"**

The new standard replaces IAS 31 "Interests in joint ventures" and interpretation SIC-13 "Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers". Changes in definitions limited the number of types of joint arrangements to two: joint operations and joint ventures. At the same time, the previous possibility of selecting proportionate consolidation in relation entities under joint control was eliminated. All venturers are currently obliged to recognise them under the equity method.

Application of the standard had no impact on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"**

The new standard concerns entities with interests in a subsidiary, joint arrangement (joint operation or joint venture), associates or unconsolidated structured entity. The standard replaces disclosure requirements contained currently in "IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", IAS 28 "Investments in Associates" and IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures". IFRS 12 requires that entities disclose information which will help users of financial statements to assess the nature, risk and financial consequences of investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements and unconsolidated structured entities. For that purpose, the new standard imposes the requirement to disclose information concerning many areas, including significant evaluations and assumptions adopted when determining

whether an entity has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, another entity; extensive information about the importance of non-controlling entities in the group's activities and cash flows; summary financial information about subsidiaries with considerable non-controlling interests, as well as detailed information about shares in unconsolidated structured entities.

Application of the standard had no material impact on the financial statements.

- **Amended IAS 27 “Separate financial statements”**

IAS 27 was amended in relation to the publication of IFRS 10 “Consolidated financial statements”. The purpose of the amended IAS 27 is to determine requirements for disclosure and presentation of investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates when an entity presents separate financial statements. The guidelines on the control and consolidated financial statements were replaced by IFRS 10.

Application of the standard had no material impact on the financial statements.

- **Amended IAS 28 “Investments in associates and joint ventures”**

Amendments to IAS 28 resulted from the IASB on joint arrangements. The Board decided to include the principles concerning the recognition of joint arrangements under the equity method in IAS 28 because that method applied both to joint ventures and associates. With this exception, other guidelines remained unchanged.

Application of the standard had no impact on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to the transitional provisions to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12**

The amendments clarify the transitional provisions for IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Entities adopting IFRS 10 should assess whether they have the control on the first day of the annual period for which IFRS 10 was applied for the first time and if the conclusions from such an assessment differ from the conclusions from IAS 27 and SIC 12, the comparative information should be restated unless it would be impractical. The amendments also introduce additional transitional measures in the application of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, by limiting the obligation to present adjusted comparative data only to data for the immediately preceding reporting period. In addition, these changes abolish the requirement to present comparative information for the disclosures relating to unconsolidated structured entities for periods prior to the period of application of IFRS 12 for the first time.

Application of the standard had no material impact on the financial statements.

- **Investment entities – amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27**

The amendments introduce the definition of an investment entity in IFRS 10. Such entities will be required to report their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss and consolidate only those subsidiaries that provide to them services related to the investing activities of the company. IFRS 12 was also amended due to the introduction of new disclosures on investment entities.

These amendments do not apply to the Company's activities.

- **Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities – amendments to IAS 32.**

The amendments introduce additional explanations to the application of IAS 32 in order to clarify inconsistencies encountered during the application of some offsetting criteria. They include clarification what the term “*has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts*” means as well as that certain mechanisms of gross settlement may be treated as net settlement where appropriate conditions have been met.

Application of the standard had no impact on the financial statements.

- **Disclosures of the recoverable amount for non-financial assets – amendments to IAS 36**

The amendments eliminate the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount where the cash-generating unit contains goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful life and there was no impairment.

Application of the standard had no impact on the financial statements.

- **Novation of derivatives and continuing hedge accounting – amendments to IAS 39**

The amendments will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated (i.e. the parties agreed to replace the original counterparty with a new one) to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met.

Application of the standard had no impact on the financial statements.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments which are not yet effective and have not been applied by the Company before

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been published and are effective for reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2015:

- **IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”**

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2018.

The standard introduces a single classification model under which assets can be measured either at fair value or at amortised cost. The classification is performed as at the initial recognition and depends on the financial instrument management model adopted by the entity, as well as the characteristics of contractual cash flow from those instruments.

IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the determination of revaluation write-downs — the model of expected credit losses.

Most of the IAS 39 requirements with regard to classification and measurement of financial liabilities have been moved to IFRS 9 in an unchanged form. The key change is the requirement imposed on entities – to publish changes of own credit risk from financial liabilities earmarked for fair value measurement by the financial result in other total income.

In the area of hedge accounting, the objective of the amendments is to align hedge accounting to risk management practices better.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, IFRS 9 has not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply IFRS 9 as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions – amendments to IAS 19**

Amendments to IAS 19 “Employee benefits” were published by the International Accounting Standards Board in November 2013 and are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 July 2014.

The amendment allows entities to recognise employee contributions as a reduction in the employment costs in the period in which the related employee service is rendered, instead of attributing the contributions to the periods of service, if the amount of the employee contributions is independent of the number of years of service.

The Company will apply the amendments to IAS 19 as of 1 January 2016.

Those amendments will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012**

In December 2013, the International Accounting Standards Board issued “Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012” which consist of improvements to 7 standards. Improvements contain changes in the presentation, recognition and valuation, as well as terminological and editing changes. The improvements are effective mainly for annual periods starting on 1 July 2014.

The Company will apply the above Improvements to IFRSs as of 1 January 2016.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013**

In December 2013, the International Accounting Standards Board issued “Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013” which consist of improvements to 4 standards. Improvements contain changes in the presentation, recognition and valuation, as well as terminological and editing changes. The improvements are effective for annual periods starting on 1 July 2014.

The Company will apply the above Improvements to IFRSs as of 1 January 2015.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 14 “Regulatory deferral accounts”**

IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2016. The standard permits first-time adopters of IFRS to continue to recognise amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previously binding accounting policies. To enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognise such amounts, IFRS 14 requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items both in statements of financial position as well as in the income statements and statements of other comprehensive income.

As at the date of these financial statements, IFRS 14 was not yet approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply IFRS 14 as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

Application of the standard will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **IFRIC 21 “Levies”**

IFRIC 21 was published on 20 May 2013 and is effective for annual periods starting on or after 17 June 2014.

The interpretation clarifies the accounting recognition of obligations to levies that are not income taxes. Obligating event is an event defined in the law that triggers the payment of the levy. The mere fact that an entity will continue to operate in the next period, or draws up a report in accordance with the going concern principle, does not create an obligation to recognise a liability. The same principles for liability recognition apply to annual and interim reports. The application of the interpretation to liabilities arising from emission rights is optional.

The Company will apply IFRIC 21 as of 1 January 2015.

Application of the interpretation will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 11 regarding acquisitions of interests in joint operations**

This amendment to IFRS 11 regulates that the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in IFRS 3, is required to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs with the exception of those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11.

The amendment is effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of these financial statements, IFRS 11 was not yet approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply IFRS 11 as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 regarding depreciation and amortisation**

The amendment clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue is not appropriate because the revenue generated in the business, which uses the asset also reflect factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits of the asset.

The amendment is effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of these financial statements, IFRS 11 was not yet approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply IFRS 11 as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The change will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers”**

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” was issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on 28 May 2014 and is effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2017.

The rules provided for in IFRS 15 will apply to all contracts resulting in revenue. The fundamental principle of the new standard is to recognize revenue at the time of transfer of goods or services to the client, in the amount of the transaction price. Any goods or services sold in packages that can be distinguished within the package are to be reported separately, moreover, any discounts and rebates on the transaction price should in principle be allocated to the individual elements of the package. In the case where the amount of revenue is variable, in accordance with the new standard amount of variables are included in the revenue, if there is a high probability that in the future there will be no reversal of the recognition of revenue as a result of the revaluation. Furthermore, in accordance with IFRS 15 costs incurred to acquire and secure a contract with a customer must be activated and accounted for over the period of consumption of the benefits of this contract.

As at the date of these financial statements, IFRS 15 was not yet approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply IFRS 15 as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 concerning crops**

The amendments require the recognition of certain bearer plants, such as vines, rubber trees or oil palms (i.e. that produce crops for many years and are not intended for sale in the form of planting or harvesting at harvest time) in accordance with IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment” because their cultivation is analogous to the production. As a result of these amendments, such plants are within the scope of IAS 16 and not IAS 41. Crops from these plants remain in the scope of IAS 41.

The amendments were published on 30 June 2014 and are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, these changes have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the changes as of the date of entry into force established by the EU. These amendments do not apply to the Company’s activities.

- **Amendments to IAS 27 concerning equity method in separate financial statements**

The amendments of IAS 27 establish the possibility of equity method application for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in separate financial statements.

The amendments were published on 12 August 2014 and are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, these changes have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the changes as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

Those amendments will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 concerning sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures**

These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28. The accounting approach depends on whether contribution of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture constitutes a business.

If the non-monetary assets meet the definition of a “business”, the investor will show the full gain or loss on the transaction. In case a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, a partial gain or loss is recognised (excluding the part representing the interests of other investors).

The amendments were published on 11 September 2014 and are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, these changes have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the changes as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

Those amendments will have no impact on the financial statements.

- **Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014**

In September 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board issued “Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014” which consist of improvements to 4 standards: IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34. The changes are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, the Improvements have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the Improvements as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 1**

On 18 December 2014, as part of works related to the so-called disclosure initiative, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 1. The purpose of the amendment is to clarify the concept of materiality and explain that when an entity decides that given information is immaterial, it should not disclose such information even if such disclosure is, in principle, required by other IFRS. The amended IAS 1 clarifies that items presented in the statement of financial position, income statement and statement of other comprehensive income can be aggregated or disaggregated, depending on their materiality. The amendment also provides additional guidelines concerning the presentation of subtotals in these statements. The changes are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, the amendments have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the changes as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 concerning exclusion of investment entities from consolidation**

On 18 December 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board issued a so-called arrow-scope amendment. The published amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 "Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception" specifies in detail the requirements concerning investment entities and introduces certain facilitations.

The standard clarifies that an entity should measure all subsidiaries being investment units at fair value through profit or loss. Moreover, it was clarified that exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements where a parent company prepares publicly available financial statements applies irrespective of the fact whether subsidiaries are consolidated or measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 10 in the financial statements of the ultimate parent entity or the parent entity. The changes are effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2016.

As at the date of drawing up these financial statements, the amendments have not yet been approved by the European Union. The Company intends to apply the changes as of the date of entry into force established by the EU.

These amendments do not apply to the Company's activities.

In these financial statements, neither standard nor interpretations was early adopted or adopted before the EU approval.

2.3 Interests in subsidiaries

Interests in controlled entities are recognised at acquisition cost.

Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is indication of impairment or indication that any previously recognised impairment loss is no longer required or has decreased.

2.4 Segment reporting

Information on operating segments is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting to the Company's Management Board which is responsible for the allocation of resources and assessment of the segments' results. Amounts presented in the internal reporting process are measured using the same policies as those followed in these financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS.

2.5 Valuation of items denominated in foreign currencies

Functional currency

Items contained in the Company's financial statements are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the given entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in the Polish złoty which is the functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency according to the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Any currency exchange gains or losses arising on settlement of such transactions or on accounting measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated as at the reporting period end date using the average market rate effective for the given currency for that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the average market rate effective for the transaction date. Non-monetary items of the statement of financial position expressed in foreign currencies which are carried at fair values are translated using the average market exchange rate effective for the fair value measurement date.

Foreign currency items of the statement of financial position were translated using the following exchange rates:

Currency	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
EUR 1	4.2623	4.1472
USD 1	3.5072	3,012

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or production cost less accumulated depreciation and potential accumulated impairment.

The acquisition price includes the purchase price of an asset (i.e. the amount due to a seller, decreased by deductible taxes: VAT and excise duty), public charges (in the case of imports) and expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and its adaptation for its intended use, including the costs of transport, loading and unloading. Rebates, discounts as well as other similar concessions and recoveries decrease the asset acquisition cost.

Production cost of a tangible fixed asset or a tangible fixed asset under construction includes all the expenses incurred by the entity during its construction, assembly, adaptation or improvement, incurred until the date on which the asset became available for use, including any non-deductible VAT and excise duties.

Any subsequent expenditure on replacement of parts of items of property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it can be measured reliably and it is probable that the Company will derive economic benefits associated with the replaced items. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Except for land and tangible non-current assets under construction, all items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, taking into account the residual value, if material. The following groups are depreciated using the following depreciation rates:

Buildings and structures	3% to 6%
Plant and equipment	5% to 50%
Vehicles	8% to 50%
Other tangible fixed asset	10% to 100%

Correctness of the applied useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values (except where insignificant) is reviewed by the Company on an annual basis. Any changes are presented as changes in accounting estimates and their effect is taken to profit or loss in the period when the estimate changes and in subsequent periods.

Significant components of property, plant and equipment are depreciated based on their estimated useful lives.

Any gains or losses on the disposal or liquidation of items of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the revenue from the sale and the carrying amount of the items, and recognised in profit or loss.

Tangible fixed assets under construction are stated at cost or at the amount of the aggregate expenses directly associated with their production, less impairment. The cost of borrowings contracted to finance tangible fixed assets under construction increases their value.

2.7 Leases

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are recognised in the statement of financial position at commencement of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability, in a way to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The finance charge is recognised in profit or loss.

Tangible fixed assets used under finance lease agreements are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful life or the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments and subsequent lease instalments are recognised as expenses and charged to profit or loss over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition or production cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Any subsequent expenditure on existing intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits to be generated by the asset. Other expenditures are taken to profit or loss as incurred.

The period and method of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Any changes are recognised as changes in accounting estimates and their effect is charged to profit or loss in the period in which the amortisation rates are changed and in subsequent periods.

Amortisation is calculated over the estimated useful life of intangible assets, using the straight line method. The amortisation rates applied to intangible assets are as follows:

Trademarks	10% to 20%
Licences and software	5% to 50%

2.9 Impairment on non-financial non-current assets

As at the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any evidence that any of its non-financial non-current assets may be impaired. If the Company finds that there is such evidence, or if the Company is required to perform annual impairment tests (in the case of goodwill), the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the given asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is equal to the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for individual assets, unless a given asset does not generate separate cash inflows largely independent from those generated by other assets or asset groups. If the carrying amount of an asset is higher than its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is recognised up to the established recoverable amount. The impairment loss is allocated in the following order: first, the carrying amount of goodwill is reduced, and then the carrying amounts of other assets of the cash-generating unit are reduced pro rata. Impairment losses related to assets are disclosed under the cost categories corresponding to the function of the asset with respect to which impairment has been identified.

As at the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is evidence that any impairment loss recognised in the previous periods with respect to a given asset or cash-generating unit is no longer necessary or should be reduced. If such evidence exists, the Company measures the recoverable amount of the given asset or cash-generating unit.

2.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or production of assets which take a substantial period of time to become available for their intended use, are capitalised (unless immaterial) as part of the cost of tangible assets or intangible assets, as appropriate, until such assets become available for their intended use.

2.11 Financial assets

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction cost, with the exception of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the case of which the transaction cost is charged to profit or loss. Purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised as at the date of the transaction.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from these assets have expired or have been transferred and substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of such assets

have been transferred. If there has been no transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, the asset is derecognised when the Company loses control over the asset.

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following four categories and recognised in the following manner:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes two sub-categories:

- financial assets held for trading, and
- financial assets designated as assets at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

An asset is classified in this category if it was acquired primarily for the purpose of selling it in the near future or if it was assigned to this category by the Management Board.

Financial assets held to maturity

Financial assets held to maturity are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate.

Loans and receivables

The “Loans and receivables” category primarily includes loans granted and trade receivables.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost determined using effective interest rate (in the case of current receivables, given that the discount effect would be insignificant due to short maturities, the amortised cost is assumed as equal to the initially invoiced amounts).

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and any unrealised revaluation gains/losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial instruments for which an active market exists is determined by reference to the prices quoted on that market as at the end of the reporting period. If no quoted market price is available, the fair value is estimated based on a market price quoted for a similar instrument or based on projected cash flows. Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, all financial assets are tested for impairment as at the end of the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, all financial assets held by the Company were classified as “loans and receivables”.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

An impairment loss on a financial asset is recognised when objective evidence of its impairment is present, which may have an adverse effect on the amount of future cash flows attributable to the asset. Significant objective evidence includes: taking legal action against a debtor, serious financial problems of a debtor, or significant past due payments.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of an asset and the present value of future cash flows discounted using the initial effective interest rate. Carrying amounts of individual financial assets of material unit value are reviewed as at the end of each reporting period in order to check whether there is any indication of impairment. Other financial assets are assigned to groups of assets with similar credit risk and tested for impairment collectively.

Impairment losses are reversed if a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be objectively attributed to an event occurring after the date when impairment was recognised. Impairment losses on doubtful receivables are measured based on an analysis of historical data on collectability of receivables, including the aged structures of receivables, as well as information from the legal department concerning receivables with respect to which court proceedings have been instigated (bankruptcies, liquidations, arrangements, claims with respect to which a court payment order is sought).

In particular, impairment losses are recognised in respect of the following types of receivables:

- receivables in an enforced debt collection process – 100% of the amount of such receivables, less expected proceeds from insurance, if the amount receivable was insured,
- receivables which are past due for more than 180 days – 50% of the amount of such receivables,
- receivables which are past due for more than one year – 100% of the amount of such receivables.

Impairment losses on receivables are charged to other expenses or to financial costs, as appropriate – depending on the type of the receivable in respect of which impairment is recognised. Impairment losses on previously accrued interest are recognised in financial costs.

2.13 Inventory

Inventory includes goods for resale (hand and power tools).

Inventory is measured at the costs of acquisition not higher than net realisable value.

Net realisable value is equal to the estimated selling price of an item of inventory less any costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory decrease is measured based on average prices, i.e. determined as weighted average prices of individual goods for resale.

Inventory impairment is recognised in relation to goods which are in a constant offer of the Company due to the need to obtain reliable historical data in terms of actual data over a longer period of time. The amount of a impairment loss depends on the ratio of inventory level and the amount of goods sold, but it never amounts to 100%.

Impairment losses on inventory are recognised in cost of sales.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the statement of financial position include cash at bank and in hand as well as highly liquid current financial assets whose original maturity does not exceed three months and which are readily convertible into specific cash amounts and subject to insignificant risk of fluctuation in fair value.

2.15 Equity

Equity is disclosed in the accounting records divided into categories, in accordance with the rules set forth in applicable laws and the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association.

The particular categories of equity are:

- share capital of the Company – stated at its par value as specified in the Company's Articles of Association and entered in the court register,
- share premium is stated in the proceeds from the issue of shares in the amount exceeding the par value of shares, less transactions costs related to public share issue.
- reserve capital is created in relation to the Company's share based benefits for the members of the Company's Supervisory Board and Management Board and key employees of the Company. This capital is stated at fair value of granted share options.
- other comprehensive income include actuarial profits and losses arising from the actuarial valuation of provisions for pensions and related benefits,
- retained earnings – comprising profit/(loss) distributions, undistributed profit/(loss), and net profit/(loss) for the reporting period to which given financial statements relate.

Transaction cost related to the public share issue is taken to equity and reduces the share premium account as at the share issue date.

2.16 Bank loan liabilities

Bank loans are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Following initial recognition, bank loans are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2.17 Trade payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently, where the discount effect is material, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.18 Current and deferred income tax

Mandatory decreases of profit include current and deferred income tax.

Current tax

Current tax expense is calculated based on the taxable profit for the given reporting period. The tax expense is calculated using the tax rates effective for a given fiscal year.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that the Company will have future taxable profits allowing for utilisation of the temporary differences and deduction of the tax losses. Deferred tax assets are determined as the amount of income tax recoverable in the future in respect of deductible temporary differences which will reduce future income tax base and any deductible tax loss, determined in accordance with the prudence principle.

The amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities is determined using income tax rates which will be effective when a deferred tax asset is utilised or a deferred tax liability arises.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset, as at this level the criteria of IAS 12 "Income tax" with respect to offsetting deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities were met.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company controls the reversal of such temporary differences and it is probable the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.19 Liabilities from employee benefits**Post-employment benefit plan – the defined contribution plan**

The Company participates in the national post-employment benefit plan by paying an appropriate percentage of an employee's gross pay as a contribution to the Social Security Institution (ZUS). This plan is a defined contribution plan. The contributions are expensed as paid.

Post-employment benefit plan – the defined benefit plan (retirement severance pays) and other benefits

In accordance with the applicable remuneration systems and rules, employees of the Company are entitled to death benefits and retirement severance pays. Death benefits are one-off benefits paid to an employee's family following the employee's death. Retirement benefits are paid out as one-off benefit upon retirement. The plan is fully financed by the Company. The amount of a retirement severance pay or death benefit depends on the length of employment and average remuneration of a given employee. The Company accrues for future retirement severance pay and death benefit obligations in order to attribute costs to the periods to which they relate.

The present value of such obligations is determined by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Accrued liabilities are equal to the discounted future payments, taking into account the employee turnover, and relate to the period until the end of the reporting period. Demographic information and information on staff turnover are based on historical information. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are created when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from past events, it is probable that the discharge of this obligation will result in an outflow of economic benefits, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

A provision is recognised as a reliable estimate of the amount required to settle the existing obligation, made as at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation.

In particular, a provision is created for the expected returns and complaints. The Company's historical data and past experience show that returns and complaints are generally made within three months of the date of sale. Therefore, the provision for returns and complaints is created as 0.5% of the revenue for the most recent quarter preceding the end of the given reporting period.

2.21 Recognition of revenue

Revenue is recognised at fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of VAT, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenues from sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods for resale is recognised if the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of goods for resale have been transferred to the buyer, i.e. upon their release from the Company's warehouse.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.22 Dividends

The obligation to pay dividends is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive such dividends is approved.

3. Material accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are verified on an ongoing basis. Estimates and judgements used during the preparation of the financial statements are based on historical experience as well as analyses and expectations of future events which, to the best knowledge of the Management Board, are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that involve a significant risk of the necessity to make a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the current or following financial year are outlined below.

Employee options

The Company measures the benefits due to the members of the Management Board and its key employees participating in the Incentive Scheme launched in 2011, based on share options. Details of the scheme are described in note 14.2. The total cost of the scheme was determined on the basis of fair value of granted options. The fair value of options does not include the impact of non-market conditions connected with the increase of the consolidated net profit of the TOYA S.A. Capital Group; this condition is, however, included in the assumptions concerning the expected number of options to which the participants are to be entitled. By 31 December 2014, 2 tranches of the scheme were implemented — for 2011 and 2013. The scheme tranche for 2012 was not implemented due to the failure to meet the condition regarding the level of profit and based on a resolution of the Supervisory Board not to grant any options as part of the second tranche of the Scheme. The Management Board estimates that due to good financial performance in 2014, at least partial implementation of the fourth tranche of the scheme in 2014 can be assumed. The Management Board estimated the number of options that can be offered in 2015 and the costs of the scheme recognised in 2014 were adjusted accordingly under the assumption of the acquisition of rights to approx. 50% of the granted number of options by entitled persons. The assumptions concerning the expected number of shares for which rights have been acquired will be revised at the end of the next reporting period, and the possible impact of the revision of the original estimates will be presented in the profit or loss.

Useful lives and depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment

The Company's Management Board determines estimated useful lives and depreciation rates for tangible non-current assets. The estimates are based on the projected useful lives for individual assets. The estimates may change materially as a result of new technological solutions emerging on the market, plans of the Company's Management Board, or intensity of use. The Management Board increases or decreases a depreciation rate for a given asset if its useful life proves shorter or longer than expected, respectively, and revalues technologically obsolete assets, and assets which are not of strategic importance and whose use has been discontinued.

If the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment had been by 10% shorter than the Management Board's estimates, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment would have been lower by PLN 157 thousand as at 31 December 2014, and PLN 149 thousand as at 31 December 2013.

Provisions and impairment write-downs

As at each end of a reporting period, the Management Board of the Company makes material estimates of provisions and impairment write-downs:

- provisions for guarantees and complaints – estimated level of the ratio used to perform calculations in accordance with the policy described in note 2.20; This ratio was determined on the basis of historical costs and claims and is verified on a regular basis through reference with actually incurred costs; for details on the amount of the provision, see note 21;
- impairment write-downs on inventory – estimated average period during which the product is sold, and beyond which a write-down is created in accordance with the policy described in note 2.13; for details on the amount of the write-down, see note 10;
- impairment write-downs on receivables – estimated amount of the write-down created for individual maturity brackets in accordance with the policy described in note 2.12; the values are determined on the basis of a historic analysis of recoverability of past due receivables; for details on the amount of the write-down, see note 11.

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's business activities expose it to a number of various financial risks, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk and the risk of fair value or cash flow changes as a result of interest rate movements), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme is designed to mitigate the potential effect of risk on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not use derivatives to hedge against those risks.

The Management Board defines overall risk management rules as well as the policy for specific areas such as credit risk or investing liquidity surpluses.

4.2 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company purchases significant amounts of goods from foreign suppliers, located primarily in China, at prices denominated in foreign currencies, particularly in USD. As at 31 December 2014, trade payables in USD represented 84% of the total trade payables (81% as at 31 December 2013).

The Company may use EUR and USD denominated credit facilities available under executed credit facility agreements. As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company had no loan liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

As at 31 December 2014, cash in foreign currencies (EUR and USD) represented 96% of the total cash (93% as at 31 December 2013).

35% of the Company's sales revenue is generated from exports, at prices denominated in foreign currencies, mainly in USD. As at 31 December 2014, trade receivables in EUR represented 13% of the total trade receivables (16% as at 31 December 2013).

There is a risk that future fluctuations of exchange rates may have a negative or positive effect on the Company's financial performance. Recent geopolitical and economical turmoil observed in the region, particularly events in Ukraine, could and still can have negative impact on exchange rates. So far, the Company has not used derivative financial instruments to hedge against the results of future changes in exchange rates.

If, as at 31 December 2014, the zloty had appreciated/depreciated by 10% against the dollar (all other conditions being equal), the profit before income tax for 2014 would have risen/dropped by approximately PLN 1,398 thousand mainly due to the measurement of USD denominated trade payables (drop/rise by approximately PLN 1,351 thousand in 2013).

If, as at 31 December 2014, the zloty had appreciated/depreciated by 10% against the euro (all other conditions being equal), the profit before income tax for 2014 would have dropped/risen by approximately PLN 275 thousand (in 2013 by approximately PLN 88 thousand) mainly due to the measurement of EUR denominated trade receivables.

In the Management Board's opinion, the concentration of foreign exchange risk is insignificant.

Risk of interest rate changes affecting cash flows and fair values

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company held no other interest-bearing assets.

The Company's policy envisages the use of bank loans bearing interest at variable rates. This exposes the Company to the risk of interest rate changes affecting its cash flows. As at 31 December 2014, all liabilities under bank loans bear interest at variable rates (which was also the case as at 31 December 2013).

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

The Company monitors its exposure to the risk of interest rate changes affecting its cash flows and fair values. The Company runs simulations of various scenarios, taking into consideration refinancing, roll-over of the existing positions, and alternative financing. The Company uses the scenarios to assess the impact of a change in interest rates on its financial performance. Simulations are run for bank deposits and liabilities, which represent the largest items exposed to interest rate risk.

The sensitivity analysis of the Group's cash flows to interest rate risk was prepared for financial instruments based on variable interest rates. The financial instruments held by the Company were linked to WIBOR rates. The impact of interest rate fluctuations on the financial result was calculated as the product of liability balances as at 31 December 2014 and the assumed WIBOR variance.

	+20 basis points		-20 basis points	
	Effect on profit before income tax	Effect on net profit and equity	Effect on profit before income tax	Effect on net profit and equity
Financial liabilities				
Variable interest rate loans	(65)	(53)	65	53
Total for 2014	(65)	(53)	65	53

	+20 basis points		-20 basis points	
	Effect on profit before income tax	Effect on net profit and equity	Effect on profit before income tax	Effect on net profit and equity
Financial liabilities				
Variable interest rate loans	(8)	(6)	8	6
Total for 2013	(8)	(6)	8	6

The Company does not use derivatives to hedge against the risk of interest rate changes affecting its cash flows and fair values.

4.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises mainly from bank deposits and credit exposures to customers, including trade receivables due.

Credit risk relating to bank deposits is considered by the Management Board as low because the Company cooperates with renowned financial institutions which enjoy premium credit ratings (Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A., Citi Bank Handlowy and BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.).

Credit risk relating to credit exposures to Company's customers is considered as low by the Management Board. The Company sells its products to 2 key customer groups: retail chains and wholesale customers (including wholesalers, distributors and authorised retail stores). The Company sells its products on the domestic and foreign markets – mainly countries in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe (Russia, Romania, Baltic states, Hungary, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ukraine).

The table below presents the Group's sales structure by customer group and market:

	2014	2013
Domestic sales – wholesale market	43%	40%
Domestic sales – retail chains	21%	22%
Domestic sales – other	1%	1%
Export	35%	37%
Total	100%	100%

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

As regards sales to retail chains, the Group sells its products to the largest chains in Poland. Credit exposures in this customer group are rather evenly distributed, except for 2 key retail chains which jointly account for approximately 66% of sales made through this particular channel. Credit risk exposure to retail chains is considered as low by the Company, as most of them are reliable and financially transparent customers with an established market position and a sound payment history. One exception in 2013 was the company Nomi S.A. which was one of the most important network customers. At the request of that company, on 11 December 2013, the District Court in Kielce issued a decision on the bankruptcy of NOMI S.A. and indicated that the bankruptcy proceedings will be open to arrangements. At the same time, the Court decided to leave the administration of the assets to the bankrupt and set a deadline for submitting claims for 2 months from the date of announcement, i.e. to 21 March 2014. In March 2014, the Company submitted the required documents to the court. In December 2014, the Company was notified about the acknowledgement of the substantial part of the claim. The Management Board of the Company, on the basis of its best knowledge as at the date of preparation of the report, created a write-down for that event on the receivables of that entity in the amount of PLN 90 thousand. This write-down does not cover 100% of the receivables amount. This write-down is subject to change, in particular, in the event the arrangement is not approved by the court.

In the area of wholesale distribution, the Company has established cooperation with authorised distributors, a few dozen wholesalers across the country and stores. In 2014 and 2013, the concentration of receivables in the wholesale channel was at a similar level. In 2014, 75% of sales was executed to 17 customers while in 2013, 18 customers were responsible for 75% of sales. The Company pursues a policy of reducing credit exposures to wholesale customers with the use of a credit limit mechanism. The limits are set for each customer based on a detailed assessment of its financial performance, market position, payment discipline and the overall situation in the sector. The utilisation of credit limits is monitored on a regular basis. A transaction exceeding the credit limit may only be executed upon authorisation by authorised persons in accordance with an internal credit policy.

The Company mitigates its credit risk by having trade receivables insured in Euler Hermes. As at 31 December 2014, 80% of the trade receivables were insured (85% as at 31 December 2013). This applies to customers who have been granted an individual limit and customers covered by the so-called automatic limit, up to the amount specified in the insurance contract. Under the insurance contract, the deductible is typical for such contracts.

The Company also mitigates credit risk through the implementation of an effective risk management system integrated with SAP, supporting the maintenance of proper payment discipline of the company's customers. It should be stressed that sales for the customers who are not in a stable and predictable financial condition is realised based on advance payments.

The maturity structure of receivables and details on past due receivables are presented in note 11.

The credit quality of financial assets not being either past due or impaired can be estimated by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information on the counterparty's payment delays. Cash is held in banks with ratings not lower than A- (Fitch rating). With respect to trade receivables, the Company does not have external ratings, but monitors counterparty payment delays on a going basis. Receivables which as at 31 December 2014 were not past due and did not suffer impairment come from customers that settle their receivables to TOYA S.A. on the due date or with a slight delay.

The maximum credit risk exposure is approximately equal to the book value of trade receivables, net of receivables insured and cash and cash equivalents. As at 31 December 2014, the maximum credit risk exposure was PLN 8,505 thousand (31 December 2013: PLN 6,941 thousand).

4.4 Liquidity risk

The Management Board of the Company believes that the Company's liquidity is secured for the foreseeable future. The Company follows a prudent liquidity risk management policy, which focuses on maintaining an adequate level of cash and securing the ability to use the credit facilities. The Management Board monitors the level of short-term liabilities and current assets, as well as current cash flows of the Company.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Key items analysed for the purpose of monitoring of the liquidity risk are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Current assets	150,324	116,094
Current liabilities	56,158	29,939
	2014	2013
Cash flow from operating activities	(5,429)	38,733

The table below presents financial liabilities of the Company by maturities, which are determined based on contractual future payment dates, uniform for each group of liabilities. The figures presented below represent undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	Up to 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loans and borrowings	33,298	-	-	-	33,298
Trade and other payables	19,946	-	-	-	19,946
Liabilities from finance leases	201	603	134	-	938
As at 31 December 2014	53,445	603	134	-	54,182
Loans and borrowings	4,078	-	-	-	4,078
Trade and other payables	23,943	-	-	-	23,943
As at 31 December 2013	28,021	-	-	-	28,021

4.5 Capital management

The Management Board of the Company defines capital as the Company's equity. The equity held by the Company meets the requirements provided for in the Polish Commercial Companies Code. There are no other capital requirements imposed by external regulations.

The Company's capital management activities are aimed at protecting the Company's ability to continue its operations so as to ensure a return on investment for the shareholders and benefits for other interested parties, as well as maintenance of the optimum capital structure to lower the cost of capital.

The Group also follows a rule that non-current assets are to be fully financed by equity.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Non-current assets	41,774	29,166
Equity	135,033	115,157

In the period covered by these financial statements, the Company implemented the above objective.

4.6 Fair value measurement

The book value of financial assets and liabilities is similar to their fair value. For disclosure purposes, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows with market interest rate currently available to the Company for similar financial instruments (level 3).

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

5. Financial instruments

As at 31 December 2014	Financial assets	Other financial liabilities
	Loans and receivables	Liabilities measured at amortised cost
Trade receivables	38,920	-
Cash	1,688	-
Trade and other payables	-	19,945
Loans and borrowings	-	32,470
Liabilities from finance leases	-	844
	40,608	53,259

As at 31 December 2013	Financial assets	Other financial liabilities
	Loans and receivables	Liabilities measured at amortised cost
Trade receivables	36,763	-
Cash	1,144	-
Trade and other payables	-	23,943
Loans and borrowings	-	3,952
TOTAL	37,907	27,895

Revenue and expense recognised in the 2014 and 2013 financial results, relating to financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at fair value though profit or loss are presented below:

12 months ended 31 December 2014	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Interest income	187	-
Interest expenses	-	(666)
Profits on exchange differences	1,525	529
Losses on exchange differences	(382)	(3,434)
Establishment of impairment write-downs	826	-
Reversal of impairment write-downs	(492)	-
Total net profit / (loss) from financial assets and liabilities	1,664	(3,571)

12 months ended 31 December 2014	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Interest income	178	-
Interest expenses	-	(802)
Profits on exchange differences	-	623
Losses on exchange differences	(380)	-
Establishment of impairment write-downs	417	-
Reversal of impairment write-downs	(307)	-
Total net profit / (loss) from financial assets and liabilities	(92)	(179)

6. Property, plant and equipment

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Land	2,907	2,907
Buildings and structures	9,378	9,743
Plant and equipment	587	668
Vehicles	147	198
Other	2,215	2,060
Total	15,234	15,576
Property, plant and equipment not transferred for use	1,080	36
Total property, plant and equipment	16,314	15,612

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Changes in property, plant and equipment by type

	Land	Buildings and structures	Technical equipment and machinery	Vehicles	Other	Fixed assets not transferred for use	Total
<u>Initial value</u>							
As at 1 January 2014	2,907	12,126	3,316	1,681	6,804	36	26,870
Increases	-	-	244	-	981	2,472	3,697
Decreases	-	-	(646)	(131)	(89)	(1,428)	(2,294)
As at 31 December 2014	2,907	12,126	2,914	1,550	7,696	1,080	28,273
As at 1 January 2013	2,907	12,126	3,120	2,943	5,946	32	27,074
Increases	-	-	249	-	881	1,386	2,516
Decreases	-	-	(53)	(1,262)	(23)	(1,382)	(2,720)
As at 31 December 2013	2,907	12,126	3,316	1,681	6,804	36	26,870
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
As at 1 January 2014	-	2,383	2,648	1,483	4,744	-	11,258
Increases	-	365	219	37	758	-	1,379
Revaluation write-down	-	-	-	-	63	-	63
Decreases	-	-	(540)	(117)	(84)	-	(741)
As at 31 December 2014	-	2,748	2,327	1,403	5,481	-	11,959
As at 1 January 2013	-	2,018	2,365	2,611	4,218	-	11,212
Increases	-	365	336	86	548	-	1,335
Decreases	-	-	(53)	(1,214)	(22)	-	(1,289)
As at 31 December 2013	-	2,383	2,648	1,483	4,744	-	11,258
<u>Carrying amount</u>							
As at 31 December 2014	2,907	9,378	587	147	2,215	1,080	16,314
As at 31 December 2013	2,907	9,743	668	198	2,060	36	15,612

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

As at 31 December 2014, the Company held a server under finance lease with a value of PLN 898 thousand which has not yet been put into operation and therefore it is presented as a fixed asset not transferred for use. Detailed information about leases — see note 19.

As at 31 December 2014, the Company used a warehouse in Nadarzyn and several dozens of passenger cars under an operating lease agreement (note 20).

Apart from the property, plant and equipment serving as security in respect of working capital facilities (note 16), there are no restrictions on the use of property, plant and equipment held by the Company.

As at 31 December 2014, the Company is not a party to any agreement under which it would be obliged to purchase non-current assets.

In 2014 and 2013, the Company did not activate borrowing costs.

In 2012, a legal defect was revealed in a contribution in kind which Toya Development Sp. z o.o. Spółka Komandytowa (formerly: Toya Development) received on 6 April 2011 from TOYA S.A., which at the time acted as its general partner. The contribution was an organisationally separated and financially organised part of the TOYA S.A. enterprise – the Branch in Kryniczno, which draws up its separate financial statements under the relevant accounting regulations. In the financial statements prepared as at 31 December 2010 and until 6 April 2011, the branch was presented as a disposal group held for distribution. One of the components of the disposal group held for distribution was the ownership of a property constituting a plot of land with a carrying amount of PLN 4 thousand and expenditure on the fixing of devices worth PLN 2,270 thousand on the said plot.

The legal defect revealed in 2012 stemmed from the fact that as at 6 April 2011 TOYA S.A. was not the owner of the said property, as by virtue of a decision of the Head of Wisznia Mała Municipality dated 7 May 2007, the plot of land in question became property of Trzebnicki Powiat (hereinafter: "Powiat").

Therefore, there has been no effective transfer of ownership of the property described above or of the expenditure associated therewith.

In connection with the spin-off of the disposal group, the plot along with the expenditure has been removed from the Company's books as at 6 April 2011, as detailed in the financial statements prepared as at 31 December 2011. However, since there has been no effective transfer of ownership and TOYA S.A. formally is not the owner of the plot due to expropriation, TOYA S.A. is entitled to make claims against the Powiat for expropriation of the said property and the expenditure incurred in relation therewith. As a result of the disclosed legal defect of the contribution, the property along with the expenditure is recognised as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 in the off-balance-sheet records of the Company, as it does not meet the definition of a Company's asset and, therefore, it is not included in the table of changes in property plant and equipment presented on the previous page.

By way of compensation for the damage resulting from the property's legal defect, TOYA S.A. is obliged to pay to Toya Development a compensation equivalent to the amount of compensation obtained from the Trzebnicki Powiat. The right to compensation will arise in the amount of the compensation obtained by Toya S.A., providing that such compensation is obtained. Consequently, as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company had a contingent receivable from the Trzebnicki Powiat and the matching, equivalent liability towards Toya Development — see also note 29.

On 1 January 2015, Toya Development Sp. z o.o. Spółka Komandytowa was put into liquidation.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

7. Intangible assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Licences, copyright, concessions and patents, including:	1,301	460
– software	1,301	460
Other — trademarks and industrial designs	135	68
Total	1,436	528
Intangible assets under development	377	961
Total intangible assets	1,813	1,489

There are no material intangible assets produced internally by the Company.

Intangible assets under development include works related to the construction and development of the SAP CRM module, Business Object software and mobile software for sales representatives.

No security interests in the intangible assets have been created.

Changes in intangible assets

	Software	Other	Intangible assets under development	Total
<u>Initial value</u>				
As at 1 January 2014	1,182	131	961	2,274
Increases	1,053	81	429	1,563
Decreases	(18)	-	(1,013)	(1,031)
As at 31 December 2014	2,217	212	377	2,806
As at 1 January 2013	980	83	500	1,563
Increase	202	48	461	711
As at 31 December 2013	1,182	131	961	2,274
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>				
As at 1 January 2014	722	63	-	785
Increases	212	14	-	226
Decreases	(18)	-	-	(18)
As at 31 December 2014	916	77	-	993
As at 1 January 2013	624	48	-	672
Amortisation for the financial year	98	15	-	113
As at 31 December 2013	722	63	-	785
<u>Carrying amount</u>				
As at 31 December 2014	1,301	135	377	1,813
As at 31 December 2013	460	68	961	1,489

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

8. Interests in jointly-controlled entities and subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company held shares in the following entities:

	Country	Type of equity link	% of shares and votes held	Value of shares
31 December 2014				
Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	China,	Subsidiary	100.00	20,746
Toya Romania S.A.	Romania	Subsidiary	99.99	1,885
				22,631
31 December 2013				
Yato China Ltd	China,	Subsidiary	75.00	5,251
Toya Romania S.A.	Romania	Subsidiary	99.99	1,885
				7,136

Between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014, the following changes took place in investments held by the Company:

	Subsidiaries	Jointly-controlled entities	Total
As at 1 January 2013	1,936	1,307	3,243
Acquisition of shares	-	3,944	3,944
Reclassification – taking control over an entity	5,251	(5,251)	-
Liquidation of an entity	(51)	-	(51)
As at 31 December 2013	7,136	-	7,136
Acquisition of shares	15,495	-	15,495
As at 31 December 2014	22,631	-	22,631

On 2 January 2013, due to increasing the capital of the company and amending the articles of Association of Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter: Yato Tools), the Company gained control over the entity, and thus the entity was reclassified from jointly-controlled entities to subsidiaries. The purchase price of the stake of shares included cash in the amount of PLN 3,944 thousand.

Acquisition of shares in 2014 included the following transactions:

- Acquisition of shares on 16 July 2014 in Shanghai under an Agreement for the Acquisition of All Rights and Obligations in Yato Tools from a shareholder of a controlled company, holding 25% equity interests in Yato Tools. The selling price of the shareholders' rights was set at **PLN 8,387.5 thousand**. As a result of the conclusion of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company acquired 100% of all rights and obligations, and thus — the sole control of Yato Tools. The price was settled by a mutual offsetting, up to the amount of PLN 8,387 thousand, of the following receivables: the Seller's receivables from the Company — form the aforementioned price, and the Company's receivables from the Seller — from the contribution to cover shares issued in a private subscription. The private subscription was conducted under an Investment Agreement concluded on 25 June 2014, concerning the issue of 2,330,000 shares with the total issue price of PLN 9,902 thousand. The remaining amount, i.e. PLN 1,515 thousand was paid by the Seller to the bank account of the Company.
- The increase of the share capital of Yato Tools by **PLN 7,107 thousand** was registered by the administration of the People's Republic of China and paid for on 3 December 2014. After the increase of the share capital, the structure of share capital in Yato Tools has not changed, i.e. TOYA S.A. holds 100% of the share capital in Yato Tools.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Key financial data of subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities is presented in the table below:

	Non-current assets	Current assets	Long-term liabilities	Short-term liabilities	Revenue	Costs	Net profit
2014							
Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1,966	34,128	-	17,173	68,523	(66,756)	1,767
Toya Romania S.A.	599	8,470	1	2,413	19,224	(18,051)	1,173
	2,565	42,598	1	19,586	87,747	(84,807)	2,940
2013							
Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1,402	22,299	-	15,246	45,458	(44,024)	1,434
Toya Romania S.A.	747	6,223	1	1,638	17,386	(16,403)	983
	2,149	28,522	1	16,884	62,844	(60,427)	2,417

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

9. Trade receivables and other long-term receivables

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade receivables from related parties	-	1,869
Trade receivables from third parties	4	4
Other receivables from related parties	-	2,250
Accruals and deferred income related to the perpetual usufruct right	227	230
Total gross receivables	231	4,353
Discount of long-term receivables	-	(382)
Total net receivables	231	3,971

Pursuant to an agreement signed on 29 November 2012 with a related entity, the repayment date for an account receivable of PLN 4,119 thousand (including PLN 1,869 thousand of trade receivables and PLN 2,250 thousand of remuneration for withdrawal from the position of a general partner in Toya Development Sp. z o.o. SK in liquidation), was set to 31 December 2015. On account of the postponed repayment date, the receivables have been valued at amortised cost. As at 31 December 2014, the account receivable was reclassified to short-term receivables.

The Company purchased the right of perpetual usufruct from other entities. Perpetual usufruct fees included in the financial result amounted to PLN 20 thousand both in 2014 and in 2013.

Total amounts of future minimum lease payments and perpetual usufruct right fees amount to:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
up to 1 year	20	20
1–3 years	40	40
3–5 years	40	40
more than 5 years	1,440	1,460
Total	1,540	1,560

Liabilities due to the perpetual usufruct of land not included in the statement of financial position of the Company were estimated based on annual rates resulting from administrative decisions and the remaining time of using the land covered by the right.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

10. Inventory

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Goods in warehouse and in transit	109,027	83,057
Revaluation write-down	(1,529)	(1,960)
Total inventory	107,498	81,097

The table below presents changes in impairment write-downs of inventory:

	2014	2013
As at 1 January	1,960	2,054
Increase	189	-
Reversal/utilisation	(620)	(94)
As at 31 December	1,529	1,960

Write-downs on inventory made in the financial year as well as utilisation and reversal of write-downs made in previous years were recorded in the financial result and presented as cost of sales. The reversal of write-downs resulted from the decrease in the value of inventory which, in accordance with the Company's policy, should be written down. The decrease in value resulted mainly from sales and change in the write-down calculation policy presented in note 2.1.

For security created over inventory, see note 16.

11. Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade and other receivables comprise the following items:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade receivables from related parties	3,610	1,515
Trade receivables from third parties	36,152	32,243
Total trade receivables	39,762	33,758
Other receivables from related parties	2,250	-
Other receivables from third parties	59	74
Prepayments (including initial lease payment and insurance)	301	753
Total gross receivables	42,372	34,585
Impairment write-downs of doubtful receivables	(1,038)	(732)
Write-down due to discount	(196)	-
Total net receivables	41,138	33,853

As at 31 December 2014, trade receivables in the amount of PLN 8,543 thousand (31 December 2013: PLN 6,760 thousand) were past due, of which trade receivables of PLN 6,092 thousand were past due but not impaired (31 December 2013: PLN 4,441 thousand).

The table below presents the ageing structure of receivables which are past due but not impaired:

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Overdue period:		
from 1 to 180 days	6,092	4,441
from 181 to 360 days	-	-
more than 360 days	-	-
Total	6,092	4,441

The table below presents changes in impairment write-downs of doubtful trade receivables:

	2014	2013
As at 1 January	732	926
Increase	826	417
Reversal	(492)	(307)
Utilisation	(28)	(304)
As at 31 December	1,038	732

Write-down due to discount concerns account receivable described in note 9 which, as at 31 December 2014, was reclassified from long-term receivables to short-term receivables.

Recognition and reversal of impairment write-downs of receivables was recorded in the financial result in: "Selling costs". The unwinding of discount was included in the financial result in financial revenue. Note 2.1 presents the change of write-down calculation policy which took place in 2014.

As at 31 December 2014, receivables for which impairment write-downs were recorded individually amounted to PLN 1,725 thousand (31 December 2013: PLN 416 thousand). Impairment of those receivables is related to taking the receivables to court. The increase in these receivables results mainly from including the claims towards NOMI S.A. in composition proceedings. At the request of that company, on 11 December 2013, the District Court in Kielce issued a decision on the bankruptcy and indicated that the bankruptcy proceedings would be open to arrangements. The write-down in the amount of PLN 90 thousand was created by the Company on the basis of its best knowledge concerning possible composition proposals as at the date of preparation of the financial statements and does not cover 100% of this amount receivable. This write-down is subject to change, in particular, in the event the arrangement is not approved by the Court.

For security created over receivables, see note 16.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Cash in hand and at bank	1,688	1,144
Bank deposits	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,688	1,144

Apart from cash disclosed in the statement on financial position, the Company has a separate bank account for the funds of the Company Social Benefits Fund (ZFŚS) which are presented under other receivables in their net amount together with liabilities towards the ZFŚS and receivables under loans granted, amounting to PLN 300 as at 31 December 2014 and PLN 21 thousand as at 31 December 2013. As at 31 December 2014, these funds amounted to PLN 15 thousand (PLN 22 thousand as at 31 December 2013). The Company may use these funds only in the manner provided by law for the ZFŚS resources.

Apart from the ZFŚS resources, as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company did not have any cash of limited disposability.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Reconciliation of changes in individual items as shown in the statement of financial position and in the statement of cash flows:

12 months ended 31 December 2014

	Adjustments				Change in statement of cash flows
	Balance sheet change	Interest accrued on receivables	Measurement of cash in foreign currencies	Actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income	
Change in trade and other receivables	(3,545)	187	-	-	(3,358)
Change in inventories	(26,401)	-	-	-	(26,401)
Change in provisions	23	-	-	-	23
Change in trade and other payables	(3,098)	-	-	-	(3,098)
Change in employee benefit liabilities	(335)	-	-	(37)	(372)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	544	-	(10)	-	534

12 months ended 31 December 2013

	Adjustments					Change in statement of cash flows
	Balance sheet change	Interest accrued on receivables	Measurement of cash in foreign currencies	Actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income	Settlement of liquidation of a subsidiary	
Change in trade and other receivables	(3,755)	178	-	-	-	(3,577)
Change in inventories	10,957	-	-	-	-	10,957
Change in provisions	23	-	-	-	-	23
Change in trade and other payables	5,810	-	-	-	51	5,861
Change in employee benefit liabilities	1,014	-	-	(6)	-	1,008
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,104)	-	13	-	-	(2,091)

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

13. Share capital

As at 31 December 2014, the share capital amounted to PLN 7,814,694.40 and comprises 78,146,944 shares with a par value of PLN 0.1 each.

As at 31 December 2013, the share capital amounted to PLN 7,540,237.50 and comprised 75,402,375 shares with a par value of PLN 0.1 each. All of the shares are paid up.

The table below presents the ownership structure and percentage stakes held in the Company as at 31 December 2014 and as at the date of signing these financial statements:

Name	Status	Series of shares	Number of shares	Type of shares	Par value per share (PLN)	Par value of the shares (PLN)	Structure (%)
Jan Szmidt	natural person	A	28,170,647	ordinary bearer	0.1	2,817,064.70	36.05%
Tomasz Koprowski	natural person	A	14,771,208	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,477,120.80	18.90%
Romuald Szalagan	natural person	A	10,938,874	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,093,887.40	14.00%
Generali OFE(*)	legal person	C	5,001,147	ordinary bearer	0.1	500,114.70	6.40%
Piotr Wojciechowski	natural person	B	5,044,878	ordinary bearer	0.1	504,487.80	6.45%
Other – share below 5%	not applicable	C, D, E, F, G, H	14,220,190	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,422,019.00	18.20%
TOTAL:			78,146,944			7,814,694	100.00%

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2013, i.e. 11 July 2014

In 2014, the share capital was increased by PLN 274,456.90, including:

- by **PLN 13,383.50** through the issue of 133,835 ordinary shares, as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Parent Company on **27 March 2014**, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of series G shares within the authorised capital and a resolution concerning the exclusion of subscription right for new shares by existing shareholders. The aim of the share capital increase was to offer the shares to the Members of the Parent Company's Supervisory Board as part of a private subscription. Persons entitled to subscribe for series G shares were exclusively the Parent Company Supervisory Board Members listed in Resolution No 10 of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Parent Company dated 23 May 2011 concerning repealing Resolution No 12 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOYA S.A. with its registered office in Wrocław of 14 February 2011 and concerning the remuneration of the Company's Supervisory Board. The right to subscribe for the shares could be transferred by an eligible Member of the Supervisory Board to a third party or parties indicated to the Parent Company in writing. On 16 May 2014, the capital increase was registered with the National Court Register.
- by **PLN 233,000** as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Parent Company on **11 September 2014**, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of 2,330,000 H series shares. The purpose of the share capital increase was the implementation of the Company's investment regarding obtaining 100% control of a subsidiary Yato Tools., Ltd., and as a consequence of the investment — the granting of rights to subscribe for shares of the Company to Mr Su Gang (private subscription). The issue price was set at PLN 4.25 per share. The total share purchase price amounted to PLN 9,903 thousand. The capital increase was registered on 16 October 2014.
- by **PLN 28,073.40** as a result of a conditional share capital increase, executed pursuant to resolution No 4 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting dated 8 February 2011, concerning the

introduction of the Incentive Scheme for Key Employees and in connection with the introduction, on **27 October 2014**, of 280,734 ordinary bearer series D shares with the par value of PLN 0.10 each to exchange trading on the parallel market. On 27 October 2014, the share capital was revised in § 7 (1) in the Company's Articles of Association and the share capital increase was registered in the National Court Register on 23 December 2014.

14. Reserve capital

Reserve capital in the Company is created in connection with the remuneration based on shares under IFRS 2.

14.1 Share options for the Supervisory Board

By virtue of Resolution No 10, the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 23 May 2011 approved the rules of remuneration of the Supervisory Board members. Pursuant to the approved scheme, three members of the Supervisory Board appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 14 February 2011 are entitled to remuneration in the form of shares in the Company for serving as members of the Supervisory Board during a three-year term (2011–2013). Pursuant to the Articles of Association of Toya S.A., the term of office of the Supervisory Board lasts three years from the date of appointment and expires no later than on the day of the General Shareholders' Meeting which approves the financial statements for the last full financial year of the term of office.

The term of office of the Supervisory Board expired on 26 June 2014, and by that date the Supervisory Board received remuneration in accordance with the following rules of the adopted scheme:

- a) Three members of the Supervisory Board (Piotr Mondalski, Dariusz Górka and Grzegorz Maciąg) received remuneration in the form of a right to acquire the Company shares in an aggregate number equal to 0.75% of all the Company shares registered on the date when the offer to acquire the shares was made, of which Piotr Mondalski had the right to acquire 0.35% of such shares, whereas Dariusz Górka and Grzegorz Maciąg had the right to acquire 0.2% of the shares. All tranches have been executed. The entitled members of the Supervisory Board could indicate another entity to acquire the shares.
- b) The four other members of the Supervisory Board (who are the Company shareholders) were not entitled to any remuneration for serving as members of the Supervisory Board.
- c) The Management Board offered the shares to the Supervisory Board members at par value (i.e. PLN 0.1).
- d) Each of the Supervisory Board members could decide to receive their remuneration in cash, up to the maximum amount of PLN 7 thousand a month. If a Supervisory Board member had decided to collect a portion of their remuneration in cash, the number of shares offered to them by the Management Board was reduced accordingly.

The total cost of the scheme is determined on the basis of the fair value of granted options and was estimated at PLN 1,916 thousand as at the grant date, and, ultimately, by 26 June 2014 (expiry date of the Supervisory Board's term of office), due to the verification of the number of options available to the entitled members of the Supervisory Board, the total value of the scheme amounted to PLN 1,749 thousand. By the expiry of the Supervisory Board's term of office, i.e. by 26 June 2014, all options were executed and the scheme was settled in full.

The amount of PLN 139 thousand was recognised in administrative costs of 2014 (out of which PLN 76 thousand increased reserve capital and 63 thousand was paid in cash). In 2013, the amount of PLN 245

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

thousand was recognised in administrative costs (out of which PLN 14 thousand increased reserve capital and PLN 231 thousand was paid in cash).

The total cost is recognised over the vesting period, i.e. from 14 February 2011 (date of appointment of participating members of the Supervisory Board by the General Shareholders' Meeting, in accordance with IFRS 2 par. IG4) until 13 February 2014.

As each participating member of the Supervisory Board had an option to settle the transaction in cash or in shares of the Company, the remuneration scheme was a compound financial instrument consisting of both equity and debt component.

The scheme has been valued by external actuary using the Monte-Carlo simulation and analytical models. This method is the extension of Black-Scholes-Merton model.

The basic assumptions used for the purposes of the valuation were as follows:

- the share price at the grant date – PLN 3.8 per share,
- dividend for 2011 and 2012 at the same level as in 2010, i.e. PLN 0.14 per share.
- risk-free interest rate was determined based on yield on zero-coupon government bonds with a remaining term close to the expected term of settlement of each tranche of the scheme, by 4.52%, 4.67% and 5.14%, respectively.
- volatility of shares has been set to the average level of 40%.

The weighted average fair value was PLN 3.4 per option.

The table below presents changes in the number of existing share options under the Supervisory Board members remuneration scheme (in thousands). Prices of execution of all options amounted to PLN 0.1/item

	2014	2013
as at 1 January	188	376
Update of an estimate concerning the granted number (*)	(54)	1
Executed	(134)	(189)
As at 31 December	-	188

(*) the update of an estimate of the granted number results from the adopted calculation formula for the granted number based on the number of all Company shares registered on the date when the offer to acquire the shares is made and includes the adjustment due to remuneration paid since February 2013, in the amount of PLN 7 thousand, in accordance with the payroll regulations of the Supervisory Board.

Options exercised in 2014 caused the issue of 133,385 series G ordinary bearer shares (2013: 188,786 series F shares) with par value of PLN 0.10 and issue price of PLN 0.10 per share (both in 2014 and in 2013) — for details see note 13.

14.2 Arrangements concerning employees' participation in the Company's share capital

A management incentive scheme has been introduced at the Company to create incentive mechanisms to ensure long-term growth of the Company's value and a steady increase of net profit, as well as stabilisation of the management staff. Based on Resolution No 2 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of 8 February 2011, approving the rules of the incentive scheme for the Company's management staff and key employees, the Company launched an incentive scheme which

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

covered the years 2011-2014. On 23 May 2011, by virtue of its Resolution No 11, the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting introduced a number of amendments to the aforementioned resolution. The incentive scheme was addressed to members of the Management Board and key employees of the Company, selected annually by the Supervisory Board. Under the scheme, its participants were entitled to acquire in aggregate up to 2,243,430 Series A registered subscription warrants carrying the right to acquire Series D ordinary bearer shares in the Company with a par value of PLN 0.10 per share and an aggregate par value of PLN 224 thousand.

On 8 November 2011, the Supervisory Board approved conditions and Rules for the Incentive Scheme together with the detailed list of Eligible Persons and number of share options available for each person. The total number of shares issued as part of the incentive scheme did not exceed 2,243,430. The eligible persons had the right to acquire no more than: 18% of shares for 2011, 25% of shares for 2012, 27% of shares for 2013 and 30% of shares for 2014.

At the end of a given year of the scheme, its participants were granted the right to acquire the shares, provided that the Company achieved specific parameters and objectives. The objectives and parameters which the Company were required to attain were set forth by the Supervisory Board in its resolution of 24 May 2011 and in the Rules for the Incentive Scheme. These conditions include:

- growth of the Group's consolidated net profit for the financial years 2011–2014 by at least 22% per annum. Upon fulfilment of this condition, eligible persons were granted the right to acquire 100% of shares under the incentive scheme for year 2011 and 75% of the shares under the incentive scheme for years 2012–2014;
- the average price of shares of TOYA S.A. from the last 40 exchange sessions in the year remaining in such a relation to WIG at the end of the year in each two subsequent years of the Scheme that the percentage increase or decrease of the Company's average share price in relation to the percentage increase or decrease in WIG was accordingly higher or lower by at least one percentage point in favour of the Company's share price. Upon fulfilment of this condition, eligible persons were granted the right to acquire 25% of the shares under the incentive scheme for years 2012–2014.
- failure to fulfil any of the above conditions in a given year does not rule out the possibility to acquire shares if the conditions were met at the end of the term of the scheme.

As at 31 December 2014, there are 21 eligible persons which may be granted with 492 thousand share options in total.

The scheme has been valued by external actuary using the Monte-Carlo simulation and analytical models. This method is the extension of Black-Scholes-Merton model. The basic assumptions used for the purposes of the valuation were as follows:

	1st pool of eligible individuals	2nd pool of eligible individuals
Date of granting	1 December 2011	1 June 2012
Share price at the grant date (PLN)	2.85	2.1
Option exercise price (PLN)	0.1	0.1
Basis for determining the risk-free interest rate (*)	Yield on government bonds with closing dates in April 2016 and October 2015 (5.04% and 4.89% respectively)	Yield on government bonds with closing dates in April 2016 and October 2015 (4.95% and 4.54% respectively)
Share price volatility	40%	45%

(*) the risk-free interest rate was determined based on yield on fixed interest rate government bonds.

The total cost of the scheme was determined on the basis of the fair value of granted options and was estimated at PLN 2,617 thousand for both pools as at the grant date. The weighted average fair value was PLN 2.15 per option for the 1st pool of eligible individuals and PLN 1.52 for the 2nd pool of eligible individuals.

As at 31 December 2014, the Company made an estimation regarding the number of options granted to eligible persons, and thus updated the estimated valuation of the scheme, which

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

as at 31 December 2014 was PLN 1,376 thousand. Change in the valuation in 2014 resulted from the reduction of the number of eligible individuals and from the Management Board's estimation concerning the possible number of options that can be offered in 2015 (see note 3 — material judgements). In 2014, the costs of the Scheme were reduced by PLN 155 thousand (including the reverse cost of the 3rd tranche — not executed part in the amount of PLN 188 thousand and recognition of cost of the 4th tranche in the amount of PLN 33 thousand — this applies to the part whose execution is assumed by the Management Board). In the same period of 2013, the amount of PLN 109 thousand was recognised in costs (including the recognised cost of the 3rd and 4th tranches of the scheme in the amount of PLN 701 thousand and the reverse cost of the 2nd tranche in the amount of PLN 592 thousand). The carrying value of the scheme included in the reserve capital as at 31 December 2014 amounts to PLN 294 thousand (PLN 974 thousand as at 31 December 2013).

The total cost is recognised over the vesting period, i.e. from 1 December 2011 for the first pool of eligible individuals and from 1 June 2012 for the 2nd pool of eligible individuals (dates of signing agreements with participating persons) until 30 June 2015.

The table below presents changes in the number of existing share options under the Incentive Scheme (in items). Prices of execution of all options amounted to PLN 0.1/item.

	2014	2013
As at 1 January	778	1,110
Redeemed (*)	(5)	(332)
Executed	(281)	-
As at 31 December	492	778

(*) redemption in 2014 resulted from the departure from the Company of persons participating in the Scheme, and the redemption in 2013 is related with the adoption of the Resolution of the Supervisory Board on not granting shares in the 2nd tranche of the program due to non-fulfilment of the condition of increased profit and share price for 2012.

Out of the overall number of 492 thousand options issued as at 31 December 2014, the vesting period for 85 thousand options has expired, however the Supervisory Board did not decide to offer these option. In accordance with the Scheme rules, these options may be offered in the subsequent year of the Scheme. For the remaining 407 thousand options, the vesting period has not expired yet. The Management Board estimates that out of the above number, approx. 201 thousand shares may be offered (as part of the 4th tranche of the Scheme), and therefore the Scheme costs have been adjusted accordingly, taking into account this number.

Options exercised in 2014 caused the issue of 280,734 series D ordinary bearer shares with par value of PLN 0.10 and issue price of PLN 0.10 per share.

Issued share options at the end of the year have an exercise price of PLN 0.1. The expiry date of the rights to shares has not been set. The table below presents the number of options according to their dates of granting and vesting:

Granting rights	Vesting rights	Share options (in thousands) as at 31 December 2014	Share options (in thousands) as at 31 December 2013
1 December 2011	30 June 2014	63	275
1 December 2011	30 June 2015	301	306
1 June 2012	30 June 2014	22	91
1 June 2012	30 June 2015	106	106
		492	778

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

15. Retained earnings and dividend per share

In line with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Code, retained earnings are used to create statutory reserve funds, to which at least 8% of the profit generated in a given financial year is transferred until the statutory reserve funds reach at least one-third of the share capital, i.e. in the case of the Company – PLN 2,605 thousand as at 31 December 2014 (and PLN 2,513 thousand as at 31 December 2013).

These statutory reserve funds are exempt from distribution among shareholders and may only be used to cover losses. As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the statutory reserve funds exempt from distribution amounted to PLN 4,372 thousand.

The remaining portion of the retained earnings, in the amount of PLN 87,236 thousand as at 31 December 2014, represents accumulated profit brought forward, and may be used for payment of dividend.

On 26 June 2014, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the financial statements of Toya S.A. for 2013 and resolved to distribute the profit earned by the Company in 2013 in the amount of PLN 23,169 by allocating:

- PLN 14,352 thousand for payment of dividend (PLN 0.19 per share),
- PLN 8,817 thousand to the supplementary capital.

Cash for the payment of dividend was transferred by the Company on 29 July 2014 and its transfer to shareholders via the National Depository for Securities (KDPW) took place on 30 July 2014.

Dividend per share:

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Dividend paid	14,352	10,556
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ('000)	76,341	75,378
Dividend per share (PLN)	0.19	0.14

16. Liabilities under loans and borrowings

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Total bank loan liabilities, of which	32,470	3,952
– long-term	-	-
– short-term	32,470	3,952

Changes in bank loans are presented in the table below:

As at 1 January 2013	27,738
Interest for the period (note 26)	783
Interest repaid	(898)
Repayment of principal	(23,671)
As at 31 December 2013	3,952
Increase in loans / issue of bonds	28,476
Interest for the period (note 26)	763
Interest repaid	(721)
As at 31 December 2014	32,470

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Description of loan agreements:

Object and value of agreement	Bank name	Loan amount as per agreement as at 31 December 2014	Amount outstanding as at 31 December 2014	Amount outstanding as at 31 December 2013	Current interest rate	Date of expiry	Post-balance-sheet events
1. Debt limit facility agreement No CRD/L/11381/02 of 2 October 2002 (with the option to be used in PLN, USD and EUR)	Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	25,000	10,462	1,171	WIBOR 1M + bank's margin EURIBOR/LIBOR 1M + bank's margin	5 March 2015	Extension of the agreement until 7 March 2016
2. Overdraft facility agreement No BDK/KR-RB/000054601/0641/10 of 22 December 2010	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	25,000	11,554	1,704	WIBOR 1M + bank's margin	19 December 2015	-
3. Multi-purpose credit line agreement No WAR/4060/12/102/CB of 26 September 2012	BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	30,000	10,454	1,077	WIBOR 3M + bank's margin	21 September 2015	-
Total liabilities, of which:		80,000	32,470	3,952			
– short-term portion		80,000	32,470	3,952			
– long-term portion		-	-	-			

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

The bank margins relating to the loans listed above do not exceed 1%.

The table below presents security for repayment of the loans:

Type of security	31 December	31 December
	2014	2013
Mortgage	82,461	84,730
Transfer of title to inventory	50,000	51,759
Assignments of claims	33,607	31,998
Total restricted assets	166,068	168,487

The value of mortgage securities was determined as a sum of securities established for individual banks, in the amounts required by the banks (in the amount resulting from the value of the secured liability or in the amount resulting from the appraisal made by a real estate appraiser for the bank's needs). The book value of mortgaged assets was PLN 12,285 thousand as at 31 December 2014 (PLN 12,650 thousand as at 31 December 2013). The values of other securities were determined at the carrying amounts of the assets provided as security as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

The securities apply throughout the term of loan agreements. The Company has limited abilities to dispose of the mortgaged assets. In the event of securities established over inventory, the Company may freely dispose of the assets, providing that they will be replaced by a security of the same type and in the same quantity, with minimum values defined in individual agreements with banks amounting to PLN 50 million. In the event of assignments of trade receivables, the Company is obliged to refrain from any legal or actual actions resulting in limiting the Company's ability to dispose of these receivables. In addition, the Company has undertaken not to provide loans or guarantees to third parties without the prior consent of the bank throughout the term of the loan.

Effective interest rate for loans

The effective interest rates are close to the nominal interest rates calculated in line with the terms of the agreements described above. As at 31 December 2014, the weighted average cost of loans was 2.55%.

Observance of the loan agreement

As at 31 December 2014, the Company did not default on its debt repayment obligations or on any other of its obligations under loan agreements in a manner which would result in an acceleration of debt repayment.

Loan agreements require the borrower to maintain its capitalisation ratio at an agreed level throughout the lending period. If this requirement is not met, the bank has the right to terminate the loan agreements.

The Company has good relationships with banks, and in its activity so far it hasn't had any problems with renewal of bank loans. Based on this, the Management Board believes that the risk resulting from short-term financing is not significant.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

17. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade payables to related parties	3,135	3,103
Trade payables to third parties	16,290	20,083
Total trade payables	19,425	23,186
Tax liabilities	1,315	415
Accruals and deferred income (including settlement of lease costs over time)	520	757
Total other current payables	1,835	1,172
Total	21,260	24,358

18. Liabilities from employee benefits

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Provisions for retirement benefits and disability pensions, and for death benefits	229	164
Liabilities from employee benefits – non-current portion	229	164
Provisions for retirement benefits and disability pensions, and for death benefits	7	10
Taxes and social security contributions payable	65	140
Payroll liabilities	328	698
Unused holidays	574	526
Liabilities from employee benefits – current portion	974	1,374

The Company pays retirement benefits, disability pensions and death benefits in accordance with the Labour Code, i.e. in the amount of a one month's remuneration. The amount of provision for retirement benefits, disability pensions and death benefits as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 was estimated by an actuary. The basic assumptions were as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Discount rate (risk-free rate)	2.50%	4.20%
Growth rate of remunerations	2.50%	1.50%

Assumptions concerning future mortality are determined based on statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

The statement of actuarial gains and losses is presented below.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
current value of liability as at 1 January	174	144
current service cost	23	19
net interest on net liability	7	5
actuarial gains or losses, including resulting from:	37	6
<i>changes in demographic assumptions</i>	(20)	1
<i>changes in financial assumptions</i>	73	(11)
<i>ex post adjustments of actuarial assumptions</i>	(16)	16
past service cost	-	-
benefits paid	(5)	-
current value of liability as at 31 December	236	174

Total expenses recognised in profit or loss in respect of future employee benefits amounted to PLN 25 thousand in 2014 and PLN 24 thousand in 2013 and were recognised in administrative expenses. Actuarial losses incurred in 2014 amounted to PLN 37 thousand (in 2013: PLN 6 thousand) and were recognised in other comprehensive income.

Sensitivity analysis of liability under defined benefits (retirement benefits, disability pensions and death benefits) to changes in main weighted estimates as at 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Assumption	Changes in the assumption	Increase in the assumption	Decrease in the assumption
technical discount rate	1%	(32)	39
salary rise in the Company	1%	38	(32)
turnover ratio	1%	(16)	18

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used for preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

The table below contains the profile of the forecast cash flows in the coming years, by relevant benefits. These values take into account the nominal amounts paid out and their probability.

name of benefit	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year (and further)
retirement benefit	-	-	11	-	-	664
disability pension	3	3	3	3	2	35
death benefit	5	6	7	8	9	404
total	8	9	21	11	11	1,103

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

19. Finance lease – the Company as a lessee

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Minimum lease payments		
payable up to 1 year	201	-
payable between 2 and 5 years	737	-
Total	938	-
Future interest expenses	(94)	-
Finance lease liabilities	844	-
of which:		
payable up to 1 year	166	-
payable between 2 and 5 years	678	-

As at 31 December 2014, the Company lease a server under finance lease, under an agreement dated 30 December 2014. The net amount of the lease liability as at the date of the agreement is PLN 899 thousand. The agreement was concluded for a period of 60 months. Monthly lease payments amount to PLN 17 thousand. The terms and conditions of the agreement were not different from terms and conditions typical to this type of agreements.

20. Operating lease – the Company as a lessee

The Company uses a warehouse in Nadarzyn, car park in Wrocław, and passenger cars, under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. Moreover, the Company uses land in Wrocław, to which it has the right of perpetual usufruct of land (for detailed information see note 9).

The costs incurred in connection with the operating leases amounted to PLN 2,861 thousand in 2014 (PLN 2,658 thousand in 2013). They include:

- rent and service charges concerning the warehouse,
- lease payments, the settlement in time of initial rent, administrative charges and additional services,
- fees for perpetual usufruct,
- costs incurred under car park lease agreements.

Total amounts of future minimum lease payments for the warehouse in Nadarzyn, lease payments for passenger cars and fees for perpetual usufruct amount to:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
up to 1 year	2,298	2,157
1–3 years	2,647	4,383
3–5 years	40	184
more than 5 years	1,440	1,460
Total	6,425	8,184

The warehouse lease agreement was signed in 2007 and is concluded for the period of 10 years.

In October 2012, the Company entered into a general passenger car lease agreement. As at 31 December 2014, a few dozens of passenger cars had been provided for use under the agreement. The agreements were concluded for a period of 48 months.

After the end of the lease term, the Company has the option to purchase the cars at the price typical for operating lease agreements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

21. Provisions

	Provisions for guarantee repairs and returns
As at 1 January 2014	248
Provision created	271
Provision reversed	(248)
As at 31 December 2014	271
Short-term as at 31 December 2014	271
As at 1 January 2013	225
Provision created	248
Provision reversed	(225)
As at 31 December 2013	248
Short-term as at 31 December 2013	248

The provision for guarantee repairs is created in accordance with the policy described in note 2.20. The obligation of the Company to incur the costs of guarantee repairs results from general provisions on surety and guarantee granted to certain product groups. It is to be used within less than 12 months, and the amount is estimated on the basis of historical costs of guarantee repairs borne; thus, the uncertainty towards its value should not have a material impact on the Company's future result. Provisions are recognised in the financial result under "costs of goods sold".

22. Sales revenue

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Sales revenue		
Sales of services	701	620
Sales of goods and materials for resale	221,874	210,373
Total sales revenue	222,575	210,993

23. Costs by type and cost of goods sold

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Amortisation and depreciation	1,605	1,448
Material and energy consumption	2,646	2,283
Third-party services	11,467	11,300
Taxes and fees	1,242	1,055
Costs of employee benefits	18,015	16,409
Other costs by type	4,830	4,580
Value of goods sold	149,744	144,538
Total costs by type and value of goods sold	189,549	181,613
Selling costs	29,754	26,672
Administrative expenses	10,051	10,403
Cost of goods sold	149,744	144,538
Total	189,549	181,613

The Company does not conduct important R&D works.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

24. Cost of employee benefits

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Payroll	14,970	13,523
Costs of share options	(79)	124
Cost of social insurance	2,725	2,480
Cost of retirement benefits	2	-
Cost of other employee benefits	397	282
Total cost of employee benefits	18,015	16,409

Below is the average annual number of employees in terms of one FTE:

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Total employees	242	217

25. Other operating revenue and expenses

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	194
Net currency exchange gains related to operating activities	-	243
Revenues from other sales	128	180
Compensations received under automobile insurance agreements or from business partners	8	5
Other operating revenue	58	71
Total other operating revenue	194	693

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	90	-
Surplus of FX losses over FX gains on operating activities	1,761	-
Cost of other sales	114	151
Penalties and fines paid	47	40
Court and debt recovery fees	141	21
Interest paid to the state budget and to counterparties	1	11
Donations given	89	-
Write-off of overpayments / advances to suppliers	-	19
Write-off of receivables	28	15
Other	46	95
Total other operating expenses	2,317	352

26. Financial revenue and expenses

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Other interest	187	178
Total financial revenue	187	178

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Interest and commissions on loans and borrowings	763	783
Interest on finance lease liabilities	13	19
Total financial expenses	776	802

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

27. Income tax**Tax expense**

The reporting periods presented in these financial statements cover the following tax periods:

- from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014,
- from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013.

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Current tax	5,741	5,680
Deferred tax	180	248
Total income tax	5,921	5,928

A 19% corporate income tax rate was applicable in all the aforementioned periods.

Reconciliation of the theoretical tax on the pre-tax profit and the statutory tax rate with the income tax expense recognised in profit or loss is presented in the table below:

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Profit before tax	30,314	29,097
Tax rate applicable in the period	19%	19%
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rate	5,760	5,528
Tax effect of the following items:		
– permanent tax differences – costs	160	231
– adjustment of deferred tax from previous years	-	168
Other	1	1
Income tax reported in the profit and loss account	5,921	5,928

The provisions on VAT, CIT, PIT or social security contributions frequently change, often resulting in the absence of any established regulations or legal precedents for reference. The regulations in effect tend to be unclear, thus leading to differences in opinions as to legal interpretation of fiscal regulations, both between state authorities themselves and between state authorities and entrepreneurs. Tax declarations and other settlements (e.g. customs or foreign exchange) can be audited by authorities which are authorised to impose high fines, and the additional liabilities arising from such audits have to be paid including high interest. In the light of the above, the tax risk in Poland is higher than usual tax risk in countries with better-developed tax systems. In Poland, there are no formal procedures for the determination of the final amount of tax due. Tax declarations can be audited over a period of five years. Therefore, the amounts disclosed in the financial statements may change at a later date, following final determination of their amount by the competent tax authorities.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Deferred income tax

	As at 31 December 2014			As at 1 January 2014	Recognised in profit or loss/equity
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net	
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	-	332	(332)	(52)	(280)
Trade receivables and other receivables	-	43	(43)	29	(72)
Current assets					
Inventory	290	-	290	372	(82)
Trade receivables and other receivables	287	-	287	83	204
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1	(1)	1	(2)
Long-term liabilities					
Trade and other payables	135	-	135	185	(50)
Liabilities from employee benefits	229	-	229	292	(63)
Liabilities from loans, borrowings and other debt instruments	9	-	9	1	8
Liabilities from finance leases	160	-	160	-	160
Provisions	51	-	51	47	4
Total assets and liabilities	1,161	376	785	958	(173)
Tax losses					
Total deferred income tax, including	1,161	376	785	958	(173)
– recognised in profit or loss					(180)
– recognised in equity (*)					7

	As at 31 December 2013			As at 1 January 2013	Recognised in profit or loss/equity
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net	
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	-	52	(52)	(10)	(42)
Trade receivables and other receivables	73	44	29	62	(33)
Current assets					
Inventory	372	-	372	504	(132)
Trade receivables and other receivables	139	56	83	193	(110)
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	1	1	-
Long-term liabilities					
Trade and other payables	185	-	185	261	(76)
Liabilities from employee benefits	292	-	292	99	193
Liabilities from loans	1	-	1	23	(22)
Liabilities from finance leases	-	-	-	29	(29)
Provisions	47	-	47	43	4
Total assets and liabilities	1,110	152	958	1,205	(247)
Tax losses					
Total deferred income tax, including	1,110	152	958	1,205	(247)
– recognised in profit or loss					(248)
– recognised in equity (*)					1

(*) applies to deferred tax from actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income

Of the above-reported value of deferred tax asset, the amount of PLN 323 thousand concerns items that the Company expects to realise over a period exceeding 12 months.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

28. Earnings per share

	12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Net profit from continuing operations	24,393	23,169
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after the split ('000)	76,341	75,378
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (PLN)	0.32	0.31
Diluted net profit from continuing operations	24,393	23,169
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares, applied to calculate basic earnings per share	76,341	75,378
<u>Dilution impact:</u>		
Share options	180	301
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares used for calculating diluted earnings per share ('000)	76,521	75,679
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (PLN)	0.32	0.31

Basic earnings per share were calculated by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the period.

The Company has one potential dilutive instrument: share options granted to Management Board members and key employees, described in note 14. In 2014 and 2013, share options did not have material impact on the diluted earnings per share.

29. Financial guarantees granted, contingent assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2014, the Company had the following guarantees:

No	Counterparty	Type of guarantee	Subject matter and value	Date of expiry
1	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	Guarantee of payment for the lease of warehouses in Nadarzyn	Bank guarantee of EUR 233,885 thousand	28 February 2015 (*)

(*) after the end of the financial year, the guarantee was extended until 28 February 2016, for the amount of EUR 231,163.

On 29 November 2012, TOYA S.A. and TOYA Development Sp. z o.o. Spółka Komandytowa in liquidation (hereinafter: Toya Development) concluded an agreement concerning a legal defect of the real property which was contributed in kind on 6 April 2011 pursuant to Resolution No 1 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOYA Development by TOYA S.A., which at that time was the company's general partner. The real property in question comprises land with the expenditure incurred thereon. The contributed real property had a legal defect, i.e. on 6 April 2011, TOYA S.A. was not its owner since, pursuant to a decision of the Head of Wisznia Mała Municipality of 7 May 2007, this plot of land became the property of Trzebnicki Powiat on 8 June 2007. TOYA S.A. is entitled to pursue claims against Trzebnicki Powiat due to expropriation of the aforementioned real property and the expenditure incurred thereon. Had the legal defect of the in-kind contribution not existed and had the transfer of ownership of the real property been effective, TOYA Development would be entitled to the claims of TOYA S.A. Thus, by way of compensation for the damage resulting from the property's legal defect, TOYA S.A. has undertaken to pay TOYA Development compensation equal to the compensation obtained from the Trzebnicki Powiat. The right to compensation will arise provided that Toya S.A. receives compensation from the Trzebnicki Powiat and in the amount obtained from the Trzebnicki Powiat. As at 31 December 2014, the contingent liability includes compensation due to the incurred expenditure, whose revaluated value is estimated at net PLN 2.5 million. At the same time, as at 31 December 2014, the Company has a contingent asset due to compensation for the incurred expenditure from the Trzebnicki Powiat in the same amount, i.e. approx. net of PLN 2.5 million. On 24 January 2014, TOYA S.A. filed a lawsuit in the Regional Court in Wrocław against the Trzebnicki Powiat for the repayment of the disputed amount. Until the date of approval of these statements, 2 hearings were held. Next hearing was planned for June 2015.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

30. Transactions with related entities

In 2014 and 2013, the Company effected transactions with the following related parties:

- Toya Romania SA – subsidiary,
- Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. – subsidiary,
- Toya Development Sp. z o.o. S.K. in liquidation – entity jointly controlled by the shareholders jointly controlling TOYA S.A.,
- Golf Telecom Sp. z o.o. SKA – entity jointly controlled by the shareholders jointly controlling TOYA S.A.,
- Grzegorz Pinkosz – President of the Management Board of the Parent Company – key management personnel,
- Dariusz Hajek – Vice-President of the Management Board of the Parent Company – key management personnel,
- Maciej Lubnauer – Vice-President of the Management Board of the Parent Company from 26 June 2014 – key management personnel,
- Piotr Mondalski – President of the Supervisory Board – key management personnel,
- Jan Szmidt – Vice-President of the Supervisory Board – key management personnel, jointly-controlling shareholder,
- Tomasz Koprowski – Member of the Supervisory Board – key management personnel, jointly-controlling shareholder,
- Grzegorz Maciąg – Member of the Supervisory Board – key management personnel,
- Dariusz Górka – Member of the Supervisory Board – key management personnel,
- Romuald Szałagan – Member of the Supervisory Board from 26 June 2014 – key management personnel, jointly-controlling shareholder.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

Breakdown of transactions and balances with related entities

	Trade and other receivables	Trade and other payables	Revenue from sales of goods and services	Purchase of goods and services	Remuneration for work	Financial revenue – interest	Dividend paid	Exercised options (*)
	31.12.2014		1.01.2014 – 31.12.2014					
Subsidiaries	1,737	3,113	9,372	-	-	-	-	-
Jointly-controlled entities	-	-	103	37,784	-	-	-	-
Jointly-controlling shareholders (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	-
Entities jointly controlled by controlling shareholders	4,123	17	22	719	-	187	-	-
Key management personnel	-	-	-	-	1,072	-	8,224	768
Total	5,860	3,130	9,497	38,503	1,072	187	10,302	768
	31.12.2013		1.01.2013 – 31.12.2013					
Subsidiaries	1,515	3,086	10,483	-	-	-	-	-
Jointly-controlled entities	-	-	-	25,203	-	-	-	-
Entities jointly controlled by controlling shareholders	4,119	17	38	717	-	178	-	-
Key management personnel	-	-	-	-	631	-	8,286	644
Total	5,634	3,103	10,521	25,920	631	178	8,286	644

* Value of exercised options in 2014 includes the value of options for the members of the Supervisory Board totalling PLN 440 thousand according to the valuation of the actuary (including one eligible member of the Supervisory Board exercising in both periods their right to designate another entity to acquire the shares), and the value of options granted to and exercised by the members of the Management Board participating in the Incentive Scheme described in note 14.2 of the financial statements, totalling PLN 328 thousand, while in 2013 it included only the value of options for the members of the Supervisory Board in accordance with the payroll regulations of the Supervisory Board described in note 14.1 to the financial statements, totalling PLN 644 thousand.

(**) this category includes jointly-controlling shareholders who, as at 31 December 2014, were not members of key management personnel. Transactions with jointly-controlling shareholders who were members of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2014 are presented in the line "Key management personnel".

Transactions with related entities are entered into on arm's length terms in the course of the Company's day-to-day operations.

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

In the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, no receivables from related parties were written down.

Receivables from an entity jointly-controlled by the shareholders controlling the Company (for details see note 9) were subject to an agreement under which the repayment was deferred until 31 December 2015. These receivables have been valued at amortised cost. In 2014 a revenue of PLN 187 thousand was recognised due to the expansion of discount, while in 2013: PLN 178 thousand.

Balances due to transactions with related entities are not insured.

Information on remuneration and benefits of key management personnel, and on transactions executed with such personnel

The Management Board and Supervisory Board of the Company comprise the key management personnel of the Company.

The remuneration and benefits paid or payable to the Company's key management personnel are as follows:

	2014	2013
Remunerations and benefits under employment contracts and appointment contracts — Management Board	640	400
Costs due to defined contribution plans (ZUS costs borne by the Company)	61	26
Remunerations for posts held – Supervisory Board	432	231
Costs due to share options – Supervisory Board (*)	75	14
Costs due to share options – Management Board (**)	163	272

(*) costs recognised in profit or loss in 2013 and 2014, respectively, resulting from the valuation of options according to the assumptions described in note 14.1 less remuneration due to post held on the basis of the decision to pay remuneration in accordance with the payroll regulations of the Supervisory Board

(**) costs recognised in profit or loss in 2013 and 2014, respectively, resulting from the valuation of options according to the assumptions described in note 14.2, taking into account the cost of the 3rd and 4th tranches of the scheme and the reversal of cost of the 2nd tranche in 2013 in relation with not granting options in the 2nd tranche due to non-fulfilment of the conditions of the Scheme for 2012

Apart from the transactions mentioned above and in the table on the previous page, the Company did not execute any transactions with the key management personnel.

31. Operating segments

Identification of operating and reporting segments

The Management Board of the Company makes decisions related to the Company's operations from the perspective of distribution channels and geographical coverage.

The Company specifies four operating and reporting segments for its activities:

trading area – domestic sales to retail networks,
trading area – domestic sales – wholesale market,
trading area – exports,
trading area – other sales.

As part of the retail networks segment, the Company cooperates with the largest retail networks throughout Poland and Romania. Wholesale on the domestic market is conducted through a network of wholesalers, authorised retail stores and sales representatives. Foreign markets are supported using sales department of the Company. Other sales include sales to entities in the advertising branch and sales conducted in public tenders. As at 31 December 2014, these segments did not meet separate reporting criteria. As a result, they are presented as other trading activity.

Data analysed by the Management Board of the Company for segment description are consistent with the data disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In 2014, the Company did not record revenue from sale to a single external customer exceeding 10% of total sales revenue. In 2013, the Company recorded such revenue amounting to PLN 21,865 thousand and involving a customer from the retail networks segment.

As at 31 December 2014, the Company's assets amounted to PLN 192,088 thousand (as at 31 December 2013: PLN 145,260 thousand), and the Company's liabilities amounted to PLN 57,065 thousand (as at 31 December 2013: PLN 30,103 thousand) and in total concerned trading activities.

The Company had no non-current assets located abroad.

The Management Board of the Company does not examine the assets and liabilities of the Company for each segment separately.

The most important geographic export directions of the Company are:

	12 months ended 31 December 2014		12 months ended 31 December 2013	
	Sales revenue	Share in export sales	Sales revenue	Share in export sales
Russia	14,120	18%	18,449	23%
Baltic countries	11,492	15%	11,484	15%
Romania	9,372	12%	10,404	13%
Germany	7,416	10%	7,094	9%
Ukraine	6,958	9%	9,049	11%

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

12 months ended 31 December 2014	<i>Trading – EXPORTS</i>	<i>Trading - WHOLESALE MARKET</i>	<i>Trading - RETAIL NETWORKS</i>	<i>Trading - OTHER</i>	Total
Revenue					
Sales to external customers	77,182	95,937	47,440	2,016	222,575
Total segment revenue	77,182	95,937	47,440	2,016	222,575
Cost of goods sold					
Sales to external customers	(53,450)	(60,923)	(34,051)	(1,320)	(149,744)
Total costs of goods sold	(53,450)	(60,923)	(34,051)	(1,320)	(149,744)
Profit before tax	23,732	35,014	13,389	696	72,831
Gross margin	31%	36%	28%	35%	33%
Gross profit – all operating segments					72,831
Selling costs					(29,754)
Administrative expenses					(10,051)
Other operating revenue					194
Other operating expenses					(2,317)
Operating profit					30,903
Financial revenue					187
Financial expenses					(776)
Profit before tax					30,314
Income tax					(5,921)
Net profit					24,393
<hr/>					
12 months ended 31 December 2013	<i>Trading – EXPORTS</i>	<i>Trading - WHOLESALE MARKET</i>	<i>Trading - RETAIL NETWORKS</i>	<i>Trading - OTHER</i>	Total
Revenue					
Sales to external customers	78,719	83,954	46,974	1,346	210,993
Total segment revenue	78,719	83,954	46,974	1,346	210,993
Cost of goods sold					
Sales to external customers	(55,900)	(52,541)	(35,182)	(915)	(144,538)
Total costs of goods sold	(55,900)	(52,541)	(35,182)	(915)	(144,538)
Profit before tax	22,819	31,413	11,792	431	66,455
Gross margin	29%	37%	25%	32%	31%
Gross sales profit – all operating segments					66,455
Selling costs					(26,672)
Administrative expenses					(10,403)
Other operating revenue					693
Other operating expenses					(352)
Operating profit					29,721
Financial revenue					178
Financial expenses					(802)
Profit before tax					29,097
Income tax					(5,928)
Net profit					23,169

Notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

TOYA S.A.

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014
(amounts are expressed in PLN thousand, unless specified otherwise)

32. Material events subsequent to the end of reporting period**32.1 Annex to a significant agreement**

On 19 February 2015, TOYA S.A. and Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw concluded Annex to the Debt Limit Facility Agreement No CRD/L/11381/02 of 2 October 2002. On the basis of the annexe, the agreement was extended until 7 March 2016.

Grzegorz Pinkosz
President of the
Management Board

Dariusz Hajek
Vice-President of the
Management Board

Maciej Lubnauer
Vice-President of the
Management Board

Iwona Banik
Person responsible for bookkeeping

Wrocław, 20 March 2015



DIRECTORS' REPORT
ON THE OPERATIONS OF
TOYA S.A.
IN 2014

Contents

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY.....	4
1.1 TOYA S.A. – general profile.....	4
1.2 The Management Board and the Supervisory Board.....	4
1.3 Share capital.....	5
1.4 Own shares.....	6
1.5 Shareholders.....	6
1.6 Shares held by managers and supervisors	7
1.6.1 Shares held by members of the Management Board	7
1.6.2 Shares held by members of the Supervisory Board	7
1.6.3 Share option scheme for the Supervisory Board (scheme completed as at 31 December 2014).....	7
1.6.4 Information about the employee share ownership plan control system	8
1.7 Agreements that may lead to changes in the structure of shares held by the current shareholders.....	9
1.8 Total value of remuneration, rewards and benefits paid or due to managers and supervisors	9
1.9 Changes in the methods of managing the company.....	11
2. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF 2014	11
2.1 Issue of series G shares	11
2.2 Resolution on granting of options.....	11
2.3 Agreement for the acquisition of shares in Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.....	12
2.4 Payment of dividend	12
2.5 Increase in share capital of Yato Tools.....	12
3. ORGANISATIONAL AND EQUITY LINKS WITH OTHER ENTITIES	13
3.1 Equity links.....	13
3.2 Organisational links	13
4. MAJOR R&D ACHIEVEMENTS.	13
5. FACTORS AND EVENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL RESULTS	14
5.1 Basic economic and financial values; factors and events affecting the Company's operations in 2014.....	14
5.2 The structure of assets and liabilities.....	15
5.3 External and internal factors crucial for the Company's development; the Company's development perspectives in 2015, taking into account the components of its market strategy ...	18
6. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FINANCIAL RESULTS INDICATED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT AND EARLIER FORECASTS	20
7. MAIN RISKS AND HAZARDS	20
7.1 Financial risks.....	20
7.2 Non-financial risks:	20
8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT.....	20
8.1 Financial instruments in the scope of the risk of price change, credit and liquidity risks	20
8.2 Objectives and methods of financial risk management.....	21
9. ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE ABILITY TO COVER LIABILITIES 21	
10. ASSESSMENT OF THE ABILITY TO CARRY OUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES	21
11. MAIN COMMODITY GROUPS.....	22
11.1 Commodity groups.....	22
11.2 Sales according to product groups.....	24
12. MAIN SELLING MARKETS.....	25
12.1 Sales structure.....	25
12.1.1 Wholesale market – sales in Poland.....	25

12.1.2	Retail networks – sales in Poland	26
12.1.3	The Company's export sales and foreign activity.....	26
12.1.4	On-line store – sales in Poland	27
12.2	Suppliers	27
13.	CONCLUDED AGREEMENTS IMPORTANT TO THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS	27
14.	THE ENTITY AUDITING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	28
15.	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	28
16.	DISPUTES	29
17.	EXTENDED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	29
18.	EXTENDED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	31
19.	GUARANTEES AND SURETIES GRANTED. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.....	31
20.	SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE	31
21.	STATEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES.....	32
21.1	The set of principles of corporate governance to which the Company is subject and the location where the text of the principles is publicly available	32
21.2	The scope in which the Company departed from the provisions of the set of principles of corporate governance, indication of these provisions and explanation of the reasons for this departure.....	32
21.3	Description of basic features of internal control and risk management systems applied in the Company with respect to the process of preparing the financial statements	33
21.4	Shareholders who hold, directly or indirectly, major blocks of shares, the number of shares held by such entities, their percentage share in the share capital, the number of votes resulting from them and their percentage share in the total number of votes at the general meeting.....	34
21.5	Holders of any securities which provide special control rights.....	34
21.6	Restrictions regarding the exercise of voting rights.....	34
21.7	Limitations in transferring the ownership right to the issuer's securities	35
21.8	Description of principles concerning appointment and dismissal of managers and their entitlements, in particular the right to decide on issuance or redemption of shares	35
21.9	Principles of introducing amendments to the articles of association.....	35
21.10	The functioning of the General Shareholders' Meeting, its basic entitlements, the rights of shareholders and the manner of exercising these rights and entitlements.....	35
21.11	Principles of introducing amendments to the articles of association or memorandum of association of the Company	42
21.12	Composition and operation of the company's managing and supervisory bodies and their committees.....	42

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

1.1 TOYA S.A. – general profile

TOYA S.A. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a joint-stock company, established on the basis of the Commercial Companies Code. The Company has its registered office in Wrocław at ul. Sołtysowicka 13/15.

TOYA S.A. was formed on the basis of a Notarial Deed drawn up on 17 November 1999 by the Notary Public Jolanta Ołpińska in the Notarial Office in Wrocław (Rep. A No 5945/99). Pursuant to a court decision of 3 December 1999, the Company was entered in the Commercial Register maintained by the District Court for Wrocław-Fabryczna, 6th Commercial Division, under entry No RHB 9053. By virtue of a decision of 4 December 2001, the District Court for Wrocław-Fabryczna, 6th Commercial Division of the National Court Register, decided to enter the Parent Company in the Register of Businesses, with the reference number KRS 0000066712. The entry in the Register took place on 5 December 2001.

The Company is a successor of the civil law partnership "TOYA IMPORT-EKSPORT" with its registered office in Wrocław, which began to operate in August 1990. The partners, given the scale of the business and its rapid development, decided to establish a joint-stock company and transfer the business of the civil partnership to the new company.

The duration of the Company is perpetual.

As at the date of submission of the annual report, TOYA S.A. has 1 branch located outside its registered office, in Nadarzyn.

The core business activities of TOYA S.A. include import and distribution of industrial goods, including primarily hand and power tools for professional and DIY use. The Company distributes goods manufactured and supplied mainly by companies located in China. For many years, the Company has been implementing its strategy of expanding into international markets. It focuses primarily on Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe (the Czech Republic, Moldova, Germany, Hungary, Romania, the Balkan States, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus).

Since 12 August 2011, the Company's shares have been listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

1.2 The Management Board and the Supervisory Board

In 2014, by 26 June 2014, i.e. until the end of the term of office, the Management Board consisted of the following members:

- Grzegorz Pinkosz President of the Management Board
- Dariusz Hajek Vice-President of the Management Board

On 26 June 2014, the Supervisory Board decided, based on a resolution, to appoint the Management Board for a new, three-year term of office, in the following composition:

- Grzegorz Pinkosz President of the Management Board
- Dariusz Hajek Vice-President of the Management Board
- Maciej Lubnauer Vice-President of the Management Board

As at 31 December 2014 and as at the date of publication of this report, the Management Board was composed of the above persons.

In 2014, by 26 June 2014, i.e. until the end of the term of office, the Supervisory Board consisted of the following members:

- Piotr Mondalski	President of the Supervisory Board
- Jan Szmidt	Vice-President of the Supervisory Board
- Tomasz Koprowski	Member of the Supervisory Board
- Romuald Szałagan	Member of the Supervisory Board
- Dariusz Górka	Member of the Supervisory Board
- Grzegorz Maciąg	Member of the Supervisory Board

The General Shareholder's Meeting held on 26 June 2014, decided to appoint the Supervisory Board for a new, three-year term of office, in the following composition:

- Piotr Mondalski	President of the Supervisory Board
- Jan Szmidt	Vice-President of the Supervisory Board
- Tomasz Koprowski	Member of the Supervisory Board
- Dariusz Górka	Member of the Supervisory Board
- Grzegorz Maciąg	Member of the Supervisory Board

As at 31 December 2014 and as at the date of publication of this report, the Supervisory Board was composed of the above persons.

1.3 Share capital

As at 31 December 2014, the share capital amounts to PLN **7,814,694.40** and comprises 78,146,944 shares with a par value of PLN 0.1 each.

In 2014, the share capital was increased by PLN **274,456.90**, including:

- by **PLN 13,383.50** through the issue of 133,835 ordinary shares, as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Parent Company on **27 March 2014**, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of series G shares within the authorised capital and a resolution concerning the exclusion of subscription right for new shares by existing shareholders. The aim of the share capital increase was to offer the shares to the Members of the Parent Company's Supervisory Board as part of a private subscription. Persons entitled to subscribe for series G shares were exclusively the Parent Company Supervisory Board Members listed in Resolution No 10 of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Parent Company dated 23 May 2011 concerning repealing Resolution No 12 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOYA S.A. with its registered office in Wrocław of 14 February 2011 and concerning the remuneration of the Company's Supervisory Board. The right to subscribe for the shares could be transferred by an eligible Member of the Supervisory Board to a third party or parties indicated to the Parent Company in writing. On 16 May 2014, the capital increase was registered with the National Court Register.
- by **PLN 233,000** as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Parent Company on **11 September 2014**, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of 2,330,000 H series shares. The purpose of the share capital increase was the implementation of the Company's investment regarding obtaining 100% control of a subsidiary YATO Tools., Ltd., and as a consequence of the investment — the granting of rights to subscribe for shares of the Company to Mr

Su Gang (private subscription). The issue price was set at PLN 4.25 per share. The total share purchase price amounted to PLN 9,903 thousand. The capital increase was registered on 16 October 2014.

- by **PLN 28,073.40** as a result of a conditional share capital increase, executed pursuant to resolution No 4 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting dated 8 February 2011, concerning the introduction of the Incentive Scheme for Key Employees and in connection with the introduction, on **27 October 2014**, of 280,734 ordinary bearer series D shares with the par value of PLN 0.10 each to exchange trading on the parallel market. On 27 October 2014, the share capital was revised in § 7 (1) in the Company's Articles of Association and the share capital increase was registered in the National Court Register on **23 December 2014**.

1.4 Own shares

In 2014, the Company did not acquire its own shares.

1.5 Shareholders

The Company's shareholders as at the date of submission of the annual report:

Name	Status	Series of shares	Number of shares	Type of shares	Par value per share (PLN)	Par value of the shares (PLN)	Structure (%)
Jan Szmidt	natural person	A	28,170,647	ordinary bearer	0.1	2,817,064.70	36.05%
Tomasz Koprowski	natural person	A	14,771,208	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,477,120.80	18.90%
Romuald Szałagan	natural person	A	10,938,874	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,093,887.40	14.00%
Generali OFE(*)	legal person	C	5,001,147	ordinary bearer	0.1	500,114.70	6.40%
Piotr Wojciechowski	natural person	B	5,044,878	ordinary bearer	0.1	504,487.80	6.45%
Other – share below 5%	not applicable	C, D, E, F, G, H	14,220,190	ordinary bearer	0.1	1,422,019.00	18.20%
TOTAL:			78,146,944			7,814,694	100.00%

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2013, i.e. 11 July 2014

According to the information available to TOYA S.A., shareholders holding directly or indirectly at least 5% of the total number of votes are:

	Number of shares	Share (%)	Number of votes	Share (%)
Jan Szmidt	28,170,647	36.05%	28,170,647	36.05%
Tomasz Koprowski	14,771,208	18.90%	14,771,208	18.90%
Romuald Szałagan	10,938,874	14.00%	10,938,874	14.00%
Generali OFE (*)	5,001,147	6.4%	5,001,147	6.4%
Piotr Wojciechowski	5,044,878	6.45%	5,044,878	6.45%

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2013, i.e. 11 July 2014

Since the submission of the last quarterly report (i.e. 5 November 2014), TOYA S.A. has not received notification from the shareholders about any changes in the ownership structure of significant blocks of shares.

1.6 Shares held by managers and supervisors

1.6.1 Shares held by members of the Management Board

The number of shares and votes in the share capital of the Company held by Members of the Management Board as at the day of submission of this report is reflected in the following table:

	Number of shares	Par value of the shares (PLN)	Number of votes	Share (%)
Grzegorz Pinkosz	118,361	11,836.10	118,361	0.15%
Dariusz Hajek	112,258	11,225.80	112,258	0.14%
Maciej Lubnauer	26,783	2,678.30	26,783	0.03%
TOTAL members of the Management Board	257,402	25,740.20	257,402	0.32%

Members of the Management Board participate in the Incentive Scheme described in note 14.2 of the financial statements and in item 1.6.4 below. As a part of this Scheme, Members of the Management Board are awarded subscription warrants which entitle them to acquire the Company's shares in the case of fulfilling the conditions described in detail in the Scheme. In 2014, the following volumes of options were granted under the Scheme (all options were executed):

- Grzegorz Pinkosz	67,355
- Dariusz Hajek	67,355
- Maciej Lubnauer	26,783

1.6.2 Shares held by members of the Supervisory Board

The number of shares and votes in the share capital of the Company held by members of the Supervisory Board as at the day of submission of this report is reflected in the following table.

	Number of shares	Par value of the shares (PLN)	Number of votes	Share (%)
Jan Szmidt	28,170,647	2,817,064.70	28,170,647	36.05%
Tomasz Koprowski	14,771,208	1,477,120.80	14,771,208	18.90%
Grzegorz Maciąg	5,275	527.50	5,275	0.0%
TOTAL Members of the Supervisory Board	42,947,130	4,294,713	42,947,130	54.95%

1.6.3 Share option scheme for the Supervisory Board (scheme completed as at 31 December 2014)

By virtue of Resolution No 10, the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 23 May 2011 approved the rules of remuneration of the Supervisory Board members. Pursuant to the approved scheme, three members of the Supervisory Board appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 14 February 2011 were entitled to remuneration in the form of shares in the Company for serving as members of the Supervisory Board during a three-year term (2011–2013). Pursuant to the Articles of Association of TOYA S.A., the term of office of the Supervisory Board lasts three years from the date of appointment and expires no later than on the day of the General

Shareholders' Meeting which approves the financial statements for the last full financial year of the term of office.

Pursuant to the adopted scheme:

- a) Three members of the Supervisory Board (Piotr Mondalski, Dariusz Górka and Grzegorz Maciąg) received remuneration in the form of a right to acquire the Company shares in an aggregate number equal to 0.75% of all the Company shares registered on the date when the offer to acquire the shares is made, of which Piotr Mondalski had the right to acquire 0.35% of such shares, whereas Dariusz Górka and Grzegorz Maciąg had the right to acquire 0.2% of the shares. The shares were acquired in three tranches. The entitled members of the Supervisory Board could indicate another entity to acquire the shares.
- b) The four other members of the Supervisory Board were not entitled to any remuneration for serving as members of the Supervisory Board.
- c) The Management Board offered the shares to the Supervisory Board members at par value (i.e. PLN 0.1).
- d) Each of the Supervisory Board members could decide to collect their remuneration in cash, up to the maximum amount of PLN 7 thousand a month. If a Supervisory Board member decides to collect a portion of their remuneration in cash, the number of shares offered to them by the Management Board was reduced accordingly.

Under the adopted rules of remuneration of the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Board members or entities indicated by them obtained:

- in the first half of 2012 — 187,842 ordinary bearer series E shares with a par value of PLN 0.10 and an issue price of PLN 0.10 per share,
- in the first half of 2013 — 188,786 ordinary bearer series F shares with a par value of PLN 0.10 and an issue price of PLN 0.10 per share,
- in the first half of 2014 — 133,835 ordinary bearer series G shares with a par value of PLN 0.10 and an issue price of PLN 0.10 per share.

Detailed information on the measurement and recognition in the financial statements is presented in note 13.1 to the financial statements. As at 31 December 2014, the program of the remuneration the Supervisory Board of the Company's shares has been completed.

1.6.4 Information about the employee share ownership plan control system

A management incentive scheme has been introduced at the Company to create incentive mechanisms to ensure long-term growth of the Company's value and a steady increase of net profit, as well as stabilisation of the management staff. Based on Resolution No 2 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of 8 February 2011, approving the rules of the incentive scheme for the Company's management staff and key employees, the Company launched an incentive scheme which was implemented over four financial years: 2011-2014. On 8 November 2011, the Supervisory Board approved conditions and Rules for the Incentive Scheme together with the detailed list of Eligible Persons and number of share options available for each person. The total number of shares issued as part of the incentive scheme did not exceed 2,243,430. The eligible persons had the right to acquire no more than: 18% of shares for 2011, 25% of shares for 2012, 27% of shares for 2013 and 30% of shares for 2014.

At the end of a given year of the scheme, its participants were granted the right to acquire the shares, provided that the Company achieved specific parameters and objectives. The objectives and parameters which the Company were required to attain were set forth by the Supervisory Board in its resolution of 24 May 2011 and in the Rules for the Incentive Scheme. These conditions include:

- a) growth of the Group's consolidated net profit for the financial years 2011–2014 by at least 22% per annum. Upon fulfilment of this condition, eligible persons were granted the right to acquire 100% of shares under the incentive scheme for year 2011 and 75% of the shares under the incentive scheme for years 2012–2014;
- b) the average price of shares of TOYA S.A. from the last 40 exchange sessions in the year remaining in such a relation to WIG at the end of the year in each two subsequent years of the Scheme that the percentage increase or decrease of the Company's average share price in relation to the percentage increase or decrease in WIG will be accordingly higher or lower by at least one percentage point in favour of the Company's share price. Upon fulfilment of this condition, eligible persons were granted the right to acquire 25% of the shares under the incentive scheme for years 2012–2014.
- c) Failure to fulfil any of the above conditions in a given year did not rule out the possibility to acquire shares if the conditions were met at the end of the term of the scheme.

As at 31 December 2014, there were 21 eligible persons which could be granted with 492 thousand share options in total. 189 thousand share options were granted and exercised within the first tranche of the scheme, and 281 thousand share options were exercised within the third tranche of the Scheme. The second tranche of the Scheme was not executed.

Detailed information on the measurement and recognition in the financial statements is presented in note 13.2 to the financial statements.

1.7 Agreements that may lead to changes in the structure of shares held by the current shareholders

Apart from the share option scheme for the Supervisory Board and the Management Board members, the Company has no knowledge of any other agreements that may lead to changes in the structure of shares held by the current shareholders.

1.8 Total value of remuneration, rewards and benefits paid or due to managers and supervisors

Remuneration of the Management Board:

Name and surname	Position	Gross remuneration for position held under the employment agreement (PLN '000)	Cost of share options recognised in the financial result (PLN '000) (*)	Dividend paid from profit in PLN '000	TOTAL in PLN '000
2014					
Grzegorz Pinkosz	President of the Management Board	234	66	10	310
Dariusz Hajek	Vice-President of the Management Board	271	66	9	346
Maciej Lubnauer	Vice-President of the Management Board from 27 June 2014 (**)	135	30	-	165
2013					
Grzegorz Pinkosz	President of the Management Board	200	136	7	343
Dariusz Hajek	Vice-President of the Management Board	200	136	6	342

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board:

Name and surname	Position	Gross remuneration for position held (PLN '000)	Cost of share options recognised in the financial result (PLN '000) (*)	Dividend paid on profit in PLN '000	TOTAL in PLN '000
2014					
Piotr Mondalski	President of the Supervisory Board	113	39	46	198
Jan Szmidt	Vice-President of the Supervisory Board	92	-	5,352	5,444
Tomasz Koprowski	Member of the Supervisory Board	62	-	2,782	2,844
Romuald Szałagan	Member of the Supervisory Board from 27 June 2014 (***)	-	-	2,078	2,078
Dariusz Górka	Member of the Supervisory Board	83	18	-	101
Grzegorz Maciąg	Member of the Supervisory Board	83	18	25	126
2013					
Piotr Mondalski	President of the Supervisory Board	77	7	24	108
Jan Szmidt	Vice-President of the Supervisory Board	-	-	3,944	3,944
Tomasz Koprowski	Member of the Supervisory Board	-	-	2,050	2,050
Romuald Szałagan	Member of the Supervisory Board	-	-	1,531	1,531
Piotr Wojciechowski	Member of the Supervisory Board until 31 December 2013	-	-	706	706
Dariusz Górka	Member of the Supervisory Board	77	4	-	81
Grzegorz Maciąg	Member of the Supervisory Board	77	4	14	95

(*) The cost of share options, reflected in the tables above, relates to the cost recognised in the financial result for 2014 and 2013, resulting from the valuation of the share option scheme for the members of the Supervisory Board (for details see note 1.6.3) and the Management Board (for details see note 1.6.4).

(**) cost of remuneration presented in the table includes the period from appointment to the Management Board

(***) the dividend was paid out after the change in the composition of the Supervisory Board

In 2014, in relation with exercised options, Members of the Management Board received the following numbers of shares:

Name and surname	Position	2014		2014 Value of acquired shares according to valuation as at the date of becoming eligible in PLN '000
		Number of acquired shares	Par value of acquired shares in PLN '000	
Grzegorz Pinkosz	President of the Management Board	67,355	7	138
Dariusz Hajek	Vice-President of the Management Board	67,355	7	138
Maciej Lubnauer	Vice-President of the Management Board	26,783	3	52

In 2014, in relation with exercised options, Members of the Supervisory Board received the following numbers of shares:

Name and surname	Position	2014		2014
		Number of acquired shares	Par value of acquired shares in PLN '000	Value of acquired shares according to valuation as at the date of becoming eligible in PLN '000
Piotr Mondalski	President of the Supervisory Board	69,997	7	230
Grzegorz Maciąg	Member of the Supervisory Board	31,919	3	105

As at 31 December 2014, no agreements have been concluded between the Company and its management staff providing for compensation in case of resignation or dismissal of a member of management staff from his/her position without a valid reason or if his/her dismissal results from a merger of the Company by way of acquisition.

1.9 Changes in the methods of managing the company

There were no significant changes in the methods of managing the Company in 2014.

2. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF 2014

2.1 Issue of series G shares

In 2014, the share capital was increased by PLN 13,383.50 through the issue of 133,835 ordinary shares, as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Parent Company on 27 March 2014, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of series G shares within the authorised capital and a resolution concerning the exclusion of subscription right for new shares by existing shareholders.

The share capital was increased in order to offer shares to Members of the Supervisory Board in a private subscription. Persons entitled to subscribe for series G shares were exclusively the Supervisory Board Members listed in Resolution No 10 of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting dated 23 May 2011 concerning repealing Resolution No 12 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOYA S.A. with its registered office in Wrocław of 14 February 2011 and concerning the remuneration of the Supervisory Board. The right to subscribe for the shares could be transferred by an eligible Member of the Supervisory Board to a third party or parties indicated to the Company in writing.

On 16 May 2014, the capital increase was registered with the National Court Register.

2.2 Resolution on granting of options

On 26 June 2014, the Company's Supervisory Board adopted a resolution concerning the granting of Options to Eligible Individuals as a part of the third tranche of the Incentive Scheme.

The Supervisory Board granted 22 Eligible Persons options entitling to subscribe for a total of 280,734 registered subscription warrants of series A, with the right to acquire series D shares issued pursuant to Resolution No 3 of the General Meeting of Shareholders on 8 February 2011 on the issue of subscription warrants of series A with the exclusion of the pre-emptive right to acquire shares. In July 2014, all Eligible Persons indicated in the Resolution of the Supervisory Board (22 persons in total) submitted declarations on the acceptance of the received offers to subscribe for registered subscription warrants. Revision of the share capital was performed on 27 October and the capital increase was registered in the National Court Register on 23 December 2014.

2.3 Agreement for the acquisition of shares in Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

On 16 July 2014 in Shanghai, TOYA S.A. concluded the Agreement for the Acquisition of All Rights and Obligations in Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, from the shareholder of a controlled company belonging to the Issuer's Capital Group, i.e. Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (hereinafter: Yato Tools), holding 25% equity interests in YATO TOOLS (hereinafter: "Yato Tools Shareholder", "Seller").

Based on the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company acquired from the Yato Tools Shareholder a share of 25% of all rights and obligations of shareholders of YATO TOOLS. The selling price of the above shareholders' rights was set at PLN 8,387,500. As a result of the conclusion of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company acquired 100% of all rights and obligations, and thus — the sole control of Yato Tools.

The price was settled by a mutual offsetting, up to the amount of PLN 8,387,500, of the following receivables: the Seller's receivables from the Company — from the aforementioned price, and the Company's receivables from the Seller — from the contribution to cover shares issued in a private subscription. The private subscription was conducted under an Investment Agreement concluded on 25 June 2014, concerning the issue of 2,330,000 shares with the total issue price of PLN 9,902,500. The remaining amount, i.e. PLN 1,515,000 was paid by the Seller to the bank account of the Company.

The capital increase was registered on 16 October 2014.

2.4 Payment of dividend

On 26 June 2014, the General Shareholders' Meeting of Toya S.A. adopted a resolution regarding the allocation of PLN 14,352 thousand from the profit generated in 2013 to dividend payment, which constitutes PLN 0.19 per share. Implementing the resolution of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting dated 26 June 2014, on 29 July 2014 TOYA S.A. provided cash for the payment of dividend which was paid to the shareholders via the National Depository for Securities (KDPW) on 30 July 2014.

2.5 Increase in share capital of Yato Tools

On 3 December 2014, TOYA S.A. transferred the funds for the contribution in the increased share capital of Yato Tools, in connection with registration by the People's Republic of China of:

- changes in the Articles of Association of the related company, Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, pursuant to which the object of business of YATO Tools was extended with the possibility to sell products via Internet
- increase in share capital of YATO Tools up to the amount of USD 4,450,000 by consideration in cash.

After the increase of the share capital, the structure of share capital in Yato Tools has not changed, i.e. TOYA S.A. holds 100% of the share capital in Yato Tools.

The purpose of the above changes is to make better use of the potential of the local Chinese market, Asian markets and other markets where Yato Tools is present.

3. ORGANISATIONAL AND EQUITY LINKS WITH OTHER ENTITIES

3.1 Equity links

The table below presents the main information on the Company and its equity links as at the date of publication of the report on operations:

Entity name	Registered office	Business profile	Type of equity link	% of shares and votes held	Link establishment date	Method of consolidation / recognition as at the end of the reporting period
TOYA S.A.	Wrocław, Poland	Distribution of tools and power tools, developer operations, servicing of golf fields	Parent Company	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Toya Romania S.A.	Bucharest, Romania	Distribution of tools and power tools	Subsidiary	99.99	November 2003	Full consolidation method
Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (*)	Shanghai, China	Distribution of tools and power tools	Subsidiary	100.00	January 2013	Full consolidation method

* In June 2008, the Company and Saame Tools (Shanghai) Import & Export Co., Ltd China established a joint venture under the name Yato China Trading Co., Ltd. The Company acquired 51% of the shares in the share capital, the remaining 49% was acquired by Saame Tools (Shanghai) Import & Export Co., Ltd. China. On 2 January 2013, TOYA S.A. took control over Yato China as a result of share capital increase and amendments to the entity's articles of association. In April 2013, the name of the company was changed to Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. On 16 July 2014 TOYA SA acquired stake in the share capital, obtaining a total of 100% share in the entity's equity.

3.2 Organisational links

As at the date of publication of the report on operations, the Parent Company had organisational links with the following entities:

- Toya Development Sp. z o.o. S.K. in liquidation – entity jointly controlled by the shareholders jointly controlling TOYA S.A.,
- Toya Development Sp. z o.o. – entity jointly controlled by the shareholders jointly controlling TOYA S.A.,
- Golf Telecom Sp. z o.o. SKA – entity jointly controlled by the shareholders jointly controlling TOYA S.A.

4. MAJOR R&D ACHIEVEMENTS.

In 2014, the Company continued works related with the development and improvement of products. As in previous years — the main purpose of R&D works was to design and implement technological innovations in the scope of products offered by the Company and their commercialisation. R&D works were conducted within the organisationally separated Product Development Centre and were financed from the Company's own funds.

As a result of the conducted R&D works, in 2014 the Company registered in the EU (OHIM) new industrial designs in the 08.07 and 03.01 class (according to Locarno classification).

5. FACTORS AND EVENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL RESULTS

5.1 Basic economic and financial values; factors and events affecting the Company's operations in 2014.

Revenue and profitability of TOYA S.A. (PLN '000).

	For 12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Sales revenue	222,575	210,993
Gross sales profit	72,831	66,455
Operating profit	30,903	29,721
Profit before tax	30,314	29,097
Net profit	24,393	23,169

In 2014, sales revenue amounted to PLN 222,575 thousand and exceeded the level of revenue achieved in 2013 by PLN 11,582 thousand, i.e. by 5.5%. An increase in gross profit on sales by PLN 6,376 thousand in 2014 as compared to 2013 resulted from increased sales, lower costs associated with the purchase of goods and an increase in the gross margin on goods sold by 1.2 percentage points.

Operating profit in 2014 in the amount of PLN 30,903 thousand exceeded that achieved in 2013 by 4.0%.

In order to raise the necessary working capital, the Company uses short-term bank loans. Given the significant impact of financial costs associated with these loans on the financial result, the Company negotiates the terms of loan agreements on a yearly basis so as to maximally reduce the corresponding costs. The increase in inventories as compared to the end of the previous year resulted in higher borrowing needs of the Company at the end of the year, however financial costs in 2014 were lower than in 2013.

Net profit in 2014 amounted to PLN 24,393 thousand and was PLN 1,224 thousand, i.e. 5.3%, higher than in 2013.

Profitability ratios of TOYA S.A.

	For the period ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Gross profit margin	32.7%	31.5%
Operating profit margin	13.9%	14.1%
Pre-tax profit margin	13.6%	13.8%
Net profit margin	11.0%	11.0%

Key:

- Gross profit margin — the ratio of gross profit to sales revenue
- Operating profit margin — the ratio of operating profit to sales revenue
- Pre-tax profit margin — the ratio of pre-tax profit to sales revenue
- Net profit margin — the ratio of net profit to sales revenue.

Net profit margin reached a very good two-digit level of 11% in 2014.

For TOYA S.A., the sales profit margin is the key indicator of the Company's market competitiveness and has a decisive impact on its financial position. Analysis of this ratio for 2014 shows that the sales profit margin in this period increased by 1.2 percentage points as compared to 2013.

In 2014, profit margins at the level of the operating profit, pre-tax profit and net profit remained at a level similar to the one recorded in the previous year. This was related mainly to the need for improved support of sales in the traditional channel and incurring high costs of exchange differences.

TOYA S.A.

Directors' report on the Company's operations for 12 months ended 31 December 2014

Cash flows of TOYA S.A. (PLN '000)

	For 12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities	(5,429)	38,733
Cash flows from investment activities	(8,930)	(5,545)
Cash flows from financial activities	14,893	(35,279)
Net change in cash	534	(2,091)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,144	3,248
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,688	1,144

In 2014, TOYA S.A. disclosed negative operating cash flows which amounted to PLN 5.4 million. This resulted mainly from increased purchases of goods aimed at ensuring their higher availability. Short-term trade and other receivables rose by PLN 7.3 million, mainly in relation with increased sales.

In December 2014, the Company increased the capital of the company Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. by PLN 7.1 million. In 2014, the Company did not undertake any significant investment activities into property, plant and equipment. Cash outflows during that period were mainly connected with the purchase of exhibition shelves and expenditure on the development of IT systems.

In 2014, the Company generated positive cash flows from financial activity, primarily due to the increase of its credit exposure in the amount of PLN 28.5 million in comparison with 2013.

The liquidity of TOYA S.A. during the analysed period was at the right level. The Company's net working capital was positive, covering the demand arising from the volume of sales revenue. The ability to cover short-term liabilities was ensured.

Liquidity ratios

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Current ratio	2.68	3.88
Quick ratio	0.76	1.17

Key:

Current ratio – the ratio of current assets to short-term liabilities

Quick ratio – the ratio of current assets less inventories to short-term liabilities

The value of the current ratio decreased to 2.68 as at 31 December 2014 in relation to 3.88 as at 31 December 2013. A lower level of the current ratio indicates a higher growth rate of liabilities in relation to the growth rate of the working capital.

The value of the quick ratio was 0.76 as at 31 December 2014 as compared with 1.17 as at 31 December 2013. It should be noted that both ratios reached a very good level.

5.2 The structure of assets and liabilities**The structure of assets of TOYA S.A. (PLN '000)**

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Non-current assets	41,774	29,166
Intangible assets	1,813	1,489
Property, plant and equipment	16,314	15,612
Investments in subsidiaries	22,631	7,136
Current assets	150,324	116,094
Inventory	107,498	81,097
Trade and other receivables	41,138	33,853

TOYA S.A.

Directors' report on the Company's operations for 12 months ended 31 December 2014

% asset structure of TOYA S.A. Capital Group

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Non-current assets / Assets	22%	20%
Intangible assets / Assets	1%	1%
Property, plant and equipment / Assets	8%	11%
Investments in subsidiaries	12%	5%
Current assets / Assets	78%	80%
Inventory / Assets	56%	56%
Trade and other receivables / Assets	21%	23%

The structure of equity and liabilities of TOYA S.A. (PLN '000)

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Equity per shareholders of the parent company	135,033	115,157
Trade and other payables	21,260	24,358
Short-term liabilities	56,158	29,939
Long-term liabilities	907	164

% liability structure of TOYA S.A.

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Equity per shareholders of the parent company / Equity and liabilities	70%	79%
Short-term liabilities / Equity and liabilities	29%	21%
Long-term liabilities / Equity and liabilities	0%	0%
Short-term liabilities / Liabilities	98%	99%
Long-term liabilities / Liabilities	2%	1%

Ratios of return on equity, assets and current assets of TOYA S.A.

	For 12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Return on assets (ROA)	13%	16%
Return on equity (ROE)	18%	20%
Return on current assets	16%	20%

Key:

Return on assets (ROA) – the ratio of net profit to total assets as at the end of the period

Equity ratio (ROE) – the ratio of net profit to equity as at the end of the period

Return on current assets – the ratio of net profit to current assets as at the end of the period

As at 31 December 2014, property, plant and equipment of TOYA S.A. constitute 8% of total assets used in the Company's operations. Property, plant and equipment comprise primarily land, buildings and structures necessary for the commercial activity of TOYA S.A.. There were no material changes in their structure during the analysed period.

As at 31 December 2014, investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities include shares in Toya Romania S.A. totalling PLN 1,885 thousand, in Yato Tools totalling PLN 20,746 thousand.

The structure of current assets used in the operations of TOYA S.A., which as at 31 December 2014 constituted 79% of total assets, includes primarily inventories and trade and other receivables, which is typical to the business activity conducted by TOYA S.A. Both these items constitute, in total, 99% of current assets involved in the Company's operations as at 31 December 2014 and as at 31 December 2013.

TOYA S.A. conducts efficient warehouse management by adjusting stock levels to the customers' demand. In 2014, the Company increased its inventories by 32.6% as compared to the end of 2013 in order to ensure coverage of the continuously growing number of customer orders and to improve the availability of products offered which should increase the Group's competitive advantage on the market.

TOYA S.A.

Directors' report on the Company's operations for 12 months ended 31 December 2014

Equity structure and debt ratios of TOYA S.A.

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Total debt ratio	30%	21%
Equity debt ratio	42%	26%
Long-term debt ratio	0%	0%
Short-term debt ratio	29%	21%
The ratio of coverage of non-current assets with equity and long-term liabilities	325%	395%

Key:

Total debt ratio – the ratio of long- and short-term liabilities to total equity and liabilities

Equity debt ratio – the ratio of long- and short-term liabilities to equity

Long-term debt ratio – the ratio of long-term liabilities to total equity and liabilities

Short-term debt ratio – the ratio of short-term liabilities to total equity and liabilities

The ratio of coverage of non-current assets with equity and long-term liabilities – the ratio of total equity and long-term liabilities to non-current assets

As at 31 December 2014, retained earnings totalling PLN 91,608 thousand were the main item in the equity of TOYA S.A. The Company's share capital as at 31 December 2014 was increased compared to 31 December 2013 by PLN 275 thousand.

The main sources of financing operating activities, in particular current assets, include equity and short-term financing – primarily from bank loans. As at 31 December 2014, TOYA S.A. financed 70.2% of its operations from equity. As at this date, the Company's short-term liabilities due to loans, borrowings and other debt instruments amounted to PLN 32,470 thousand. The long-term debt ratio as at 31 December 2014 amounted to 0%.

TOYA S.A. management effectiveness ratios

	For 12 months ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Inventories turnover period (days)	174	138
Receivables inflow period (days)	67	58
Liabilities repayment period (days)	34	42

Key:

Inventories turnover period (days) – the ratio of inventories as at the end of the period, multiplied by 360 days, to revenue from sales

Receivables inflow period (days) – the ratio of short-term trade and other receivables as at the end of the period, multiplied by 360 days, to revenue from sales

Liabilities repayment period (days) – the ratio of trade and other liabilities as at the end of the period, multiplied by 360 days, to revenue from sales

In 2014, the liabilities repayment period was shorter than the receivables inflow period. This means that the credit terms the Company extended to its customers were longer than those received from its suppliers. Such a situation implies a higher demand for the working capital, which is typical of the sector in which TOYA S.A. conducts its commercial activities. In 2014, the inventories turnover period increased to 174 days compared to 2013, primarily in relation with the increase of inventories due to optimisation of the order and purchase process. Importantly, the Company conducts activity associated with selection of offer appropriately to the customer's needs, increasing the efficiency of the entire sales group as well as continuous improvement of logistics processes.

SEASONALITY

The first and fourth quarter of the year are usually characterised by a lower level of sales and net profit as compared to previous quarters (in Q1 and Q4 2014, sales revenue amounted to PLN 109,235 thousand, which accounted for 49% of the annual sales revenue). The main reasons for seasonality in sales are climate factors (lower demand for some of the Company's goods in winter), lower likelihood for the Company's customers to stock up on the goods at the end of the year due to the obligatory inventory counts, as well as lower activity in sectors using hand and power tools. TOYA S.A. counters seasonality mainly by expanding its product range.

5.3 External and internal factors crucial for the Company's development; the Company's development perspectives in 2015, taking into account the components of its market strategy

Macroeconomic situation

The Company is present in the markets in European countries, although the largest part of customers operate in Poland. Because of the link between the Polish economy with the European system and because of the extensive activities carried out, the global economic situation has an impact on the volume of purchases by Company's customers. The destabilization of the political situation in some of the local regions may temporarily reduce the Company's expansion in foreign markets and force it to look for new customers.

Eastern markets constitute one of the largest areas of the Company's operations. Recent geopolitical events strongly destabilized this region and had a significant adverse effect on local economies. This resulted in strong devaluation of local currencies in relation to EUR and USD which are settlement currencies used between the Company and its eastern customers. The Company did not incur any direct losses due to the above, however we can clearly see a lower customers' demand for imported goods. Further significant depreciation of local currencies as well as further weakening of the consumers' purchasing power resulting from the unstable economic situation will have an adverse impact on the Company's operating activities in this region. This will have impact on the Company's financial standing which is difficult to anticipate, as future economical and regulatory situation may differ from the Management Board's expectations. The Company's management is carefully monitoring the developments and adjusts its strategic assumptions to minimise the threats.

Due to the fact that the Company buys goods mainly from Asian manufacturers, the situation on this market associated with the current GDP growth of local countries also affects the financial standing of the Company. This is related both to the prices of purchased goods, as well as the terms of trade, the terms of order, as well as the logistics system between Asia and Europe.

The Company is a Polish entity, and most of its business activities are conducted in Poland. Therefore, the government's economic policies, the Polish tax system, unemployment rate and the decisions taken by the National Bank of Poland and the Monetary Policy Council are additional factors affecting the development of the Company.

Competition

The Polish market for distribution of industrial goods, which is the Company's field of operation, is relatively highly dispersed in spite of the presence of several market leaders. Entities currently competing with the Company can take additional steps to intensify their development through an aggressive pricing policy aimed at the current, target or potential customers. Such actions may impede and slow down further increase in market share which may have negative impact on the Company's financial standing. The Company shall be monitoring the market and its environment, taking measures in order to maintain and develop competitive advantage.

Changes in FX markets

The Company's strict link with foreign suppliers and settlements made primarily in USD make its financial results sensitive to changes in FX rates. The Company updates prices periodically as the market develops and thus margins can be subject to periodical fluctuations.

A part of the Company's sales revenue comes from export activity based on prices set in foreign currencies – USD and EUR – which, to some extent, protects the Company from adverse movements in exchange rates. However, due to the fact that the main currency used in trade with foreign customers is EUR, it is possible that in the future FX fluctuations may still have a negative impact on the Company's financial performance.

Interest rate movements

The Company makes use of external capital funding. An increase in interest rates could have a negative influence on the servicing costs of financing and could impair the Company's profitability, since TOYA S.A. has entered into loan agreements with variable interest rates in PLN.

In order to minimise this risk, the Company runs simulations of various scenarios in order to select optimal sources of financing, taking into consideration refinancing, roll-over of the existing positions and alternative financing.

Interpretation and application of legal regulations

Changes in legislation and diverse interpretations of the law impede the Company's operations. Changes in legislation, in particular in tax, customs, labour and social insurance law, may have negative consequences for the Company's activity. Frequent changes in the interpretation of the tax law and the lack of uniform practices of fiscal authorities and courts in the application of tax legislation are particularly burdensome. This may involve the risk of third-party claims and proceedings of various state authorities. Moreover, because of their complexity and inconsistent taxation practices, interpretations are often the subject of disputes with tax authorities. The Company exercises due care to ensure that these transactions are compliant with legislation – in particular with the tax law. In spite of that, the risk of third-party claims, possible disputes with tax authorities or proceedings of various state authorities cannot be ruled out. Such claims, disputes or proceedings, as well as cases when fiscal authorities or courts and the Company adopt different interpretations of tax regulations and different tax qualification of events and transactions in which TOYA S.A. participated, may have adverse impact on the Company and its financial performance.

However, it should be noted that the Company takes measures to mitigate the effects of changes in law. The Company uses external services of renowned law and tax firms, which facilitate its current operations.

The Company's development prospects for 2015

For a long time, the Company has been performing development activities aimed in different directions. They aim at strengthening the market position, searching for new attractive possibilities for expansion in the broadly understood sector of industrial goods. The most important actions are as follows:

- **Developing the export channel**
The Company has built its strong position in the export channel for many years. However, the lack of political stabilisation in the East of Europe, where the Company has several significant customers, may cause that strengthening the Company's position in that area will be delayed. However, the Company will closely monitor the developments and, if economic conditions are favourable, it will intensify its operations in this region. Until the political and economic situation in Eastern Europe improves, the Company will seek to strengthen cooperation with customers on the remaining markets.
- **Expanding the product offer**
The Company's sound financial result and its ongoing development would not be possible without the constant expansion of the product offer which already includes approx. 8,000 items. Every year, the Group introduces several hundred new products, expanding the product range and supplementing its offer. This consistently implemented policy is one of the most important elements of strengthening our competitive position on the market and emphasizes our image as a modern, robust supplier of technical solutions for a broad range of customers. The product development process is executed by the Product Development Centre supervised by Product Managers who possess broad knowledge of the product, techniques of shaping product image, know customers' customs and recognise the developing trends. The team adapts the offer to changing customer needs, continuously increasing their satisfaction, which will positively affect the financial results. Extension of the product offer will apply to all distribution channels, however the major beneficiary will be the Internet channel.

- Capital investments
The Company is still monitoring the market in search for an attractive acquisition target and in the case a project which gives the Company added value appears, the Company will pursue it.
- Supporting IT systems
The Company attaches great importance to the continuous development of IT systems, because it sees that it is a very important element in building a competitive advantage. The Company will implement the SAP CRM system, which is one of the most advanced solutions on the market. The system will be an excellent tool for supporting commercial departments, and its launch is planned for the 1st quarter of 2015.

6. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FINANCIAL RESULTS INDICATED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT AND EARLIER FORECASTS

The Management Board of TOYA S.A. did not publish financial result forecasts for 2014.

7. MAIN RISKS AND HAZARDS

7.1 Financial risks

The main financial risks include:

- FX risk,
- interest rate risk,
- liquidity risk.

The abovementioned financial risks and risk management are discussed in item 8.

7.2 Non-financial risks:

The main non-financial risks include:

- the risk of changes in the macroeconomic situation, especially changes in the GDP growth rate, inflation level, the situation in industrial, automotive, household and gardening, infrastructural and housing construction, construction and assembly segments, the level of investments in enterprises, interest rate policy, budget standing or the society's income situation,
- competition risk,
- risk associated with changes in legal regulations and taxation.

The above risks have been described in item 5.3.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 Financial instruments in the scope of the risk of price change, credit and liquidity risks

The purchase prices of goods sold by the Company fluctuate, in particular due to changing manufacturing costs of purchased items (incl. prices of raw materials) on the part of their manufacturers who are the Company's suppliers. Moreover, the purchase price of goods depends on the exchange rate of USD – the main settlements currency. The above factors affect the level of applied margins. In order to minimise the negative impact that fluctuations of goods purchase prices have on the financial result, the Company negotiates contracts with relatively high value and selects manufacturers who offer competitive prices and trade conditions. The Company does not use financial instruments hedging against the risk of changes in goods purchase prices as a result of FX rate fluctuations.

The customer credit risk is not material due to high dispersion of customers. The highest turnover volume is carried out with commercial chains with an established market position. Additionally, to reduce the risk of overdue receivables from customers, the Company periodically examines their creditworthiness and systematically monitors (internally and externally) due balances. Credit limits for individual counterparties are set by the Management Board. Customers who systematically miss payment deadlines are subject to an appropriate debt collection procedure and to restrictions in the purchase of goods from the Company. To minimise risk, the Company also concludes agreements to insure its receivables with one of the leading insurance institutions.

Due to the specific nature of its operations, the Company requires working capital to secure settlements with suppliers before receiving payments from customers of goods in exchange for advantageous purchase conditions. The necessary capital is provided, among other things, by concluding short-term loan agreements for the financing of current assets. In order to diversify its lenders, the Company uses services of several banks which have high credibility ratings. Interest rate on loans is based on WIBOR rate. The Company does not use instruments hedging against the risk of movements in interest rates.

The Company has good relationships with banks and has had no problems renewing its loans thus far. Therefore, the Management Board believes that the risk resulting from short term debt is not significant.

In the view of the Management Board, the Company's liquidity is secured for the foreseeable future. The Company pursues a rigorous liquidity risk management policy, which focuses on maintaining an adequate level of cash and securing the ability to use the credit facilities. The Company monitors the level of short-term liabilities and current assets, as well as current cash flows of the Company.

8.2 Objectives and methods of financial risk management

Due to strict link with foreign suppliers and settlements made primarily in USD, the Company is sensitive to changes in FX rates and hence requires increased expenditure on purchase of goods abroad. On the other hand, a part of the Company's sales revenue comes from export activity based on prices set in foreign currencies, mainly EUR, as a result of which the Company is partly subject to natural hedging. There is a risk, however, that future FX fluctuations may have a temporary negative effect on the Company's financial performance.

9. ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE ABILITY TO COVER LIABILITIES

31% of the Company's activity is financed from external capital. Loan agreements require the Company to maintain its capitalisation ratio at an agreed level throughout the lending period. If this requirement is not met, the bank has the right to terminate the agreements.

The Company enjoys very good relationships with banks and financial institutions and so far has had no problems renewing its loans on advantageous terms. The Company continues to maintain a high level of liquidity and pursues a conservative debt policy. That is why the Management Board considers the Company's ability to cover liabilities to be high.

At the moment, there are no events which may, according to the Management Board, have a negative effect on the Company's ability to cover its liabilities.

10. ASSESSMENT OF THE ABILITY TO CARRY OUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

In the opinion of the Management Board, there are no threats to the implementation of the Company's investment objectives. The activities planned for 2015 have been described in item 5.3. Apart from funds generated by its operations, the Company has secured external funding in the form of credit limits, pursuant to the agreements discussed in item 17.

11. MAIN COMMODITY GROUPS

11.1 Commodity groups

The Company offers a wide range of goods sold under its own brands:

- YATO (professional hand tools, gardening tools),
- POWER UP, STHOR, LUND (power tools),
- VOREL (hand workshop and construction tools),
- FLO (hand and fuel-powered gardening tools, gardening power tools),
- FALA (bathroom furnishings),
- TOYA GIFTS (advertising items).

TOYA S.A. is also the general distributor of the Italian brand GAV (pneumatic tools).



The Company's most recognisable and leading brand, which also generates the highest sales growth, is **YATO**. **Since 2012, YATO has had the largest share in the Company's sales.** It offers a wide range of professional hand and pneumatic tools intended for work in industrial and servicing conditions. YATO's products include both general-purpose and specialist tools.

The YATO brand sells primarily workshop, construction and gardening tools, such as spanners, sockets, impact sockets, torque wrenches and torque multipliers, screwdrivers and screwdriver bits, pliers and pipe wrenches, electrician tools, hammers, chisels, punches and axes, clamps, vices and supports, cutting and forming tools, hydraulic tools, fastening tools, construction tools, measuring tools, pneumatic tools, special automotive tools and equipment.

YATO products are made from high-quality steel alloys, using modern technologies of thermal and chemical treatment. YATO products combine innovative designs with ergonomics. The Company continuously improves the quality of its products and expands their range, launching several hundred new products each year. As a result, YATO enjoys good reputation in the market, both in terms of quality and offered prices.

Revenue from sales of YATO branded products accounted for 48% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 (46% in 2013).



VOREL is the brand which used to have the highest share in the sales of the Company's products for approx. 10 years. This brand's product range includes hand workshop and construction tools intended primarily for DIY enthusiasts and households. VOREL's product range includes, among other things, spanners, sockets, accessories and sets, screwdrivers and screwdriver bits, pliers and pipe wrenches, electrician tools, hammers, chisels, punches and axes, clamps and vices, cutting tools, hydraulic tools, fastening tools, construction tools, measuring tools, pneumatic tools, special automotive tools and equipment, power tools and accessories, welding equipment, safes, padlocks, locks, tool bags, boxes, trolleys, safety products, electric products, garden tools.

Revenue from sales of VOREL branded products accounted for 33% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 (36% in 2013).



FLO is a brand which includes a wide range of garden hand, electric and gasoline tools. Products offered under this brand are nearly all the tools required for gardening works, such as garden hand tools, electric garden tools, gasoline garden tools, gasoline and electric garden accessories as well as other garden accessories.

Revenue from sales of FLO branded products accounted for 6% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 (5% in 2013).



The product range of POWER UP brand covers power tools. Products under this brand are intended for workshops and demanding DIY enthusiasts. The range of POWER UP products includes, among other things: impact drills, rotary hammers, cordless tools, grinders, polishers, jigsaws, circular saws, planers, decoration tools, soldering guns, mortar mixers, stationary power tools, water pumps and electric pressure washers.

Revenue from sales of POWER UP branded products accounted for 3% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 (3% in 2013).



Under **FALA** brand, the Company sells bathroom fittings. The product range covers basic types of items, such as: faucets, bathroom and shower sets, shower hoses, pop-up wasters, shower heads, shower rails, bathroom scales, toilet seats and baby toilet seats as well as bathroom accessories.

Revenue from sales of FALA branded products accounted for 1% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 (2% in 2013).



Under the **STHOR** brand, the Company sells modern consumer power tools. The brand's product range is addressed to DIY enthusiasts and households which do not use tools professionally. The tools offered include: impact drills, cordless tools, rotary hammers, grinders, jigsaws, circular saws, planers, soldering guns and decoration tools.

Revenue from sales of STHOR branded products accounted for 3% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 and in 2013.



LUND is a brand established in mid-2010, under which the Company sells power tools useful in basic renovation, finishing and decoration works. LUND is a brand dedicated to DIY enthusiasts, for household and domestic workshop use. The product range of LUND includes: impact drills, cordless drills, angle grinders, multi-sanders, orbital sanders, polishers, jigsaws, circular saws, cutters, hot air guns and submersible pumps.

Revenue from sales of LUND branded products accounted for 1% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 and in 2013.



The latest brand, established in **2012**, under which the Company sells promotional and advertising items, is **TOYA GIFTs**. The promotional gadgets offer, dedicated to the advertisement market, includes tools, torches, watches, bags, pendants and many more. TOYA GIFTs articles are distributed by advertising agencies. These products do not have the producer's labelling, they are prepared for the printing of the customer's logo.

Revenue from sales of TOYA GIFTs branded products accounted for less than 1% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 and in 2013.

GAV is an Italian brand. TOYA S.A. is not its owner but the general distributor. Products under this brand include pneumatic tools used in modern automotive services. The brand is characterised by Italian style, innovativeness and high-quality manufacturing.

Revenue from sales of GAV branded products accounted for 1% of the revenue of TOYA S.A. in 2014 and in 2013.

11.2 Sales according to product groups

The most profitable brand is YATO. Every year, the Company records an increase in the sales volume of this brand on the domestic market, and since 2012, TOYA S.A. has achieved the highest revenue from the sale of YATO brand.

Revenue from sales in the TOYA S.A.'s core business, broken down by brand and its profitability for each financial year, are shown in the following tables:

The structure and volume of sales revenue from core (trading) operations of the Company, broken down by brand

Sales revenue	for 12 months ended 31 December			
	2014	%	2013	%
YATO	107,403	48%	96,014	46%
VOREL	73,888	33%	75,882	36%
FLO	12,965	6%	11,434	5%
STHOR	7,146	3%	6,060	3%
POWER UP	6,028	3%	6,999	3%
FALA	3,059	1%	3,428	2%
LUND	2,703	1%	2,713	1%
other	9,383	5%	8,463	4%
TOTAL	222,575		210,993	

The profitability of sales in core (trading) operations of the Company, broken down by brand

Sales profitability [%]	2014	2013
	YATO	36%
VOREL	31%	30%
FLO	29%	29%
STHOR	30%	26%
POWER UP	26%	20%
FALA	38%	29%
LUND	22%	15%
other	27%	24%
Average	33%	31%

12. MAIN SELLING MARKETS

12.1 Sales structure

The main distribution channels of TOYA S.A. are:

a) domestically:

- Wholesale market, i.e. distributors, wholesalers and stores,
- Retail networks,
- On-line store;

b) export.

The largest part of sales is generated by TOYA S.A. through the domestic wholesale distribution channel (43% share of the segment "Trading activity – the wholesale market" in sales revenue for 2014). The Company's distribution channel with the second highest share in sales is the segment "Trading activity – export". In 2014, its share in sales amounted to 35%. Distribution through retail chains on the domestic market has the lowest share in sales revenue, which in 2014 reached the level of 21%.

Abroad, the goods are launched through the subsidiaries Toya Romania S.A., and YATO Tools, as well as authorised distributors and representatives. Such diversified sales network provides access to a broad market, professional service as well as optimised availability of the entire range of products sold by the Company. Revenue of the Company, broken down by distribution channels, are shown in the tables below.

The structure and volume of sales revenue of the Company, broken down by segments which are distribution channels

Sales revenue of TOYA S.A.	for 12 months ended 31 December			
	2014		2013	
	PLN '000	%	PLN '000	%
Trading activity – the wholesale market	95,937	43%	83,954	40%
Trading activity – export	77,182	35%	78,719	37%
Trading activity – retail networks	47,440	21%	46,974	22%
Trading activity – other	2,016	1%	1,346	1%
Total	222,575		210,993	

12.1.1 Wholesale market – sales in Poland

TOYA S.A. has been present in Poland for more than 20 years. During this time, it has systematically strengthened its market position. The highest sales in Poland take place through traditional distribution channels, i.e. through distributors, wholesalers and stores. In 2014, TOYA S.A. cooperated with around a dozen authorised distributors. This network is constantly developing. The Company also cooperates with several dozen wholesale customers in all regions, meeting the rising demand for its products, in order to increase its margins and to promote its own brands. The Company employs a few dozen sales representatives – assistants of partners on the wholesale market – and is planning further development of this distribution channel.

The structure and volume of the Company's sales revenue on wholesale market in Poland

Sales revenue	for 12 months ended 31 December			
	2014		2013	
	PLN '000	%	PLN '000	%
Authorised distributors	73,646	77%	61,073	73%
Wholesalers and stores	22,291	23%	22,881	27%
Total	95,937		83,954	

12.1.2 Retail networks – sales in Poland

Domestic sale to retail networks constitutes approx. 21% of the Company's sales revenue. TOYA S.A. cooperates with more than 10 large networks in Poland. The Company sells industrial goods on the basis of its customers' orders for specific quantities of products to be delivered on specific dates. Upon acceptance, these orders give rise to typical contractual obligations. In this channel, the Company cooperates with customers with established market positions, reliable and financially transparent and with a sound payment history. One exception in 2013 was the company Nomi S.A. which is one of the most important network customers. At the request of that company, on 11 December 2013, the District Court in Kielce issued a decision on the bankruptcy of NOMI S.A. and indicated that the bankruptcy proceedings will be open to arrangements. At the same time, the Court decided to leave the administration of the assets to the bankrupt and set a deadline for submitting claims for 2 months from the date of announcement, i.e. to 21 March 2014. In March 2014, the Company submitted the required documents to the court. The Company, on the basis of its best knowledge as at the date of preparation of the report, created a write-down for that event on the receivables of that entity in the amount of PLN 90 thousand. This write-down is subject to change, in particular, if the arrangement is not approved by the Court.

12.1.3 The Company's export sales and foreign activity**Export sales – TOYA S.A.**

For many years, the Company has operated on international markets, focusing primarily on Central, Southern and Eastern Europe – on Romanian, Moldavian, Hungarian, Czech, German, Italian, Balkan and Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and Lithuanian markets.

The structure and volume of revenue from the Company's export sales, broken down by countries.

Sales revenue	for 12 months ended 31 December			
	2014		2013	
	PLN '000	%	PLN '000	%
Russia	14,120	18%	18,449	23%
Baltic countries	11,492	15%	11,484	15%
Romania	9,372	12%	10,404	13%
Germany	7,416	10%	7,094	9%
Ukraine	6,958	9%	9,049	11%
Belarus	6,340	8%	4,378	6%
Czech Republic	6,006	8%	5,358	7%
Hungary	5,391	7%	4,839	6%
the Balkans	3,078	4%	2,140	3%
Moldova	1,429	2%	1,737	2%
Spain	1,055	1%	558	1%
Italy	572	1%	839	1%
Other	3,953	5%	2,390	3%
Total	77,182		78,719	

12.1.4 On-line store – sales in Poland

In 2014, TOYA S.A. continued to develop the www.toya24.pl on-line store. As this store has not been operating for long, the share of this distribution channel in the Company's sales is not significant yet. The Company plans dynamic development of that distribution channel in the nearest future.

12.2 Suppliers

The network of suppliers the Company cooperates with is highly diversified. For many years, the Company has cooperated with more than 100 foreign and more than 70 domestic suppliers, which allowed it to establish durable business contacts. This broad range of suppliers ensures high independence and even enables strengthening of the Company's negotiating position. This position is additionally improved by the presence of the subsidiary Yato Tools, thanks to higher confidence of Asian manufacturers in a local partner as well as larger volumes of orders. The Company usually signs short-term agreements on delivery of specific products or places one-off orders for products, which ensures flexibility in negotiations and allows the Company to tailor the product offer to the changing customer expectations.

Purchases made through a subsidiary, Yato Tools, account for 22% of all purchases.

13. CONCLUDED AGREEMENTS IMPORTANT TO THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

The criterion for recognising agreements as important adopted by the Company is agreement value exceeding 10% of TOYA S.A. equity.

According to this criterion, in 2014 the Company only concluded annexes to agreements with banks which were presented in item 17.

TOYA S.A.

Directors' report on the Company's operations for 12 months ended 31 December 2014

The table below includes the Parent Company's insurance policies:

No	Insurance period	Insurer	Object of insurance	Total sum insured
1.	1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015	Generali T.U. S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw / Ergo HESTIA S.A. Branch in Wrocław, with its registered office in Sopot	Insurance against all risks of physical loss or damage of property	PLN 118 million
2.	18 August 2014 – 17 August 2017	ERGO HESTIA S.A. with its registered office in Sopot	Motor insurance of the vehicle fleet	The market value of the vehicles (according to Info Export)
3.	1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015	Generali T.U. S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw / Ergo HESTIA S.A. Branch in Wrocław, with its registered office in Sopot	Civil liability insurance due to owned property and conducted activity	PLN 2 million
4.	20 September 2014 – 19 September 2015	TUIR Allianz S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	Civil liability insurance of members of companies' bodies	PLN 20 million
5.	1 May 2014 – 31 May 2015	TU Euler Hermes S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	Insurance of the trade credit risk on certain agreements	a maximum of 40 times the contribution paid for a given insurance year
6.	1 March 2014 – 28 February 2015	AIG Europe Limited sp. z o.o. Branch in Poland with its registered office in Warsaw	Insurance of property in CARGO transport	Liability limit per 1 vehicle: USD 350,000 (road transport) USD 2,000,000 (maritime transport)

14. THE ENTITY AUDITING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The entity authorised to audit and review individual and consolidated statements is PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o. with its registered office in Warsaw, Al. Armii Ludowej 14, 00-638 Warsaw.

The agreement on audit and review was concluded on 9 July 2014, and it covers semi-annual review and annual review of the individual and consolidated financial statements for 2014.

Remuneration of the entity authorised to conduct the audit is presented below (in PLN '000)

	2014	2013
Audit of annual financial statements (individual and consolidated)	110	120
Review of semi-annual financial statements	50	60
TOTAL	160	180

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related entities are entered into on the arm's length basis in the course of the Company's day-to-day operations. These transactions have been presented in note 30 to the financial statements.

In 2014, TOYA S.A. did not conclude any transactions with related entities which were atypical or divergent from the arm's length basis, whose character and terms did not follow from the current operations and whose value exceeded the PLN equivalent of EUR 500 thousand.

16. DISPUTES

As at 31 December 2014, the total value of the proceedings pending before courts, authorities responsible for arbitration and public administration bodies, concerning receivables and liabilities of the Company, did not amount to at least 10% of the equity of TOYA S.A.

17. EXTENDED LOANS AND BORROWINGS

The list of bank loans has been presented in a table on the subsequent page.

TOYA S.A.

Directors' report on the Company's operations for 12 months ended 31 December 2014

Object and value of agreement	Bank name	Loan amount as per agreement as at 31 December 2014	Amount outstanding as at 31 December 2014	Amount outstanding as at 31 December 2013	Current interest rate	Date of expiry	Post-balance-sheet events
1. Debt limit facility agreement No CRD/L/11381/02 of 2 October 2002 (with the option to be used in PLN, USD and EUR)	Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	25,000	10,462	1,171	WIBOR 1M + bank's margin EURIBOR/LIBOR 1M + bank's margin	5 March 2015	Extension of the agreement until 7 March 2016
2. Overdraft facility agreement No BDK/KR-RB/000054601/0641/10 of 22 December 2010	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	25,000	11,554	1,704	WIBOR 1M + bank's margin	19 December 2015	-
3. Multi-purpose credit line agreement No WAR/4060/12/102/CB of 26 September 2012	BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw	30,000	10,454	1,077	WIBOR 3M + bank's margin	21 September 2015	-
Total liabilities, of which:		80,000	32,470	3,952			
– short-term portion		80,000	32,470	3,952			
– long-term portion		-	-	-			

18. EXTENDED LOANS AND BORROWINGS

In 2014, the Company did not extend any borrowings or loans.

19. GUARANTEES AND SURETIES GRANTED. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

As at 31 December 2014, the Company had the following guarantees:

No	Counterparty	Type of guarantee	Subject matter and value	Date of expiry
1	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	Guarantee of payment for the lease of warehouses in Nadarzyn	Bank guarantee of EUR 233,885	28 February 2015 (*)

(*) after the end of the financial year, the guarantee was extended until 28 February 2016, for the amount of EUR 231,163.

On 29 November 2012, TOYA S.A. and TOYA Development Sp. z o.o. Spółka Komandytowa (hereinafter: Toya Development) concluded an agreement concerning a legal defect of the real property which was contributed in kind on 6 April 2011 pursuant to Resolution No 1 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOYA Development by TOYA S.A., which at that time was the company's general partner. The real property in question comprises land with the expenditure incurred thereon. The contributed real property had a legal defect, i.e. on 6 April 2011 TOYA S.A. was not its owner since, pursuant to a decision of the Head of Wisznia Mała Municipality of 7 May 2007, this plot of land became the property of Trzebnicki Powiat on 8 June 2007. TOYA S.A. is entitled to pursue claims against Trzebnicki Powiat due to expropriation of the abovementioned real property and the expenditure incurred thereon. Had the legal defect of the in-kind contribution not existed and had the transfer of ownership of the real property been effective, TOYA Development would be entitled to the claims of TOYA S.A. Thus, by way of compensation for the damage resulting from the property's legal defect, TOYA S.A. has undertaken to pay TOYA Development compensation equal to the compensation obtained from the Trzebnicki Powiat. The right to compensation will arise provided that TOYA S.A. receives compensation from the Trzebnicki Powiat and in the amount obtained from the Trzebnicki Powiat. As at 31 December 2014, the contingent liability includes compensation due to the incurred expenditure, whose revaluated value is estimated at net PLN 2.5 million. At the same time, as at 31 December 2014, the Group has contingent assets due to compensation for the incurred expenditure from the Trzebnicki Powiat in the same amount, i.e. approx. net of PLN 2.5 million. On 24 January 2014, TOYA S.A. filed a lawsuit in the Regional Court in Wrocław against the Trzebnicki Powiat for the repayment of the disputed amount. Until the date of approval of these statements, 2 hearings were held. Next hearing was planned for June 2015.

On 1 January 2015, Toya Development Sp. z o.o. Spółka Komandytowa was put into liquidation.

20. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

20.1 Annex to a significant agreement

On 19 February 2015, TOYA S.A. and Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Warsaw concluded Annex to the Debt Limit Facility Agreement No CRD/L/11381/02 of 2 October 2002. On the basis of the annex, the agreement was extended until 7 March 2016.

21. STATEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES**21.1 The set of principles of corporate governance to which the Company is subject and the location where the text of the principles is publicly available**

The Company adopted the principles of corporate governance set out in the document entitled "Good Practices of Companies Listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange", the content of which is available at the website www.corp-gov.gpw.pl.

This statement concerning application of the principles of corporate governance included in the Annual Report for the financial year 2014 refers to the principles of corporate governance applicable from 1 January 2013.

21.2 The scope in which the Company departed from the provisions of the set of principles of corporate governance, indication of these provisions and explanation of the reasons for this departure

In 2014, the Company observed the principles of corporate governance specified in the document entitled "Good Practices of Companies Listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange", except for the principles listed below.

A. With regard to recommendations concerning the best practices for listed companies:

- Enable on-line broadcasts of General Shareholders' Meetings over the Internet, record General Shareholders' Meetings and publish the recordings on the company website
- In 2014, the Company did not broadcast General Shareholders' Meetings over the Internet. In the opinion of the Management Board, non-compliance with the principle to this extent does not pose a risk, since the Company publishes news in the form of current reports and makes available on its website all the legally required information and documents, thus enabling the investors to become familiar with the matters discussed during the General Shareholders' Meeting. Due to the shareholding structure, this solution would result in costs disproportionate to the effects. The Company will consider fulfilling this recommendation in the future.
- The Company should have a remuneration policy in place, as well as rules for defining the policy. The remuneration policy should in particular define the form, structure and level of remuneration of members of supervisory and management bodies. In determining the remuneration policy for members of supervisory and management bodies, the European Commission Recommendation of 14 December 2004 should apply, fostering an appropriate regime for the remuneration of directors of listed companies (2004/913/EC), supplemented by the European Commission Recommendation of 30 April 2009 (2009/385/EC).
- This principle was not observed with regard to remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board. According to the Articles of Association, remuneration of Management Board Members is determined by the Supervisory Board. The Company has no documents specifying the principles of shaping the remuneration policy. The amount of remuneration of the Company's bodies is presented in annual reports.
- The WSE recommends to public companies and their shareholders that they ensure a balanced proportion of women and men in management and supervisory functions in companies, thus reinforcing the creativity and innovation of the companies' economic business.
- In the opinion of the Company's Management Board, the main criterion for electing members of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board is the candidate's experience and competencies for the applied position.

- According to the Best Practices II item 2a, the Company publishes information about the proportion of women and men in the Management Board and the Supervisory Board in separate years on its website.

B. With regard to good practices applied by management boards of listed companies:

- The Company operates a corporate website and, apart from information required by law, places on it:
 - 9a) the record of the proceedings of the general meeting, in the form of audio or video,
- In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Commercial Partnerships and Companies, the general meeting takes place in the presence of a notary public who prepares minutes from the proceedings. In the view of the Company, it is a sufficient way of recording the proceedings of the general meeting. The binding provisions of law sufficiently regulate the performance of information requirements of public companies in the scope of the transparency of matters under proceedings of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The information was announced in the current report regarding the non-observance of the abovementioned principle of corporate governance dated 4 June 2013.
- The Company ensures operation of its website, also in English, at least in the scope indicated in part II item 1.
- TOYA S.A. is gradually implementing its website, also its English version – in the scope indicated in part 2 item 1.

C. With regard to good practices implemented by the shareholders

- The Company should enable its shareholders to participate in the general meeting using electronic means of communication in the following manner:
 - 1) real-time transmission of the general meeting,
 - 2) two-way real-time communication which allows the shareholders to speak during the general meeting while being present at a location other than the location of the meeting,
 - 3) exercising the voting right during the general meeting, in person or through a proxy.
- The Company did not implement these principles in 2014. TOYA S.A. is considering gradual implementation of appropriate corporate mechanisms, in particular additional organisational and technical means, allowing for application of the principles of corporate governance in the abovementioned scope.

21.3 Description of basic features of internal control and risk management systems applied in the Company with respect to the process of preparing the financial statements

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for the internal control system in the Company and its effectiveness in the process of preparing consolidated financial statements and periodical reports developed and published in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 19 February 2009 on current and periodical information submitted by issuers of securities and on conditions for deeming as equivalent the information required under the provisions of the law of a non-member state (Journal of Laws No 33, item 259). The Company applies internal control systems with regard to accounting and financial reporting to ensure reliable and transparent presentation of its financial and assets standing. The Company has documentation describing the adopted accounting principles, specifying the methods of assets and liabilities valuation and determination of the financial result, as well as the manner of keeping the books of account and the system for protection of data and data collections. The adopted accounting principles are applied on a continuous basis by ensuring comparability of financial

statements while using the rule of going concern and prudent valuation. The Company's consolidated financial statements are audited by authorised entities selected by way of resolution of the Supervisory Board. The statements are published in accordance with the applicable provisions of the law.

The books of account are kept by the Company and its subsidiaries in the SAP R3 IT system. Access to information resources of the IT system is restricted by appropriate rights of authorised employees solely in the scope of their duties.

The Financial Director supervises the process of preparing the Company's financial statements and periodical reports from the subject-matter point of view.

Organising work related to preparing annual and semi-annual financial statements is the competence of the accounting and control department.

After its approval by the Financial Director and before its publication, the financial statements are verified by the Company's Management Board and Supervisory Board.

21.4 Shareholders who hold, directly or indirectly, major blocks of shares, the number of shares held by such entities, their percentage share in the share capital, the number of votes resulting from them and their percentage share in the total number of votes at the general meeting.

The table below presents the ownership structure and percentage stakes held in the Company as at 31 December 2014:

Name	Status	Series of shares	Number of shares	Type of shares	Par value per share (PLN)	Par value of the shares (PLN)	Structure (%)
Jan Szmidt	natural person	A	28,170,647	ordinary, bearer	0.1	2,817,064.70	36.5%
Tomasz Koprowski	natural person	A	14,771,208	ordinary, bearer	0.1	1,477,120.80	18.9%
Romuald Szałagan	natural person	A	10,938,874	ordinary, bearer	0.1	1,093,887.40	14%
Generali OFE (*)	legal person	C	5,001,147	ordinary, bearer	0.1	500,114.7	6.4%
Piotr Wojciechowski	natural person	B	5,044,878	ordinary, bearer	0.1	504,487.80	6.46%
Others — share below 5%	not applicable	C, D, E, F, G, H	14,220,190	ordinary, bearer	0.1	1,422,019.00	17.74%
TOTAL:			78,146,944			7,814,694.40	100%

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2013, i.e. 11 July 2014

21.5 Holders of any securities which provide special control rights

All shares in the Company are ordinary bearer shares. Apart from shares, the Company did not issue any other securities.

21.6 Restrictions regarding the exercise of voting rights

Shares in the Company do not involve any restrictions with respect to exercising voting rights. Pursuant to the Articles of Association of TOYA S.A., each share carries one vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

21.7 Limitations in transferring the ownership right to the issuer's securities

In 2014, there were no such limitations.

21.8 Description of principles concerning appointment and dismissal of managers and their entitlements, in particular the right to decide on issuance or redemption of shares

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, the Management Board comprises of one to seven members, including the President of the Management Board and, in the case of a Management Board comprising of several members, the Vice-President of the Management Board. The number of Management Board members for a given term is specified by the Supervisory Board. Members of the Management Board are appointed for a joint, three-year term of office, while mandates of the Management Board members expire no later than on the day of the General Shareholders' Meeting which approves the financial statements for the last full financial year of the term of office.

Members of the Management Board of TOYA S.A. are appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board. Members of the Management Board can be dismissed at any time, without detriment to their claims from the work relationship or a different legal relationship which is the basis for holding the office of a Management Board Member.

The Management Board's competencies relate to all matters of the Company not restricted to the competencies of the General Shareholders' Meeting or the Supervisory Board.

The Management Board operates on the basis of the Regulations approved by the Supervisory Board, as specified in the Articles of Association of TOYA S.A. The Regulations also specify detailed competencies of the Management Board. The Management Board handles the affairs of the Company, manages its assets and represents the Company before third parties.

The following corporate documents, including a description of principles concerning appointment and dismissal of managers and their entitlements, in particular the right to decide on issuance or redemption of shares, are available on the website www.yato.pl in the Investor Relations tab.

- Articles of Association of TOYA S.A.
- Regulations of the Management Board
- Regulations of the Supervisory Board
- Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting

21.9 Principles of introducing amendments to the articles of association

Amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company are introduced in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Code. The resolutions amending the Company's Articles of Association on the increase of the shareholders' benefits or limiting the rights granted to individual shareholders require the consent of all affected shareholders.

21.10 The functioning of the General Shareholders' Meeting, its basic entitlements, the rights of shareholders and the manner of exercising these rights and entitlements

The General Shareholders' Meetings of TOYA S.A. (the Company) take place in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Code, the Articles of Association of the Company as well as provisions of the Regulations, while taking into account other generally applicable provisions of law. The General Shareholders' Meetings may be ordinary or extraordinary. Ordinary General Shareholders' Meetings is convened by the Company's Management Board and should take place within 6 months of the end of each financial year. Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings is convened by the Management Board on its own initiative or at a written request of the Supervisory Board or at the request of shareholders representing at least 1/20 of the share capital submitted to the Management Board in writing or in electronic form. The request for convening the Meeting should determine issues to be discussed or it should include a draft of resolution concerning

proposed agenda. Convening the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting at the request of the Supervisory Board should take place within two weeks from the date of submission of the request.

The Supervisory Board convenes the General Shareholder's Meeting:

- a) if the Company's Management Board failed to convene the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting within the prescribed period,
- b) if, despite the submission of a request by the Supervisory Board, the Company's Management Board failed to convene the General Shareholders' Meeting in time, or
- c) whenever it deems such meeting necessary.

An Extraordinary General Shareholder's Meeting may be convened by shareholders representing at least half of the Company's share capital or at least half of the total number of votes in the Company. If this is the case, the shareholders appoint the chairman of the Meeting. The Management Board is required to immediately announce the convening of the General Meeting in the manner provided for by the provisions of law. Shareholders can participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting and exercise the voting right in person or through a proxy. Shareholders may participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting using electronic means of communication, on conditions specified in detail by the Management Board.

The General Meeting may adopt resolutions regardless of the number of shareholders present at the meeting or the represented shares, unless otherwise provided in the provisions of law.

Resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are adopted by an absolute majority of votes, unless the provisions of law or these Articles of Association provide otherwise. Resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are adopted by the majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ votes cast with respect to the following issues:

- a) amendments to the Articles of Association, including issue of new shares,
- b) issue of convertible bonds or bonds with pre-emptive rights to acquire shares,
- c) merger of the Company with another company,
- d) decrease of the share capital,
- e) redemption of shares,
- f) disposal of the Company's enterprise or its organised part,
- g) dissolution of the Company.

The resolutions amending the Company's Articles of Association on the increase of the shareholders' benefits or limiting the rights granted to individual shareholders require the consent of all affected shareholders.

Resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are binding upon all bodies of the Company, as well as all shareholders, including shareholders which are not present on the General Shareholder's Meeting.

The competences of the General Meeting of Shareholders include adopting resolutions concerning the following issues:

- a) considering and approving the Management Board and Supervisory Board's report and the financial statements,
- b) adopting a resolution on the division of profits or covering of losses,
- c) discharging members of the Company's governing bodies from liability in the performance of their duties,
- d) taking all decisions concerning claims for the remedy of damage caused in incorporating the Company or in carrying out management or supervision,
- e) disposing of or leasing the Company's business or an organised part thereof and establishing a limited right in rem thereon,
- f) acquisition of own shares,
- g) issue of convertible bonds or bonds with pre-emptive rights to acquire shares,
- h) amendment to the Company's Articles of Association, including concerning a share capital increase or decrease,
- i) merger of the Company or transformation of the Company,
- j) dissolution and liquidation of the Company,
- k) determination of remuneration of the Supervisory Board members,
- l) appointment and dismissal of the Supervisory Board members,

- m) creation and liquidation of special funds,
- n) approval of the regulations of the Supervisory Board,
- o) redemption of shares.

Acquisition and disposal of real property, right of perpetual usufruct or share in a real property by the Company does not require a consent of the General Shareholder's Meeting.

The General Shareholders' Meeting is opened by the President of the Supervisory Board or, if they are absent, the Vice-President of the Supervisory Board or a person appointed by the President or the Vice-President of the Supervisory Board, respectively. After that the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting is elected from among the persons entitled to vote. The General Shareholders' Meeting adopts its regulations.

Subject to cases specified in the Commercial Companies Code, if the General Shareholders' Meeting was convened correctly, it is valid and capable of adopting resolutions regardless of the number of shareholders or number of shares represented at the meeting, unless otherwise provided in the provisions of law. The General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company is convened by an announcement published on the Company's website and in a manner specified for transmitting current information, according to generally applicable regulations. The announcement should be made at least twenty six days before the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The announcement about the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company should include at least:

- 1) the date, time and place of the General Shareholders' Meeting as well as a detailed agenda,
- 2) a precise description of procedures regarding participation in the General Meeting and executing the voting right, in particular information about:
 - a) the shareholder's right to demand specific issues to be included in the agenda,
 - b) the shareholder's right to submit draft resolutions regarding issues on the General Shareholders' Meeting's agenda or issues which are to be included in the agenda before the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting,
 - c) the shareholder's right to submit draft resolutions regarding issues on the General Shareholders' Meeting's agenda during the General Shareholders' Meeting,
 - d) the manner of exercising the voting right via proxy, including, in particular, information about forms used in voting through a proxy and the manner of notifying the Company about appointment of a proxy using electronic means of communication,
 - e) the possibility and the manner of participating in the General Shareholders' Meeting using electronic means of communication,
 - f) the manner of voicing opinions during the General Shareholders' Meeting, using electronic means of communication,
 - g) the manner of exercising the voting right by correspondence or using electronic means of communication,
- 3) the date of registration of participation in the General Shareholders' Meeting,
- 4) information that the right to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting only applies to persons who are shareholders of the Company on the date of registering their participation in the General Shareholders' Meeting,
- 5) information on where and how the person entitled to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting can obtain the full text of documentation to be presented to the General Shareholders' Meeting as well as draft resolutions,
- 6) address of the website on which information concerning the General Shareholders' Meeting will be made available.

The right to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company applies exclusively to persons who are shareholders of the Company sixteen days before the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting (the date of registering participation in the General Shareholders' Meeting). The shareholder or their proxy are hereinafter also referred to as the Participants of the General Shareholders' Meeting (the Participant or Participants). The General Shareholders' Meeting can be attended by shareholders who submitted, to the entity keeping the securities account, a request for issue of a registered certificate of the right to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting no earlier than after the announcement on the General Shareholders' Meeting being convened and no later than on the first business day following the date of registration for the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Company determines the list of shareholders entitled to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting on the basis of the list prepared by the entity maintaining the depository of

securities, in accordance with the provisions on trade in financial instruments, submitted to the Company no later than a week before the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Shareholders can participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting and exercise the voting right in person or through a proxy. The power of attorney should be made in writing or in electronic form.

Upon arrival at the General Shareholders' Meeting, each shareholder on the list of shareholders entitled to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting reports their attendance (at the shareholder registration point) to the shareholder service team and is entered onto the attendance list. Preparing the attendance list of the General Meeting Participants involves the following tasks:

- 1) verification of identity of the shareholder or their proxy (if the shareholder is represented by a proxy, this fact must be indicated on the attendance list),
- 2) providing the number of shares held by the reporting Participant,
- 3) specifying the number of votes to which the reporting Participant is entitled,
- 4) the Participant placing a signature on the attendance list,
- 5) issuing a voting card, voting instructions and other materials for the meeting to the Participant.

The attendance list is signed by the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting (the Chairperson) immediately after their election. The Chairperson is competent for resolving complaints regarding this list. The attendance list is made available to the Participants of the General Shareholders' Meeting throughout the time of the meeting and is updated on a current basis.

Upon the request of shareholders holding a tenth of the share capital represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting, the attendance list will be verified by a commission appointed for this purpose, comprising at least three persons, including one chosen by the applicants. If the commission issues a decision disadvantageous to a certain person, that person can appeal to the General Shareholders' Meeting, which resolves the issue by voting. If a Participant leaves the room during the General Meeting, the Chairperson will correct the attendance list, making note of the time when the Participant left the room, and recalculate the number of votes and the percentage of represented share capital. After doing calculations, the Chairperson declares whether the General Meeting has the required quorum and the majority of votes required to adopt resolutions, in particular if votes are planned on resolutions which require the qualified majority of votes.

If a Participant entitled to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting is late, they should be allowed to attend the meeting. In such a case, the Chairperson orders a correction of the attendance list, marking the arrival time of the delayed Participant and the item of the agenda starting from which this person participates in the General Shareholders' Meeting, and once again calculates the number of votes and quorum represented since the arrival of the latecomer.

Members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting in composition which allows them to provide factual answers to questions asked during the General Shareholders' Meeting. If attendance of any of the participants of these bodies is impossible for important reasons, the participants of the General Meeting are informed about these reasons.

Members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Company taking part in the General Meeting should, within their competences and to the extent necessary to resolve issues on the agenda, provide the Participants with explanations and information concerning the Company, subject to restrictions following from the applicable regulations. In cases which require detailed, specialist knowledge of a given discipline, a Member of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board can appoint a person from among the employees of the Company who will provide such information or explanations. The registered auditor conducting the audit of the Company's financial statements is invited to the General Shareholders' Meeting, in particular if the agenda includes an item of the Company's financial matters. The General Shareholders' Meeting can be transmitted via the Internet. Information about public transmission of the meeting will be published on the Company's website right before the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The General Shareholders' Meeting is opened by the President of the Supervisory Board or, if they are absent, the Vice-President of the Supervisory Board or a person appointed by the President or the Vice-President of the Supervisory Board, respectively. The person opening the meeting orders and conducts the election of the

Chairperson from among the persons entitled to vote. Until the abovementioned elections, the person opening the General Shareholders' Meeting has the Chairperson's rights.

Every Participant of the General Shareholders' Meeting is entitled to run for the Chairperson as well as to present one candidature for this post. The candidate is entered on the list of candidates after stating that they accept the candidature. The Chairperson of the General Meeting is elected in a secret ballot. The person opening the General Meeting supervises the correct course of the ballot and announces its results.

The Chairperson ensures smooth course of the meeting and observance of the rights and interests of all shareholders. The Chairperson should counter, in particular, abuse of Participants' rights, and ensure that the rights of minority shareholders are respected. The Chairperson should not resign from their function without material reasons and neither can they, without justified causes, delay the signature of the minutes of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Duties and rights of the Chairperson of the General Meeting, apart from those listed in the Regulations of the General Meeting, include in particular:

- 1) declaring correctness of the manner in which the General Meeting was convened and the ability to adopt resolutions,
- 2) presenting the announced agenda of the General Meeting,
- 3) giving floor and removing it from a Participant who voices their opinion clearly off-topic or violates the principles of decent behaviour with their speech,
- 4) ordering ballots, supervising their correct course and announcing their results,
- 5) removing persons who are not entitled to participate in the General Shareholders' Meeting or who interrupt the meeting from the room,
- 6) ordering breaks in meetings, subject to the provisions of Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting,
- 7) resolving doubts concerning regulations, if needed after obtaining the opinions of persons listed in the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting,
- 8) concluding the General Shareholders' Meeting after the meeting agenda has been exhausted.

The Chairperson is entitled to appoint a Secretariat of the General meeting (the Secretariat) comprising 1-3 persons for cooperation with the Chairperson during the General Meeting. The Chairperson of the General Meeting is entitled to consult a notary public, lawyers and other independent consultants appointed by the Management Board of the Company to service the General Meeting. The Chairperson informs the attendants about the presence of the abovementioned persons at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Every Participant of the General Shareholders' Meeting is entitled to submit a motion regarding formal issues. Motions regarding formal issues are motions regarding the manner of holding the meeting and voting, in particular motions for:

- 1) postponement or closure of discussion,
- 2) breaks in the meeting,
- 3) the voting order of motions submitted under a given item of the agenda,
- 4) closure of the list of candidates upon elections.

Subject to paragraph 5 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting, motions regarding formal issues are resolved by the Chairperson and if any Participant objects to their decision – by voting.

The Chairperson may order a short break in the meeting, in particular in order to allow:

- 1) formulation of conclusions,
- 2) agreement upon the Participants' positions,
- 3) obtaining opinions of persons referred to in § 6 paragraph 5 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting,
- 4) the Management Board and the Supervisory Board to assume their positions,
- 5) handling other cases which require such breaks, in particular if the General Meeting lasts longer than 2 hours.

The ordered breaks cannot be aimed at preventing users from exercising their rights. Should a break in the meeting cause postponement of the General Meeting at least until the following day, the General Meeting must adopt the relevant resolution with at least 2/3 of votes. In total, such breaks cannot be longer than 30 days.

Subject to the provisions of § 8 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting, every Participant should voice their opinion only on matters covered by the adopted agenda which are currently being considered, in particular by asking questions to the representatives of the Company. Motions concerning draft resolutions or amendment thereof should be submitted, along with their justification, in writing to the Secretariat, or in the case of lack thereof, to the Chairperson. When taking the floor or submitting a motion, the Participant should provide their full name and, if they are not applying on their own behalf, also details of the shareholder they are representing.

The Chairperson gives the floor to Participants according to the order of applications and for the purpose of retorts – after the list of persons speaking on a given issue on the agenda is exhausted. The Chairperson can give the floor to the members of the Company's Supervisory Board and Management Board out of turn. The Chairperson can limit the speaking time of a Participant of the General Shareholders' Meeting if the number of Participants who intend to take part in the discussion is so large that lack of time limits for their speeches could, taking into account the agenda, render impossible conducting the General Shareholders' Meeting efficiently. Restriction of the speaking time cannot cause a restriction in the shareholders' rights. The Participant can also voice their opinion by submitting a written statement, question or motion. After the list of speakers has been exhausted, the Chairperson informs the General Shareholders' Meeting about the content of such statements and organises explanations and, if needed, puts the submitted motions to vote. If there are doubts regarding the motion under vote, before voting, the Participant can ask the Chairperson to read the motion out. The Participant of the General Shareholders' Meeting who demanded an objection to be recorded in the minutes after the General Shareholders' Meeting adopted a resolution against which they had voted can briefly motivate the objection.

Questions asked in relation with the General Shareholders' Meeting along with answers are published by the Company on its website, immediately after the end of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Resolutions cannot be adopted with respect to issues not covered by the agenda unless the entire share capital is represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting and none of the attendants object to adoption of the resolution. The General Shareholders' Meeting can adopt, at any time, a resolution on convening an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, resolutions regarding the announced agenda and resolutions of organisational nature, which include:

- 1) a resolution on changing the order of individual discussed items on the agenda,
- 2) a resolution on removing individual issues from the agenda,
- 3) a resolution on the method of voting,
- 4) a resolution on breaks in the meeting.

A motion for a resolution on removing a specific issue from the agenda should be motivated. A matter whose consideration is obligatory pursuant to applicable regulations cannot be removed from the agenda.

A resolution is deemed adopted if its adoption was voted for by shareholders representing the majority of votes required according to the provisions of the Commercial Companies Code or the Articles of Association. If amendments were suggested for a draft resolution, these suggestions, subject to § 8 paragraph 2 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting, are put to vote in the order determined by the Chairperson and subsequently, a vote is held on the entire draft resolution, together with adopted improvements.

The Chairperson orders a secret ballot for elections and in the case of motions for dismissal of members of the Company's bodies, for holding them liable as well as in the case of personnel issues. The Chairperson also orders a secret ballot on other issues upon request of at least one Participant, except for votes on motions relating to formal issues. Voting and counting votes are assisted by a company which counts votes using a computer technique or in a different manner, specified in the voting instruction submitted by the Chairperson.

The Supervisory Board comprises between five and seven members appointed for a joint term of office in a manner specified in the Company's Articles of Association. The number of members of the Supervisory Board for a given term is determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The principles below apply to appointment of members of the Supervisory Board by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

A candidate for an independent member of the Supervisory Board submits their agreement to be appointed member of the supervisory board and a curriculum vitae, as well as a written declaration of meeting the independence criteria referred to in the Company's Articles of Association. Every Participant of the General Meeting is entitled to put forward candidatures for a member of the Supervisory Board. The candidature put forward is accompanied by a justification and a short curriculum vitae of the candidate, which covers in particular their education and hitherto work experience.

The candidate put forward is added to the list of candidates after declaring acceptance of the candidature and compliance with the criteria, adopted by the Company, necessary to be recognised as an independent member of the Supervisory Board, as well as submitting other declarations, if any, required by generally applicable provisions. A candidate who is absent at the General Shareholders' Meeting is entered onto the list of candidates after the person who proposes them presents:

- 1) the candidate's written agreement along with a declaration of compliance with the independence requirements, or
- 2) a written declaration concerning the candidate being put forth with respect to consent to candidature and compliance with the independence criteria and
- 3) the candidate's other declarations required by the provisions of the law, submitted in the appropriate form.

Upon the request of the Chairperson or another Participant, the list of candidates for the Supervisory Board can be closed by the Chairperson if the number of elected candidates is at least equal to the number of posts to be appointed in the Supervisory Board. The list of proposed candidates for members of the Supervisory Board is prepared in alphabetic order by the Secretariat of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Voting for the members of the Supervisory Board takes place separately for each candidate, in a secret ballot, according to absolute majority of votes. A vote cast for a number of candidates exceeding the number of mandate posts is invalid. The Supervisory Board comprises candidates who obtained the largest number and the absolute majority of votes; if there is an equal number of votes for the last mandate post, another vote is held for these candidates, with the above principles applying respectively. The provisions of this section also apply if the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting covers changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board.

A special voting procedure is ordered by the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting in the case of group elections to the Supervisory Board. Upon the motion of shareholders representing at least one fifth of the share capital, the Supervisory Board should be elected by way of voting in separate groups even if the Articles of Association provide for a different manner of appointment of the Supervisory Board. During a group ballot, one share corresponds to one vote. Groups of shareholders are created at the General Shareholders' Meeting in order to elect members of the Supervisory board, provided that the number of created groups corresponds to the number of posts to be appointed in the Supervisory Board. A shareholder can only be a member of one voting group. The minimum number of shares needed for creating a group is established by dividing the number of shares represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting by the number of mandates to be appointed in the Supervisory Board. The group of shareholders is entitled to elect the number of members of the Supervisory Board equal to the number of times the shares represented by it exceed the calculated minimum. Groups of shareholders can merge in order to make optimal use of jointly held shares to elect members of the Supervisory Board. For each group, the Chairperson orders a separate attendance list to be prepared. Each group holds a vote for the chairperson of the meeting of a given group, who will ensure organisation of the ballot within the group, i.e. proposing candidates, holding ballots and minutes from the group's meeting being drawn up by the notary public. Each of the established groups is provided with a separate room to hold the elections unless this is impossible for organisational reasons. In such a case, groups take turns and use a single room. Each group holds the ballot before the notary public who draws up the minutes; the order is determined by the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

After holding a group ballot, the chairperson of the group delivers written results of secret ballots held in groups to the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting announces the composition of the Supervisory Board after collecting all results of group ballots.

Resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are recorded in the minutes by the notary public, otherwise being null and void. The minutes are signed by the notary public and the Chairperson of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The minutes declare that the General Shareholders' Meeting has been convened correctly and can adopt resolutions; they also list the adopted resolutions and next to each of them, the number of shares from which valid votes were cast, the percentage of these shares in the share capital, the total number of valid votes, the number of votes for, against and withheld as well as voiced objections. The minutes are supplemented by the attendance list with signatures of the Participants. The Management Board of the Company enters the extract from the minutes to the minutes book. The minutes book is also supplemented with evidence for convening the General Shareholders' Meeting.

On its website, the Company publishes the ballot results within a week of the conclusion of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The ballot results will be available until the deadline for appealing against the resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

General Shareholders' Meetings can be recorded; in such cases, the recording of the meeting will be published on the Company's website immediately after conclusion of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

21.11 Principles of introducing amendments to the articles of association or memorandum of association of the Company

Adopting resolutions concerning amendments to the Articles of Association of the Company is the competence of the Company's General Shareholders' Meeting.

In cases concerning amendments to the Articles of Association, including issue of new shares, resolutions of the General Shareholders' Meeting are adopted by the majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ votes cast (except for amendments for which the Commercial Companies Code provides otherwise).

21.12 Composition and operation of the company's managing and supervisory bodies and their committees

MANAGEMENT BOARD

The composition of the Management Board as at 31 December 2014 — in accordance with current report No 28/2014 of 27 June 2014 — was as follows:

- Grzegorz Pinkosz – President of the Management Board
- Dariusz Hajek – Vice-President of the Management Board
- Maciej Lubnauer – Vice-President of the Management Board

The Management Board operates on the basis of the Articles of Association of the Company, Regulations of the Management Board and in accordance with adopted principles of corporate governance.

The Management Board handles the affairs of the Company. Led by the President of the Management Board, it manages the Company and represents it before third parties. The manner of representation of the Company is specified in the Articles of Association, according to which the persons authorised to make declarations of will and place signatures on behalf of the Company are the President of the Management Board individually or the Vice-President of the Management Board jointly with a member of the Management Board.

Detailed principles of operation of the Management Board are specified in the Regulations of the Management Board, published on the website www.yato.pl.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The composition of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2014 — in accordance with current report No 25/2014 of 26 June 2014 — was as follows:

- Piotr Mondalski – President of the Supervisory Board
- Jan Szmidt – Vice-President of the Supervisory Board
- Dariusz Górka
- Grzegorz Maciąg
- Tomasz Koprowski

Pursuant to the Resolution No 1/07/2011 of 27 July 2011, the Supervisory Board, fulfilling the obligation referred to in Article 86 of the Act of 7 May 2009 on registered auditors and their council, entities entitled to provide an audit of the financial statements and public supervision, appointed the Audit Committee from among its members.

The composition of the Audit Committee as at 31 December 2014 — in accordance with current report No 26/2014 of 26 June 2014 — was as follows:

- Dariusz Górka,
- Grzegorz Maciąg,
- Jan Szmidt

Dariusz Górka is the member of the Audit Committee who meets the conditions of independence, has qualification in the field of accounting and financial revisions provided for in the Act on registered auditors and their council, entities entitled to provide an audit of the financial statements and public supervision.

Tasks of the Audit Committee include:

- monitoring the Company's financial reporting process and performing financial revision tasks by, among other things, monitoring the process of preparation of the financial statements and monitoring reliability of the financial information presented by the Company;
- monitoring the effectiveness of internal control systems, internal audit (if appointed) and risk management through, among other things, reviewing, at least once a year, the internal control and risk management procedures in order to ensure compliance with the provisions and internal regulations, as well as the assessment of compliance with risk management principles and presenting recommendations in this scope;
- monitoring performance of financial revision tasks through, among other things, monitoring independence of the auditor with respect to audit conducted by them and discussion of the audit process with the auditor;
- monitoring the independence of the registered auditor and the company authorised to audit financial statements, including rendering services other than financial review activities.

Grzegorz Pinkosz
President of the
Management Board

Dariusz Hajek
Vice-President of the
Management Board

Maciej Lubnauer
Vice-President of the
Management Board

Wrocław, 20 March 2015

TOYA S.A.

**Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014**



**Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014
to the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board of
TOYA Spółka Akcyjna**

This report contains 11 consecutively numbered pages and consists of:

	Page
I. General information about the Company	2
II. Information about the audit.....	5
III. The Company's results, financial position and the material items of the financial statements	6
IV. Statements of the independent registered auditor	9
V. Final information and comments.....	11

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

I. General information about the Company

- a. The registered office of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna (“Company”) is in Wrocław, ul. Sołtysowicka 13/15.
- b. The Company is a successor of civil law partnership “TOYA IMPORT-EKSPORT” whose partners resolved to transfer the business in 1999 to a newly established joint stock company TOYA Spółka Akcyjna (the “Company”) in Wrocław. The articles of incorporation of the Company were drawn up in the form of a notarial deed in the Notary’s Office of the notary public Jolanta Ołpińska in Wrocław on 17 November 1999 and recorded in Rep. A No 5945/99. On 5 December 2001, the District Court for Wrocław-Fabryczna, 6th Commercial Division of the National Court Register, entered the Company in the Register of Entrepreneurs under number KRS 000066712.
- c. For the purpose of making tax settlements, on 22 December 1999, the Company was assigned a Tax Identification Number (NIP) 895-16-86-107. For statistical purposes, the Company was assigned a Statistical Identification Number (REGON) 932093253 on 3 December 1999.
- d. As at 31 December 2014, the Company’s share capital amounted to PLN 7,814,694.40 and consisted of 78,146,944 shares with the par value of PLN 0.10 each. Equity as at that date was positive and amounted to PLN 135,033 thousand.
- e. As at 31 December 2014 and the date of this Report, the Company’s shareholders were:

Shareholder’s name	Number of shares held	Par value of shares held (PLN)	Type of shares held	Votes (%)
Jan Szmidt	28,170,647	2,817,064.70	ordinary	36.0
Tomasz Koprowski	14,771,208	1,477,120.80	ordinary	18.9
Romuald Szałagan	10,938,874	1,093,887.40	ordinary	14.0
Generali OFE (*)	5,001,147	500,114.70	ordinary	6.4
Piotr Wojciechowski	5,044,878	504,487.80	ordinary	6.5
Others – share below 5%	14,220,190	1,422,019.00	ordinary	18.2
	78,146,944	7,814,694.40		100.0

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2013, i.e. 11 July 2014

In 2014, the share capital was increased by PLN 274,456.90:

- by PLN 13,383.50 through the issue of 133,835 ordinary shares, as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Company on 27 March 2014, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of series G shares within the authorised capital and a resolution concerning the exclusion of subscription right for new shares by existing shareholders.

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

I. General information about the Company (continued)

- by PLN 28,073.40 as a result of a conditional share capital increase, executed pursuant to resolution No 4 of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company dated 8 February 2011, concerning the introduction of the Incentive Scheme for Key Employees and in connection with the introduction, on 27 October 2014, of 280,734 ordinary bearer series D shares with the value of PLN 0.10 each to exchange trading on the parallel market.
- by PLN 233,000.00 as a result of the adoption of a resolution by the Management Board of the Company on 11 September 2014, concerning an increase of the share capital through the issue of 2,330,000 H series shares.

As at 31 December 2013, the Company's shareholders were:

Shareholder's name	Number of shares held	Par value of shares held (PLN)	Type of shares held	Votes (%)
Jan Szmidt	28,170,647	2,817,064.70	ordinary	37.4
Tomasz Koprowski	14,644,030	1,464,403.00	ordinary	19.4
Romuald Szalagan	10,938,874	1,093,887.40	ordinary	14.5
Generali OFE (*)	6,038,147	603,814.70	ordinary	8.0
Piotr Wojciechowski	5,044,878	504,487.80	ordinary	6.7
Others – share below 5%	10,565,799	1,056,579.90	ordinary	14.0
	75,402,375	7,540,237.50		100.0

(*) status according to information held by TOYA S.A. as at the dividend record date for 2012, i.e. 11 July 2013

- f. During the audited period, the core business activities of the Company included import and distribution of industrial goods, including primarily hand and power tools for professional and DIY use.
- g. During the financial year, the Management Board of the Company comprised:
- Grzegorz Pinkosz President of the Management Board;
 - Dariusz Hajek Vice-President of the Management Board;
 - Maciej Lubnauer Vice-President of the Management Board from 26 June 2014.
- h. The Company has the following related entities as at 31 December 2014:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| TOYA Romania SA | - subsidiary |
| Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. | - Subsidiary |

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

I. General information about the Company (continued)

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in note No 30 to the financial statements. On 16 July 2014 an acquisition of shares took place under an Agreement for the Acquisition of All Rights and Obligations in Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. from a shareholder of a controlled company, holding 25% equity interests in Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. As a result of the conclusion of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company acquired 100% of all rights and obligations, and thus — the sole control of Yato Tools (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

- i. The Company is an issuer of securities admitted for trading on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. Owing to the possibility offered to the Company by the Accounting Act to elect which accounting principles to use, since 2010 the Company has been preparing its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

A decision to prepare the Company's financial statements in accordance with those standards was made by the General Shareholders' Meeting by Resolution No 5 of 30 September 2010.

- j. Being the parent company of the Capital Group, the Company has also prepared, as at 20 March 2015, consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union. In order to understand the financial standing and the operating results of the Company as a parent company, the individual financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated statements.

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

II. Information about the audit

- a. The audit of the financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014 was conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o. with its registered office in Warsaw, Al. Armii Ludowej 14, a registered audit company No 144. The audit was conducted on behalf of the registered audit company under the supervision of the key registered auditor Anna Antoszevska (No 12807).
- b. PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o. was appointed registered auditor to the Company by Resolution No 4/5/2014 of the Supervisory Board dated 13 May 2014 in accordance with section 17 paragraph 2 item (a) of the Company's Articles of Association.
- c. PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o. and the key registered auditor conducting the audit are independent of the audited entity within the meaning of Article 56, clauses 2–4 of the Act on registered auditors and their council, entities authorised to audit financial statements and public supervision of 7 May 2009 (Journal of Laws No 77, item 649, as amended).
- d. The audit was conducted under an agreement signed on 9 July 2014, and conducted in the following periods:
 - interim audit from 20 to 24 October 2014;
 - final audit from 16 February to 20 March 2015.

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

III. The Company's results, financial position and the material items of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2014 (chosen items)

	31.12.2014 PLN '000	31.12.2013 PLN '000	Change		Structure	
			PLN '000	(%)	31.12.2014 (%)	31.12.2013 (%)
ASSETS						
Non-current assets	41,774	29,166	12,608	43.2	21.7	20.1
Current assets	150,324	116,094	34,230	29.5	78.3	79.9
Total assets	192,098	145,260	46,838	32.2	100.0	100.0
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity	135,033	115,157	19,876	17.3	70.3	79.3
Total liabilities	57,065	30,103	26,962	89.6	29.7	20.7
Total equity and liabilities	192,098	145,260	46,838	32.2	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014 (chosen items)

	2014 PLN '000	2013 PLN '000	Change		Share in revenue	
			PLN '000	(%)	2014 (%)	2013 (%)
Sales revenue	222,575	210,993	11,582	5.5	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	(149,744)	(144,538)	(5,206)	3.6	(67.3)	(68.5)
Gross profit on sales	72,831	66,455	6,376	9.6	32.7	31.5
Net profit	24,393	23,169	1,224	5.3	11.0	11.0
Other comprehensive income	(30)	(5)	(25)	>100.0	-	-
Net comprehensive income for the financial year	24,363	23,164	1,199	5.2	11.0	11.0

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

III. The Company's results, financial position and the material items of the financial statements (continued)

Presentation of selected ratios summarising the Company's financial position and results

The following ratios characterise the Company's activities, results of operations during the year and its financial position as at the balance sheet date compared with previous years:

	2014	2013	2012
Activity ratios			
- receivables turnover	53 days	47 days	54 days
- inventory turnover	227 days	216 days	251 days
Profitability ratios			
- net profit margin	11%	11%	9%
- gross profit margin	15%	14%	14%
- return on capital employed	19%	21%	18%
Liability ratios			
- gearing	30%	21%	32%
- payables turnover	52 days		45 days
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Liquidity ratios			
- current ratio	2.7	3.9	2.6
- quick ratio	0.8	1.2	0.7
Other ratios			
- effective income tax rate	19.8%	20.4%	21.1%

Ratios presented above were calculated on the basis of the financial statements.

The audit was not aimed at presenting the entity in the context of operating results and the achieved ratios. Detailed interpretation of the results requires further analysis of the entity's operation and its conditions.

III. The Company's results, financial position and the material items of the financial statements (continued)

The financial statements do not take into account the effects of deflation. The overall consumer price index (December to December) in the audited year amounted to -1.0% (2013: inflation of 0.7%).

The following comments are based on information obtained during the audit of the financial statements.

- As at the end of the financial year, the Company's assets amounted to PLN 192,098 thousand. During the year, total assets increased by PLN 46,838 thousand, i.e. by 32.2%. This increase was mostly financed by the increase of loan liabilities (by PLN 28,518 thousand) and net profit generated by the Company (in the amount of PLN 24,393 thousand).
- Liability ratios and the structure of Company's liabilities changed. The debt ratio increased from 21% as at the end of the previous year to 30% as at the end of the current year. The payables turnover ratio increased from 41 days to 52 days. This change resulted from increased utilisation of credit lines.
- Total sales amounted to PLN 222,575 thousand, which constituted an increase by PLN 11,582 thousand, i.e. 5.5%, compared with the previous year. The Company's core activities in the current financial year consisted of sales industrial goods, in particular hand and power tools for DIY use. On these activities, the Company recorded an increase by PLN 11,501 thousand, i.e. 5.5% as compared with the previous period. This increase resulted mainly from the increase in the number of orders in the wholesale distribution channel and from retail networks.
- The cost of goods sold was the largest item of operating expenses and amounted to PLN 149,744 thousand in the audited year, which constituted 78.9% of operating expenses. The value of goods sold increased by PLN 5,206 thousand, i.e. 3.6% as compared with the previous year, primarily as a result of an increase the scale of business.
- Profitability, measured by the gross profit, amounted to 15% and has not changed significantly in relation to the profitability achieved in the previous year.
- The Company's liquidity changed. In the audited year, the current and quick liquidity ratios decreased and amounted to, respectively, 2.7 (2013: 3.9) and 0.8 (2013: 1.2).

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

IV. Statements of the independent registered auditor

- a. The Management Board of the Company provided all the information, explanations and representations required by us in the course of the audit and provided us with a representation letter confirming the completeness of the information included in the accounting records and the disclosure of all contingent liabilities and informed us about material post-balance-sheet events which occurred up to the date on which that letter was signed.
- b. The scope of the audit was not limited.
- c. The Company had up-to-date documentation of its accounting policies, approved by the Management Board. The Company's accounting policies were tailored to its needs and ensured the recognition of all events with a material effect on the assessment of its financial position and results, taking into consideration the prudence principle. Changes in accounting policies and their effects were correctly disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
- d. The closing balance as at the end of the previous year was correctly brought forward as the opening balance of the current financial year in all material respects.
- e. The counts of assets and liabilities were carried out and reconciled in accordance with the Accounting Act, and the results were included in the accounting records for the audited year.
- f. The Company's financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2013 were approved by Resolution No 5 of the General Shareholders' Meeting of 26 June 2014 and filed with the National Court Register in Wrocław on 7 July 2012.
- g. Pursuant to the Resolution No 7 of the General Shareholders' Meeting of 26 June 2014, the profit for the previous year of PLN 23,169 thousand was appropriated and distributed as follows:
 - PLN 14,352 thousand for payment of dividend;
 - PLN 8,817 thousand to the supplementary capital.
- h. The financial statements for the previous year were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o. The registered auditor issued an unqualified opinion.
- i. We have assessed the operation of the accounting system. Our assessment covered in particular:
 - the accuracy of the documentation relating to business transactions;
 - the fairness, accuracy and verifiability of the accounting books, including computerised accounting books;
 - the methods used for controlling access to data and the computerised data processing systems;
 - the safeguarding of the accounting records, books of account and financial statements.

This assessment, together with our verification of individual items of the financial statements, provides the basis for expressing a general, comprehensive opinion on these financial statements. The audit was not intended to provide a comprehensive opinion on the operations of the said system.

IV. Statements of the independent registered auditor (cont.)

- j. The notes to the financial statements present all significant information required by the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.
- k. The information included in the Directors' Report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014 takes into account the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated 19 February 2009 concerning the publication of current and periodic information by issuers of securities and the conditions of acceptance as equal information required by the law of other state, which is not a member state (Journal of Laws of 2014, item 133) and is consistent with the information contained in the audited financial statements.

TOYA S.A.
Report on the audit of the financial statements
for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014

V. Final information and comments

This report was prepared in connection with the audit of the financial statements of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna with its registered office in Wrocław at ul. Sołtysowicka 13/15. The financial statements were signed by the Company's Management Board and the person entrusted with maintaining the books of account on 20 March 2015.

The report should be read in conjunction with an unqualified opinion of the independent auditor to the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board of TOYA Spółka Akcyjna of 20 March 2015 concerning the above described financial statements. The opinion on the financial statements expresses a general conclusion drawn from the audit. This conclusion does not sum up the assessments of the results of auditing particular items of the statements or issues, but assigns respective weight (significance) to individual findings, in consideration of the impact of the determined facts on the fairness and correctness of the financial statements.

Conducting the audit on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o., Registered Audit Company No 144:

Anna Antoszevska

Key Registered Auditor
No. 12807

Wrocław, 20 March 2015