citi handlowy

Information on capital adequacy of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. as of 30 June 2026

This document is a translation from the original Polish version. In case of any discrepancies between the Polish and English versions, the Polish version shall prevail.

Introduction

This document has been laid down to execute The Disclosure Policy of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. on capital adequacy[1], to meet the disclosure requirements of:

- Part Eight of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, considering the amending acts ("Regulation 575/2013"),
- provisions of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2013/36/EU of 26 June 2013 on the conditions for the access of credit institutions to activity and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC ("CRD"),
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 of 29 November 2024 establishing technical standards for the application of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 575/2013 regarding public disclosure by institutions of information referred to in Part Eight of Titles II and III of this Regulation, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 ("Regulation 2024/3172"),
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 of 23 April 2021 establishing technical standards for the application of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2014/59/EU regarding supervisory reporting in the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities and the public disclosure of this requirement ("Regulation 2021/763") as amended,
- and other implementing or delegated regulations issued by the Commission (EU).

The objective of the document is presenting to the third parties, especially customers of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (hereinafter referred to as: Group) and financial market participants, the Group's risk management strategy and processes, information on the capital structure, exposure to risk and capital adequacy, which enable thorough assessment of the Group's financial stability. This document complements information included in:

- the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A for the period of 6 months ended 30 June 2026
- and in the Report on Activities of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. for the first half of 2026.

The document 'Information on Capital Adequacy of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.', containing information subject to disclosure under Part Eight, Titles II and III of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, is submitted to the European Banking Authority ('EBA') in both PDF and XBRL-csv formats. The submission of the relevant reports in PDF format and documents in XBRL-csv format is carried out in accordance with the naming convention and instructions specified by the EBA in the filing rules published on the EBA website. The EBA publishes the information submitted by the Bank on its website.

The values presented in the document are expressed in Polish zlotys (PLN), except where a different unit of measurement is specifically indicated alongside the presented data.

[1] "The Disclosure Policy of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. on capital adequacy and other information to be disclosed" laid down by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board are available at the Bank's website www.citihandlowy.pl.

I Information regarding own funds

Information on the individual components of the Group's own funds is presented in detail in Table EU CC1 below, while the reconciliation of the Group's own funds with the Group's equity is provided in Table EU CC2. Data are presented as at the end of June 30, 2026 in accordance with the requirements specified in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 of 29 November 2024 establishing technical standards for the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning public disclosure by institutions of information referred to in Section 8 of Titles II and III of this regulation and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Table EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

K_6601		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		a	b
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3 008 172 000	Total equity, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
	of which: Instrument type 1	-	-
	of which: Instrument type 2	-	-
	of which: Instrument type 3	-	-
2	Retained earnings	407 079 948	Total equity, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	4 616 967 646	Total equity, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	540 200 000	Total equity, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	-
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	-
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	-
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**8 572 419 594**	**-**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(45 078 395)	-
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(862 047 763)	Intangible assets, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(920 995)	Deferred tax assets, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	-
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	-
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	-
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	-
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	-
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(14 525 285)	Equity, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(35 661 517)	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(958 233 955)**	**-**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**7 614 185 639**	**-**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**	**-**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**	**-**
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**	**-**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**7 614 185 639**	**-**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	**-**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**7 614 185 639**	**-**
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**29 558 838 759**	**-**
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	25,76%	-
62	Tier 1 capital	25,76%	-
63	Total capital	25,76%	-
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	8,23%	-
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50%	-
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0,98%	-
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	-	-
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	0,25%	-
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	-	-

K_6601		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
		a	b
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	**17,76%**	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	40 158 156	Capital investments, condensed consolidated statement of financial position -
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	-	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	66 188 062	Deferred tax assets, condensed consolidated statement of financial position
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	-
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-

As at June 30th 2026, regulatory own funds increased by PLN 288 254 thousand, i.e. 3.9%, as compared with December 31st 2025, mainly due to the inclusion of the profit for 2025 approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The scope of Group's consolidation, defined in accordance with the prudential regulations (Regulation No 575/2013) matches the scope of consolidation applied for financial reporting.

Information on the consolidation method used for each entity within the scope of accounting and regulatory consolidation ranges is presented in Report on Activities of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. in the first half of 2025, in chapter III. "The organizational structure of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A ".

Table EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

Type of assets	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	a	b	c
Total assets	**72 571 643 059**	**72 571 643 059**	-
01. Cash and cash equivalents	2 813 088 479	2 813 088 479	-
02. Amounts due from banks	10 445 545 341	10 445 545 341	-
03. Financial assets held for trading	4 575 288 139	4 575 288 139	-
04. Hedging derivatives	-	-	-
05. Debt investment financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	31 245 250 639	31 245 250 639	-
06. Equity and other investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	133 706 384	133 706 384	a
07. Amounts due from customers	21 143 931 602	21 143 931 602	-
08. Property, plant and equipment	330 192 737	330 192 737	-
09. Intangible assets	881 377 930	881 377 930	b
10. Current income tax receivables	166 652 498	166 652 498	-
11. Deferred tax asset	67 109 058	67 109 058	c
12. Other assets	769 500 252	769 500 252	-
13. Assets held for sale	-	-	-

Type of liabilities	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	a	b	c
Total liabilities	**63 247 471 630**	**63 247 471 630**	-
01. Amounts due to banks	9 465 708 119	9 465 708 119	-
02. Trading liabilities	2 927 767 164	2 927 767 164	-
03. Hedging derivatives	248 189 533	248 189 533	-
04. Amounts due to customers	48 211 690 699	48 211 690 699	-
05. Provisions	71 954 035	71 954 035	-
06. Current income tax liabilities	12 111	12 111	-
07. Deferred tax liability	929	929	-
08. Other liabilities	2 322 149 040	2 322 149 040	-
09. Liabilities held for sale	-	-	-

Type of equity	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	a	b	c
Total equity	**9 324 171 429**	**9 324 171 429**	**-**
01. Share capital	522 638 400	522 638 400	-
02. Supplementary capital	3 001 262 006	3 001 262 006	-
03. Treasury shares	(14 525 285)	(14 525 285)	-
04. Revaluation reserve	84 777 609	84 777 609	-
05. Other reserves	4 616 535 947	4 616 535 947	-
06. Retained earnings	1 113 482 752	1 113 482 752	-

As at 30 June 2026, the profit generated in the first half of the year was not included in own funds.

Intangible assets deducted from equity amount to 862 048 thousand PLN and do not include the cautiously valued software assets amounting to 19 330 thousand PLN, which are included in the calculation of RWA.

1. Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities

As at 30 June 2026, Bank as an entity of restructuring and orderly liquidation being part of a global systemically important institution outside the EU (Citigroup) in accordance with the definition contained in Art. 4 (136) CRR, is obligated to comply the following requirements in terms of own funds and eligible liabilities in accordance with Article 92a CRR:

a) 18 % of the total risk exposure amount (TLAC TREA);
b) 6.75 % of the total exposure measure (TLAC TEM).

In accordance with the CRR regulations, the required minimum level of TLAC TREA for the Bank as of 30 June 2026, is 21,73%, increased by the combined buffer requirement, while the TLAC TREA ratio for the Bank on a consolidated level at the end of June 2026 is 33,75%. The TLAC TEM ratio as of 30 June 2026 is 12,20%.

Eligible liabilities credited towards fulfilling the TLAC requirement include a loan provided by Citibank Europe PLC based in Dublin under an agreement dated on 6 June 2024. The value of the utilized loan as of the end of June 2026 is approximately 2 363 million PLN.

The MREL TREA requirement for the Group amounted to 15.36% TREA and should be met by own funds and eligible liabilities which met the subordinated requirement.

The combined capital buffer requirement as of 30 June 2026 for the Group was 3,73%. According to Articles 19, 21, 42, and 48 of the Macroprudential Supervision Act, the amount of Tier I core capital used to cover the buffer cannot be allocated to cover MREL TREA. This means that the required minimum level of MREL TREA, after being increased by the combined buffer requirement, amounted to 19.09%.

The MREL TEM requirement for the Group has been set at 5.91% TEM and should be met by own funds and eligible liabilities.

On 13 July 2026, the Bank received a letter from the Bank Guarantee Fund (BFG) regarding a joint decision of the resolution authorities, i.e., the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and the Bank Guarantee Fund, on the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). The group resolution plan envisages a resolution strategy assuming a Single Point of Entry (SPE) at the level of Citigroup Inc. The Bank has not been identified as a resolution entity within the meaning of Article 2(41a) of the Act on the Bank Guarantee Fund.

Due to the fact that the Bank has not been identified as a resolution entity within the meaning of Article 2(41a) of the Act on the Bank Guarantee Fund, following the date of the decision, the Bank is no longer obliged to comply with the requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities specified in Article 92a of Regulation 575/2013 (TLAC) at the level of 18% TREA and 6,75% TEM.

According to the letter, the Bank's MREL requirement has been set on an individual basis at 15,36% of the total risk exposure amount (TREA) and 5,91% of the total exposure measure (TEM) on an individual level. The entire MREL requirement should be met in the form of own funds and liabilities meeting the criteria set out in Article 98(2l) of the Act on the Bank Guarantee Fund, which transposes Article 45f(2) of the BRRD Directive, meaning that the Bank's minimum required level of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of TREA will decrease by 2,64 percentage points (p.p.).

Group presents the following tables as at 30 June 2026, regarding the disclosure of information on own funds and eligible liabilities, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 of April 23rd 2021 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Directive 2014/59/UE of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the supervisory reporting and public disclosure of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (Regulation 2021/763).

Table EU KM2: Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

K_9001		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities MREL	G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities TLAC				
		30.06.2026	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2025	30.06.2025
Fundusze własne i zobowiązania kwalifikowalne, współczynniki i elementy składowe							
1.	Own funds and eligible liabilities	9 977 150 639	9 977 150 639	8 502 425 925	8 815 205 229	8 321 416 001	8 678 866 880
EU-1a.	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	9 977 150 639					
2.	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group TREA	29 558 838 759	29 558 838 759	34 404 248 510	33 014 509 860	32 498 181 079	32 031 835 105
3.	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of the TREA	33,75%	33,75%	24,71%	26,70%	25,61%	27,09%
EU-3a.	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	33,75%					
4.	Total exposure measure TEM of the resolution group	81 788 075 025	81 788 075 025	98 065 207 571	88 111 706 933	90 007 273 941	94 269 159 519
5.	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the TEM	12,20%	12,20%	8,67%	10,00%	9,25%	9,21%
EU-5a.	Of which own funds or subordinated liabilities	12,20%					
6a.	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b 4 of Regulation EU No 575/2013 apply? 5% exemption		false	false	false	false	false
6b.	Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments if the subordination discretion in accordance with Article 72b 3 of Regulation EU No 575/2013 is applied max 3.5% exemption		-	-	-	-	-
6c.	If a capped subordination exemption applies in accordance with Article 72b 3 of Regulation EU No 575/2013, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied %		-	-	-	-	-
Minimalny wymóg w zakresie funduszy własnych i zobowiązań kwalifikowalnych (MREL) *							
EU-7.	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TREA	15,36%					
EU-8.	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	15,36%					
EU-9.	MREL expressed as a percentage of the TEM	5,91%					
EU-10.	Of which to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities	5,91%					

* without combined buffer requirement

Table EU TLAC1 – Composition – MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

K_9100		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities MREL	G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities TLAC	Memo item: Amounts eligible for the purposes of MREL, but not of TLAC
		a	b	c
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components				
1.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital CET1	7 614 185 639	7 614 185 639	-
2.	Additional Tier 1 capital AT1	-	-	-
6.	Tier 2 capital T2	-	-	-
11.	Own funds for the purpose of Articles 92a of Regulation EU No 575/2013 and 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU	7 614 185 639	7 614 185 639	-
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Non-regulatory capital elements				
12.	Eligible liabilities instruments issued directly by the resolution entity that are subordinated to excluded liabilities not grandfathered	2 362 965 000	2 362 965 000	-
EU-12a.	Eligible liabilities instruments issued by other entities within the resolution group that are subordinated to excluded liabilities not grandfathered	-	-	-
EU-12b.	Eligible liabilities instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 subordinated grandfathered	-	-	-
EU-12c.	Tier 2 instruments with a residual maturity of at least one year to the extent they do not qualify as Tier 2 items	-	-	-
13.	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities not grandfathered pre-cap	-	-	-
EU-13a.	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 pre-cap	-	-	-
14.	Amount of non subordinated eligible liabilities instruments, where applicable after application of Article 72b 3 CRR	-	-	-
17.	Eligible liabilities items before adjustments	2 362 965 000	2 362 965 000	-
EU-17a.	Of which subordinated liabilities items	2 362 965 000	2 362 965 000	-
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Adjustments to non-regulatory capital elements				
18.	Own funds and eligible liabilities items before adjustments	9 977 150 639	9 977 150 639	-
19.	Deduction of exposures between multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution groups		-	
20.	(Deduction of investments in other eligible liabilities instruments)	-	-	
22.	Own funds and eligible liabilities after adjustments	9 977 150 639	9 977 150 639	-
EU-22a.	Of which: own funds and subordinated liabilities	9 977 150 639		
Risk-weighted exposure amount and leverage exposure measure of the resolution group				
23.	Total risk exposure amount TREA	29 558 838 759	29 558 838 759	-
24.	Total exposure measure TEM	81 788 075 025	81 788 075 025	-
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
25.	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	33,75%	33,75%	-
EU-25a.	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	33,75%		
26.	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TEM	12,20%	12,20%	-
EU-26a.	Of which own funds and subordinated liabilities	12,20%		
27.	CET1 as a percentage of the TREA available after meeting the resolution group's requirements	7,76%	7,76%	
28.	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		3,73%	
29.	of which capital conservation buffer requirement		2,50%	
30.	of which countercyclical buffer requirement		0,98%	
31.	of which systemic risk buffer requirement		-	
EU-31a.	of which Global Systemically Important Institution G-SII or Other Systemically Important Institution O-SII buffer		0,25%	
Memorandum items				
EU-32.	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a 2 of Regulation EU No 575/2013		59 701 519 896	

Table EU TLAC3a: creditor ranking - resolution entity

		Insolvency ranking			Sum of 1 to n
		1 (most junior)	2	n (most senior)	
1	Description of insolvency rank (free text)	Category 10	Category 6	-	
2	Liabilities and own funds,	7 602 100 603	2 362 965 000	-	9 965 065 603
3	of which excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-
4	Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	7 602 100 603	2 362 965 000	-	9 965 065 603
5	Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and liabilities potentially eligible for meeting [choose as a appropriate: MREL/TLAC]	7 602 100 603	2 362 965 000	-	9 965 065 603
6	of which residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	-	-	-
7	of which residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	2 362 965 000	-	2 362 965 000
8	of which residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	-	-	-
9	of which residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-
10	of which perpetual securities	7 602 100 603	-	-	7 602 100 603

According with Regulation 2021/763 the information included in the template EU TLAC3a are desclosed at the individual level of the Bank.

II Capital Adequacy

Below we present data on the Group's capital adequacy, the amount of risk-weighted assets and capital requirements for own funds, broken down by individual risk types and key capital ratios.

Table EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

K_6000		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		30.06.2026	31.03.2026	30.06.2026
		a	b	c
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	21 726 490 753	26 982 243 747	1 738 119 260
2	Of which the standardised approach	21 726 490 753	26 982 243 747	1 738 119 260
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which slotting approach	-	-	-
EU-4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	-	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	1 269 602 501	962 507 926	101 568 200
7	Of which the standardised approach	1 203 332 888	908 235 785	96 266 631
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
EU-8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	66 269 613	54 272 141	5 301 569
9	Of which other CCR	-	-	-
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	217 442 087	172 253 988	17 395 367
EU-10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)	-	-	-
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)	217 442 087	172 253 988	17 395 367
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	210 308 029	150 232 323	16 824 642
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	210 308 029	150 232 323	16 824 642
EU-19a	Of which 1250% / deduction	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	1 613 145 914	1 615 161 051	129 051 673
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)	-	-	-
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	1 613 145 914	1 615 161 051	129 051 673
22	Of which Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA)	-	-	-
EU-22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	4 521 849 475	4 521 849 475	361 747 958
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	165 470 155	752 630 560	13 237 612
26	Output floor applied (%)	-	-	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	
29	**Total**	**29 558 838 759**	**34 404 248 510**	**2 364 707 101**

Table EU KM1 - Key metrics template

K_6100		30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2025	30.06.2025
		a	b	c	d	e
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7 614 185 639	6 999 090 853	7 325 931 960	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
2	Tier 1 capital	7 614 185 639	6 999 090 853	7 325 931 960	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
3	Total capital	7 614 185 639	6 999 090 853	7 325 931 960	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	29 558 838 759	34 404 248 510	33 014 509 864	32 498 181 079	32 031 835 105
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	29 558 838 759	34 404 248 510	33 014 509 864	32 498 181 079	32 031 835 105
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
6b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	20,34%	22,19%	22,32%	23,78%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
EU-8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0,98%	0,98%	0,99%	1,00%	0,08%
EU-9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3,73%	3,73%	3,74%	3,75%	2,83%
EU-11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	11,73%	11,73%	11,74%	11,75%	10,83%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	17,76%	12,34%	14,19%	14,32%	15,78%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	81 788 075 025	98 065 207 571	88 111 706 933	90 007 273 942	94 269 159 519
14	Leverage ratio (%)	9,31%	7,14%	8,31%	8,06%	8,08%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	48 887 562 136	48 367 900 855	46 812 110 047	45 774 713 415	44 276 149 717
EU-16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	44 057 433 633	51 693 832 786	56 094 924 623	64 888 375 563	61 589 828 771
EU-16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	17 864 491 632	25 820 375 766	31 361 350 817	41 011 932 183	39 181 077 926
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	26 192 942 002	25 873 457 020	24 733 573 806	23 973 363 336	22 505 670 802
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	186,64%	186,94%	189,27%	190,94%	196,73%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	32 549 843 887	49 886 523 272	47 249 625 453	47 728 314 897	47 956 945 064
19	Total required stable funding	20 289 538 290	25 588 438 691	24 195 504 720	24 074 059 368	23 359 418 001
20	NSFR ratio (%)	160,43%	194,96%	195,28%	198,26%	205,30%

Capital ratios are calculated according to respective regulations. Key capital ratios after retrospective inclusion of profit are presented in the chapter VII of this report.

As of 1 January 2025, changes to regulations affecting the level of capital requirements for the Group, resulting from the European Parliament and Council Regulation EU 2024/1623 of 31 May 2024, regarding amendments to Regulation EU 575/2013 concerning requirements related to credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk, and the minimum capital threshold (CRR3), have come into effect. The above values take into account the changes in regulations applicable to the given period.

The changes in the calculation methods for the capital requirement due to market risk (FRTB) will come into effect on 1 January 2027.

The LCR indicator presented in the EU KM1 table is the average value from observations at the end of the month over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter. The LCR indicator calculated as of June 30, 2026, was 151,82%.

III Capital Buffers

In accordance with the Act on macroprudential supervision, the Group is obliged to maintain the combined buffer requirement above the minimum levels of capital ratios specified in Article 92 of the CRR Regulation. As at 30 June 2026, the Group is subject to the following buffers:

- The buffer level indicator, the value of which in the amount of 2,5%, results from Art. 84 of the Act on macroprudential supervision,
- The institution specific countercyclical capital buffer of 0,98%, - weighted average countercyclical buffers rates in a given country. The Group calculates the institution specific countercyclical capital buffer, taking into account the value of all credit exposures in other countries and the value of the countercyclical buffer appropriate for these countries. As at 30 June 2026, the countercyclical capital buffer rate for credit exposures in the territory of the Republic of Poland is 1%. In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 25 September 2025 on the countercyclical buffer rate, the value of the buffer for these exposures will increase to 2% as of 30 September 2026, which is the final level in accordance with the recommendation of the Financial Stability Committee.
- Systemic risk buffer rate of 0%, due to the fact that on March 18, 2020, the Minister of Finance issues a regulation issuing a regulation on systemic security.
- Other institution's buffer rate with a systemic value of 0.25%.

The Group calculates the countercyclical buffer rate specific for a given institution taking into account the value of all credit exposures in other countries and the value of the countercyclical buffer appropriate for these countries.

On 25 November 2025, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority informed, that in the supervisory assessment process the sensitivity of the Bank to the potential materialization of stress scenarios affecting the level of own funds and exposure to risk was assessed as low, and that no additional capital buffer (P2G) was set for the Bank to absorb potential losses arising from extreme conditions.

Table EU CCyB1 presents geographic color transfers of relevant credit exposures.

Table EU CCyB1 – Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

K_6701	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own fund requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Total	23 292 036 925	-	50 012 713	-	1 402 053 526	24 744 103 164	1 764 850 898	4 001 017	16 824 642	1 785 676 557	22 320 956 963	100,00%	
Poland	21 235 702 575	-	39 418 000	-	1 402 053 526	22 677 174 101	1 603 881 818	3 153 440	16 824 642	1 623 859 900	20 298 248 750	90,94%	1,00%
Luxembourg	685 123 018	-	8 858 760	-	-	693 981 778	54 816 451	708 701	-	55 525 152	694 064 400	3,11%	0,50%
United States	439 973 018	-	-	-	-	439 973 018	35 387 319	-	-	35 387 319	442 341 488	1,98%	-
United Kingdom	373 666 094	-	585 792	-	-	374 251 886	27 404 363	46 863	-	27 451 226	343 140 325	1,54%	2,00%
Switzerland	136 567 264	-	-	-	-	136 567 264	10 925 381	-	-	10 925 381	136 567 263	0,61%	-
Ireland	108 552 427	-	-	-	-	108 552 427	8 684 194	-	-	8 684 194	108 552 425	0,49%	1,50%
Norway	106 579 705	-	-	-	-	106 579 705	8 526 376	-	-	8 526 376	106 579 700	0,48%	2,50%
Chechia	69 899 573	-	-	-	-	69 899 573	5 591 966	-	-	5 591 966	69 899 575	0,31%	1,25%
Belgium	40 019 022	-	-	-	-	40 019 022	2 401 159	-	-	2 401 159	30 014 488	0,13%	1,00%
France	29 603 152	-	-	-	-	29 603 152	2 368 252	-	-	2 368 252	29 603 150	0,13%	1,00%
Germany	19 589 233	-	-	-	-	19 589 233	1 127 040	-	-	1 127 040	14 088 000	0,06%	0,75%
Sweden	15 120 906	-	-	-	-	15 120 906	1 209 672	-	-	1 209 672	15 120 900	0,07%	2,00%
Japan	11 998 115	-	-	-	-	11 998 115	959 849	-	-	959 849	11 998 113	0,05%	-
Italy	8 591 615	-	-	-	-	8 591 615	687 329	-	-	687 329	8 591 613	0,04%	-
Latvia	4 919 177	-	-	-	-	4 919 177	393 534	-	-	393 534	4 919 175	0,02%	1,00%
Eswatini	3 500 864	-	-	-	-	3 500 864	280 069	-	-	280 069	3 500 863	0,02%	-
Cyprus	1 219 379	-	1 128 813	-	-	2 348 192	97 550	90 305	-	187 855	2 348 188	0,01%	1,50%
Hungary	450 970	-	-	-	-	450 970	36 078	-	-	36 078	450 975	0,00%	1,00%
Romania	399 461	-	-	-	-	399 461	31 957	-	-	31 957	399 463	0,00%	1,00%
Bulgaria	199 729	-	-	-	-	199 729	15 978	-	-	15 978	199 725	0,00%	2,00%
Netherlands	132 494	-	-	-	-	132 494	10 600	-	-	10 600	132 500	0,00%	2,00%
Taiwan	105 541	-	-	-	-	105 541	4 222	-	-	4 222	52 775	0,00%	-
Austria	39 980	-	-	-	-	39 980	3 198	-	-	3 198	39 975	0,00%	-
Singapore	33 599	-	-	-	-	33 599	2 688	-	-	2 688	33 600	0,00%	-
Kazakhstan	12 475	-	-	-	-	12 475	998	-	-	998	12 475	0,00%	-
India	11 908	-	-	-	-	11 908	953	-	-	953	11 913	0,00%	-
China	8 762	-	-	-	-	8 762	701	-	-	701	8 763	-	-
Australia	7 255	-	-	-	-	7 255	435	-	-	435	5 438	-	1,00%
Ukraine	3 394	-	-	-	-	3 394	271	-	-	271	3 388	-	-
Mexico	3 252	-	-	-	-	3 252	260	-	-	260	3 250	-	-
Slovakia	1 718	-	-	-	-	1 718	137	-	-	137	1 713	-	1,50%
Lithuania	1 247	-	-	-	-	1 247	100	-	-	100	1 250	-	1,00%
South Korea	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00%
Spain	-	-	21 348	-	-	21 348	-	1 708	-	1 708	21 350	0,00%	0,50%

Table EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	K_6702	a
1	Total risk exposure amount	29 558 838 759
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0,9836%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	290 740 738

IV Information regarding risk

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is understood as the risk of incurring a loss as a result of the client's failure to meet its obligations towards the Group or the risk of a decrease in the economic value of the Group's receivables as a result of a deterioration in the client's ability to service obligations.

The main purpose of risk management in the Group is ensuring both high quality of credit portfolio and business activity stabilization through minimizing the risk of credit losses. Credit risk management is executed based on the policies and procedures that consistently and clearly define and communicate standards for risk identification, measurement, acceptance, control, monitoring and reporting.

Capital requirement in relation to Own Funds of Group is calculated according to the Regulation No. 575/2013.

The Group applies only the standard method to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk.

The Group presents the following tables regarding the disclosure of information credit risk, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172:

- EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures,
- EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques,
- EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects,
- EU CR5 – Standardised approach,
- EU CR10 - Specialised lending and equity exposures,
- EU SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book,
- EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor.

Additional information about credit risk has been discussed in the Consolidated Half-Year Financial Report of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. for the period of 6 months ending on 30 June 2026, in note no. 6 "Risk Management" in the section "Credit Risk".

Table EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures

K_2102		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Loans and advances	5 803 082 928	16 860 942 500	6 306 059 132	1 181 310 879	66 463 444	30 217 858 883
2	Debt securities	-	3 431 107 846	25 961 503 150	5 748 043 655	-	35 140 654 651
3	***Total***	**5 803 082 928**	**20 292 050 346**	**32 267 562 282**	**6 929 354 534**	**66 463 444**	**65 358 513 535**

Table EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

K_2300		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	16 669 485 650	16 167 640 351	13 058 058 257	3 109 582 094	-
2	Debt securities	31 245 250 639	1 402 053 526	1 402 053 526	-	
3	Total	47 914 736 289	17 569 693 877	14 460 111 783	3 109 582 094	-
4	Of which non-performing exposures	348 171 663	22 053 712	21 655 120	398 592	-
EU-5	Of which defaulted	-	-			

Table EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

K_2400		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWEAs and RWEAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWEAs	RWEAs density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	32 842 572 716	863 894 407	33 052 998 930	454 400 962	381 703 413	1,14%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	13 510	519 765 750	13 510	215 045 184	43 066 867	20,03%
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	11 701	519 310 867	11 701	214 863 231	42 974 986	20,00%
EU 2b	Public sector entities	1 809	454 883	1 809	181 953	91 881	50,00%
3	Multilateral development banks	3 461 109 943	-	3 461 109 943	-	-	-
EU 3a	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	2 520 754 759	361 141 532	2 464 352 106	218 683 479	429 766 404	16,02%
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	12 473 280 574	14 731 925 152	12 318 984 701	5 946 291 706	18 005 469 765	98,58%
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	137 092 905	-	54 837 162	54 837 162	100,00%
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	133 706 384	-	133 706 384	-	200 062 296	149,63%
EU-7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	133 706 384	-	133 706 384	-	200 062 296	149,63%
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	1 620 616 431	933 193 903	1 620 616 431	512 611 990	1 798 487 035	84,31%
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	7 135 008	660 523	7 135 008	330 262	4 777 043	63,99%
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	1 584 349 394	932 533 380	1 584 349 394	512 281 728	1 750 336 618	83,48%
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	915 347	-	915 347	-	1 048 351	114,53%
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	28 216 682	-	28 216 682	-	42 325 023	150,00%
10	Exposures in default	342 759 974	2 719 537	342 759 974	1 087 815	351 481 774	102,22%
EU-10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	749 352 528	-	749 352 528	-	516 453 199	68,92%
12	**TOTAL**	**54 144 166 819**	**17 412 640 281**	**54 143 894 507**	**7 348 121 136**	**21 726 490 753**	**35,33%**

Table EU CR5 – standardised approach

K_2500		Risk weight												
		0	0.02	0.04	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.75
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	Central governments or central banks	31 851 400 513	-	-	1 017 399 272	572 398 392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	214 874 932	-	-	-	-	183 763	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	214 874 932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183 763	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	3 461 109 943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 3a	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	113 091 298	1 413 399 641	-	-	431 860 463	513 599 260	-	799 927	-	13 658 248	-	-	188 056 902
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	55 502 911	-	-	523 275 167
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	5 274 982	-	-	-	-	-	696 154 832	-	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	5 274 982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	5 274 982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696 154 832	-	-
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696 154 832	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	188 690 738	-	-	-	55 260 740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 11c	TOTAL	**35 614 292 492**	**1 413 399 641**	**-**	**1 017 399 272**	**1 279 669 513**	**513 599 260**	**-**	**799 927**	**-**	**69 344 922**	**696 154 832**	**-**	**711 332 069**

K_2500		Waga ryzyka												Ogółem	W tym bez ratingu
		0.8	0.9	1	1.05	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.5	3.7	4	12.5	Inne		
		n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	13 652	-	-	-	-	66 188 062	-	-	-	-	33 507 399 891	233 264 784
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 058 695	214 874 932
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214 874 932	214 874 932
EU 2b	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183 763	-
3	Multilateral development banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 461 109 943	-
EU 3a	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 569 846	-	-	-	-	-	2 683 035 585	617 185 361
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	17 686 498 325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 265 276 407	17 524 844 047
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	54 837 162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 837 162	54 837 162
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity		-	-	-	-	2 486 400	131 219 984	-	-	-	-	-	133 706 384	133 706 384
EU-7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	2 486 400	131 219 984	-	-	-	-	-	133 706 384	133 706 384
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	1 402 666 577	-	-	-	29 132 029	-	-	-	-	-	2 133 228 420	2 133 228 420
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	2 190 287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 465 269	7 465 269
9.1.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	520 767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520 767	520 767
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 274 982	5 274 982
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	1 669 520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 669 520	1 669 520
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	1 400 476 290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 096 631 122	2 096 631 122
9.3.1	no loan splitting applied	-	-	1 110 458 033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 110 458 033	1 110 458 033
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696 154 832	696 154 832
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	290 018 257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290 018 257	290 018 257
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	915 347	-	-	-	-	-	915 347	915 347
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 216 682	-	-	-	-	-	28 216 682	28 216 682
10	Exposures in default	-	-	328 579 819	-	-	-	15 267 970	-	-	-	-	-	343 847 789	343 847 789
EU-10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	-	-	505 401 051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749 352 529	749 352 528
EU 11c	**TOTAL**	**-**	**-**	**19 923 159 424**	**-**	**-**	**2 486 400**	**184 189 829**	**66 188 062**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61 492 015 643**	**21 950 304 245**

The column “of which unrated” shows exposures to entities for which the risk weight was not determined based on an ECAI rating or an ECAI rating was not available as at 30 June 2026.

Table EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

K_0901		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
		STS		Non-STS			of which SRT		STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
			of which SRT		of which SRT											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
1	**Total exposures**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	1 402 053 526
2	Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	1 402 053 526
3	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	1 402 053 526
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table EU-SEC 4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

K_0904		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
1	**Total exposures**	**1 402 053 526**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1 402 053 526**	-	-	-	**210 308 029**	-	-	-	**16 824 642**	-
2	Traditional transactions	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	210 308 029	-	-	-	16 824 642	-
3	Securitisation	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	210 308 029	-	-	-	16 824 642	-
4	Retail	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-	-	-	210 308 029	-	-	-	16 824 642	-
5	of wich STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of wich STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bank identifies exposure to specialized lending, recognized according to the standard method, with an exposure value of 137 092 905 PLN. The risk-weighted exposure amount for specialized financing is 54 837 162 PLN.

Capital exposures are presented in table EU CR 10.5. The bank has established risk weights for capital exposures using the transitional provisions specified in Article 495a paragraph 1 of the CRR.

Table EU-CR10.5 – Specialised lending and equity exposures

K_2902	Kategorie ekspozycji kapitałowych	On-balancesheet exposure	Off-balancesheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Total		133 858 384	-	-	133 706 384	200 062 296	-
Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3)	Equity exposures under Articles 133 (130%)	2 486 400	-	130	2 486 400	3 232 320	-
	Equity exposures under Articles 133 (150%)	131 371 984	-	150	131 219 984	196 829 976	-

1.1 Non-performing and forborne exposures

According to Regulation 2024/3172, the gross NPL ratio is the ratio of the gross carrying amount of non-performing exposures (NPL) to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances that are subject to verification of the definition of non-performing exposures (NPEs).

As of 30 June 2026, the Group presents gross NPL in amount of 2.05%.
According to the Article 9 of Regulation 2024/3172, both the numerator and denominator of the NPL ratio exclude loans and advances classified as held for sale, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits.

Non-performing and forbearance exposures are defined in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2024/3117 of 29 November 2024 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to supervisory reports of institutions and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2021/451.

The Group presents the following tables regarding the disclosure of information on performing, non-performing, forbidden and foreclosed exposures, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172:

- EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions,
- EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances,
- EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures,
- EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography,
- EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry.

Group does not have collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes, therefore does not present table EU CQ7.

Table EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

K_2101	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	**2 622 111 163**	**2 622 105 980**	**5 183**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(14 747)**	**(14 743)**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	29 891 695 465	28 174 074 899	1 717 620 566	624 552 609	-	624 151 978	(46 891 255)	(25 363 754)	(21 527 501)	(254 327 234)	-	(254 401 870)	(46 534 286)	16 145 586 638	22 053 712
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	745 682 335	427 504 426	318 177 910	-	-	-	(452 204)	(176 017)	(276 187)	-	-	-	-	487 306 964	-
Credit institutions	10 449 926 835	10 449 926 835	-	-	-	-	(2 080 169)	(2 080 169)	-	-	-	-	-	9 590 527 806	-
Other financial corporations	7 591 672 958	7 589 253 224	2 419 734	157 132 189	-	157 132 189	(4 320 138)	(4 308 974)	(11 164)	(37 044 858)	-	(37 044 858)	-	3 169 585 267	-
Non-financial corporations	11 097 060 885	9 707 386 444	1 389 674 441	466 060 143	-	465 659 512	(39 877 220)	(18 798 589)	(21 078 631)	(215 922 099)	-	(215 996 735)	(46 534 286)	2 891 071 088	22 053 712
Of which SMEs	2 811 128 116	2 597 802 313	213 325 803	466 060 143	-	465 659 512	(13 404 484)	(7 391 834)	(6 012 650)	(215 922 099)	-	(215 996 735)	(46 534 286)	1 441 981 212	22 053 712
Households	7 352 451	3 970	7 348 481	1 360 277	-	1 360 277	(161 524)	(5)	(161 519)	(1 360 277)	-	(1 360 277)	-	7 095 512	-
Debt securities	**32 647 849 420**	**32 647 849 422**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(545 257)**	**(545 257)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 402 053 526**	**-**
Central banks	2 498 178 170	2 498 178 170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	27 099 163 591	27 099 163 591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	3 050 507 661	3 050 507 661	-	-	-	-	(545 257)	(545 257)	-	-	-	-	-	1 402 053 526	-
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance-sheet exposures	**13 854 909 769**	**13 107 203 991**	**721 033 644**	**3 650 065**	**-**	**3 409 664**	**21 402 395**	**14 111 013**	**4 495 275**	**930 528**	**-**	**896 762**		**4 725 585 659**	**206 635**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
General governments	1 427 113 809	1 392 831 499	34 282 310	-	-	-	372 836	363 409	9 426	-	-	-		850 876 691	-
Credit institutions	309 316 278	309 316 278	-	-	-	-	86 469	86 469	-	-	-	-		-	-
Other financial corporations	1 516 789 527	1 516 764 527	25 000	498 596	-	498 596	5 309 147	5 309 136	11	88 376	-	88 376		150 288 764	-
Non-financial corporations	10 599 957 270	9 886 678 669	686 606 467	3 151 470	-	2 911 069	15 626 648	8 344 883	4 485 659	842 152	-	808 386		3 724 383 539	206 635
Households	1 732 885	1 613 018	119 867	-	-	-	7 294	7 116	179	-	-	-		36 665	-
Total	**79 016 565 817**	**76 551 234 292**	**2 438 659 393**	**628 202 674**	**-**	**627 561 642**	**(68 838 907)**	**(40 020 024)**	**(26 022 776)**	**(255 257 762)**	**-**	**(255 298 632)**	**(46 534 286)**	**22 273 225 823**	**22 260 347**

Table EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

K_2201	Gross carrying amount
	a
Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	**287 282 363**
Inflows to non-performing portfolios	405 156 439
Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(67 886 193)
Outflows due to write-offs	(11 514 909)
Outflow due to other situations	(32 745 032)
Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	**624 552 609**

The increase in impaired customer receivables (Stage 3) resulted from the deterioration of the financial position of two credit relationships in the metal processing and industrial machinery manufacturing industries, respectively. These are isolated cases of a non-systemic nature, and risk mitigation measures have already been implemented. Although the reclassification of these individual exposures to Stage 3 and the associated increase in expected credit loss (ECL) allowances had a negative impact on the Group's net expected credit losses and provisions for contingent liabilities in Q2 2026, the overall quality of the loan portfolio remains fully stable. This is confirmed by regulatory quality indicators, including the impaired loans ratio, which consistently remains at a safe level below 5%.

Table EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures

K_8000	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
			Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	**457 421 381**	**299 352 232**	**299 352 232**	**299 352 232**	**(6 689 165)**	**(98 577 964)**	**77 728 437**	**18 430 472**
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	157 130 784	157 130 784	157 130 784	-	(37 044 609)	-	-
Non-financial corporations	457 358 840	142 221 447	142 221 447	142 221 447	(6 687 783)	(61 533 355)	77 667 278	18 430 472
Households	62 541	-	-	-	(1 382)	-	61 159	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments given	**25 286 154**	**240 401**	**240 401**	**240 401**	**130 532**	**33 766**	**15 775 483**	**206 635**
Total	**482 707 535**	**299 592 633**	**299 592 633**	**299 592 633**	**(6 819 697)**	**(98 611 730)**	**93 503 920**	**18 637 107**

Table EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

K_8301	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities and issued financial guarantees	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment			
			Of which defaulted				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
On-balance sheet exposures	**65 786 208 657**	**624 552 610**	**624 552 610**	**65 786 208 657**	**(301 778 492)**		**-**
Poland	48 614 330 401	467 420 421	467 420 421	48 614 330 401	(258 692 114)		-
United Kingdom	10 043 792 864	-	-	10 043 792 864	(1 648 820)		-
Ireland	2 270 097 991	-	-	2 270 097 991	(589 134)		-
Luxembourg	505 136 492	157 132 189	157 132 189	505 136 492	(37 315 236)		-
United States	489 450 806	-	-	489 450 806	(191 419)		-
Türkiye	189 928 632	-	-	189 928 632	(1 871 730)		-
Czechia	70 060 893	-	-	70 060 893	(360 371)		-
Switzerland	57 272 363	-	-	57 272 363	(186 298)		-
Norway	26 911 028	-	-	26 911 028	(96 998)		-
Romania	20 226 333	-	-	20 226 333	(35)		-
France	9 366 067	-	-	9 366 067	(96 822)		-
Sweden	5 650 320	-	-	5 650 320	(2 219)		-
Canada	4 958 059	-	-	4 958 059	(1 938)		-
Latvia	4 926 165	-	-	4 926 165	(5 431)		-
Denmark	2 708 726	-	-	2 708 726	(1 131)		-
Belgium	2 519 604	-	-	2 519 604	(1 012)		-
Germany	2 284 641	-	-	2 284 641	(10 316)		-
Israel	1 448 028	-	-	1 448 028	-		-
Austria	988 149	-	-	988 149	(395)		-
Hong Kong	906 898	-	-	906 898	-		-
Japan	595 602	-	-	595 602	-		-
Australia	421 328	-	-	421 328	(194)		-
South Africa	281 863	-	-	281 863	(99)		-
Netherlands	43 956	-	-	43 956	(153)		-
Singapore	33 848	-	-	33 848	(174)		-
Nigeria	12 648	-	-	12 648	(65)		-
Kazakhstan	12 482	-	-	12 482	(7)		-
India	11 971	-	-	11 971	(64)		-
Ukraine	3 411	-	-	3 411	(17)		-
Mexico	3 269	-	-	3 269	(17)		-
Eswatini	2 216	-	-	2 216	(1)		-
Slovakia	1 727	-	-	1 727	(9)		-
Lithuania	1 254	-	-	1 254	(6)		-
Pakistan	1 074	-	-	1 074	(5)		-
Italy	898	-	-	898	(1)		-
Cypusr	445	-	-	445	(2)		-
South Korea	2	-	-	2	-		-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-		-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-		-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-		-
of which: On-balance sheet exposures - other countries	**3 461 816 203**	**-**	**-**	**3 461 816 203**	**(706 259)**		**-**
Off-balance sheet exposures	**13 858 559 835**	**3 650 066**	**3 650 066**			**22 332 923**	
Poland	11 618 919 248	3 151 470	3 151 470			16 024 567	
United States	546 883 016	-	-			401 303	
Luxembourg	497 202 159	498 596	498 596			5 038 854	
Ireland	300 425 184	-	-			107 407	
Switzerland	208 976 796	-	-			19 755	
United Kingdom	185 987 831	-	-			367 332	
Norway	137 346 997	-	-			254 092	
Belgium	100 000 000	-	-			13 558	
France	50 844 963	-	-			10 196	
Germany	49 588 010	-	-			56 394	
China	40 733 181	-	-			9 151	
Sweden	36 780 613	-	-			3 956	
Japan	30 000 000	-	-			4 713	
Italy	21 481 500	-	-			4 283	
Saudi Arabia	10 880 657	-	-			7 624	
Eswatini	7 000 000	-	-			2 702	
Israel	4 587 139	-	-			1 812	
Czechia	3 492 959	-	-			1 984	
Hungary	2 255 335	-	-			483	
Romania	1 576 111	-	-			1 068	
India	1 417 779	-	-			560	
Singapore	859 260	-	-			310	
Bulgaria	499 822	-	-			498	
Qatar	383 645	-	-			148	
Netherlands	189 059	-	-			67	
Taiwan	105 582	-	-			42	
Austria	100 000	-	-			50	
Slovakia	42 989	-	-			14	
of which: Off-balance sheet exposures - other countries	0	0	0			0	
Total	**79 644 768 492**	**628 202 676**	**628 202 676**	**65 786 208 657**	**(301 778 492)**	**22 332 923**	**-**

Table EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry

K_8401	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
			Of which defaulted			
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9 874	-	-	9 874	(5)	-
Mining and quarrying	27 486 024	-	-	27 486 024	(97 222)	-
Manufacturing	4 176 853 313	181 627 877	181 627 877	4 176 853 313	(125 402 271)	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	500 469 938	-	-	500 469 938	(130 306)	-
Water supply	28 345 318	-	-	28 345 318	(55 766)	-
Construction	88 404 456	70 797 018	70 797 018	88 404 456	(48 384 605)	-
Wholesale and retail trade	2 196 602 928	48 806 734	48 806 734	2 196 602 928	(29 268 583)	-
Transport and storage	236 089 293	709 594	709 594	236 089 293	(1 684 433)	-
Accommodation and food service activities	90 109 335	-	-	90 109 335	(432 616)	-
Information and communication	816 472 597	2 464 840	2 464 840	816 472 597	(4 190 039)	-
Financial and insurance actvities	1 773 235 351	-	-	1 773 235 351	(560 566)	-
Real estate activities	9 223 024	-	-	9 223 024	(1 530)	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 047 204 985	161 654 081	161 654 081	1 047 204 985	(42 303 084)	-
Administrative and support service activities	335 863 809	-	-	335 863 809	(2 245 890)	-
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1 225	-	-	1 225	(2)	-
Education	1 035 157	-	-	1 035 157	(2 596)	-
Human health services and social work activities	229 692 795	-	-	229 692 795	(1 027 221)	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	6 021 608	-	-	6 021 608	(12 585)	-
Total	**11 563 121 030**	**466 060 144**	**466 060 144**	**11 563 121 030**	**(255 799 320)**	**-**

2. Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk is incurred from derivative transactions and capital market transactions. For purposes of risk management the Group defines it as pre-settlement risk and settlement risk.

Pre-settlement exposure is defined by PFE measure (Potential Future Exposure, „PFE", reflecting future potential exposure of the counterparty. PFE reflects maximum expected exposure of the counterparty during the life of the transaction (or transaction portfolio) at the specified confidence level.

The distribution of the market value (Mark-to-market) and PFE amount are dependent on market factors determining the values for particular transaction in the customer portfolio. In case there is no sufficient data, to simulate the value of the transactions' portfolio more simplified method are used, same as for the purpose of capital requirement calculation.

Pre-settlement risk exposure is managed and reduced through the initial or variation margin deposits as well as conducting transactions using clearing houses. Moreover, the exposure arising from pre-settlement risk is continuously monitored and is also limited at the aggregate level broken down by product group.

Settlement risk arises when the Group exchanges cash payments to counterparty on a value date and is unable to verify that payments have been received in exchange. The exposure in this case equals the nominal transaction value.

The Bank calculates the value of exposures and capital requirements for counterparty credit risk in accordance with the standardised approach (SA-CCR) specified in the CRR Regulation.

Counterparty risk exposure is made up of **the replacement cost** (RC), which is the possible loss that would arise if the counterparty defaulted, and **the potential future** *exposure (PFE*), which is intended to reflect the potential increase in the value of the exposure.

Table EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

K_0200		Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1,4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1,4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	456 920 050	746 130 649		1,4	1 956 832 608	1 684 270 979	1 684 270 979	1 203 332 888
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**1 956 832 608**	**1 684 270 979**	**1 684 270 979**	**1 203 332 888**

*The scope of information disclosed is consistent with the CRR.

Table EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

K_0300		Risk weight											Total exposure value
		0	0.02	0.04	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.75	1	1.5	Other	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
1	Central governments or central banks	6 290 361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 290 361
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	3 113 747 290	-	-	90 278 200	185 518 987	-	-	-	-	231 019 010	3 620 563 487
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	24 082	-	589 526 738	581 613 602	-	-	1 171 164 422
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**6 290 361**	**3 113 747 290**	**-**	**-**	**90 278 200**	**185 543 069**	**-**	**589 526 738**	**581 613 602**	**-**	**231 019 010**	**4 798 018 270**

Table EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

K_0500		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	Cash – domestic currency	-	343 870 349	149 256 118	41 981 845	-	-	-	-
2	Cash – other currencies	-	-	-	489 445 866	-	-	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Total**	**-**	**343 870 349**	**149 256 118**	**531 427 711**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs

K_0800		Exposure value	RWEA
		a	b
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**66 269 613**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	3 113 747 291	62 274 946
3	(i) OTC derivatives	3 102 738 973	62 054 779
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	11 008 318	220 166
5	(iii) SFTs	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	16 169 641	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	199 733 357	3 994 667
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) SFTs	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

3. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of a negative impact on the Group's financial result and the value of own funds, change of interest rates, currency exchange rates, share prices, prices of goods and all parameters of change of these rates and prices.

The aim of managing market risk is to ensure that the sizes of Group's incurred risk match the level acceptable by the shareholders and bank supervisory institutions, as well as ensuring that all expositions on market risk are correctly reflected by calculated measures of risk delivered to the appropriate persons and institutions.

The amount of capital requirements for individual types of market risk are presented below for:

- FX risk,
- general and specific equity risk,
- specific risk for debt securities,
- general interest rate risk.

Table EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach

K_1000		RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	1 390 784 213
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	50 622 663
3	Foreign exchange risk	171 739 038
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-
9	**Total**	**1 613 145 914**

4. Interest rate risk in the banking book

The Group defines interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) for the purposes of risk control and measurement as the risk of a negative impact of changes in interest rates on the financial result and the value of the Group's own funds.

Stress tests measure the potential impact of significant changes in the level or shape of interest rate curves on positions opened in the banking book.
The Group performs stress tests for predefined scenarios of interest rate movements that are combinations of market factors movements defined as large moves and stress moves occurring both domestically and abroad. The magnitude of the assumed shifts of market factors are revised at least once a year and appropriately adjusted to changes in the market conditions of the Group's operations.

The longest maturity after repricing, assigned to deposits with undefined maturity is 5 years.

Presented below are the changes in the economic value of equity (EVE), calculated in accordance with the six supervisory shock scenarios, and the changes in net interest income (NII), calculated in accordance with the two supervisory shock scenarios as of June 30, 2026 and for the comparative period, i.e. December 31, 2025.

The tables present data for the Group. In calculating the sensitivities for the following scenarios, EBA assumptions are used. The worst of these scenarios (WCS - worst case scenario) is applied to the Tier 1 Capital of the Capital Group.

The regulatory limit is 15% and it relates to the sensitivity of the EVE. For the sensitivity of EVE, the test result on June 30, 2026 is amounted to - 7.65%, which means that the regulatory limit (15%) was not exceeded, while on December 31, 2025 it was - 7.35% and was also not exceeded.

NII sensitivity: the regulatory threshold is 5%. As of June 30, 2026, in the event of an interest rate increase of 200/250 bps, the interest result would increase by PLN 40 million, while in the case of a decrease in interest rates by 200/250 bps, the interest result would decrease by PLN 84 million (over a one-year horizon). This means that the 5% threshold for the net interest income sensitivity has not been exceeded, as the net interest income sensitivity ratio was 1.11%. As of December 31, 2025: in the case of an increase in interest rates by 200/250 bps, interest income would increase by PLN 95 million, while in the case of a decrease in interest rates by 200/250 bps, net interest income would decrease by PLN 248 million. The decline in the net interest income sensitivity stems from the disposal of the retail business segment.

Table EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

K_6800		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
		30.06.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
		a	b	c	d
1	Parallel up	(469 631 267)	(433 424 860)	39 732 147	95 293 828
2	Parallel down	158 375 545	25 058 596	(84 338 596)	(247 552 802)
3	Steepener	166 592 357	121 531 487		
4	Flattener	(459 539 762)	(413 645 308)		
5	Short rates up	(582 548 719)	(538 776 489)		
6	Short rates down	269 504 541	122 233 106		

Additional information on market risk is resented in the Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A for the period of 6 months ended 30 June 2026, in note 6 "Risk Management", in the “Market Risk” section.

Furthermore, the Bank presents below Table EU IRRBB1 as of 30 June 2025 due to a restatement of values compared to those previously published.

K_6800		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
		30.06.2025	31.12.2024	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
		a	b	c	d
1	Parallel up	(486 470 262)	(251 635 280)	125 687 958	207 485 518
2	Parallel down	127 902 790	(53 859 574)	(284 039 872)	(427 434 385)
3	Steepener	73 142 552	26 795 336		
4	Flattener	(299 327 139)	(168 615 712)		
5	Short rates up	(442 083 268)	(247 566 628)		
6	Short rates down	133 402 346	14 875 440		

V Information related to the liquidity

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to cover sufficiently both expected and unexpected current and future cash flows, and the hedging needs without an adverse impact on the day-to-day operations or financial standing of the Bank.

The liquidity risk management policy in the Group primarily aims to ensure and maintain the ability to meet both: current and future financial obligations (also in the event of extremely stressed conditions), while minimizing the cost of obtaining liquidity. This is possible due to the proper identification of the liquidity risk, its constant monitoring as well as the establishment of limits with full understanding of: the macroeconomic environment, the Group's business profile, regulatory requirements as well as, strategic and business objectives within available liquidity resources.

The liquidity risk strategy, including the acceptable risk level, assumed balance sheet structure and financing plan is approved by the Bank's Management Board and then accepted by the Bank's Supervisory Board. The management of the Group's balance sheet structure is managed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). The organization of the liquidity risk management process that exists in the Group is aimed at ensuring the separation of functions between entities that conduct transactions (affecting the liquidity risk), monitor and control the risk. The management of intraday, current and short-term liquidity is a task of the Financial Markets and Corporate Banking Sector, while the management of medium and long-term liquidity lies on ALCO responsibilities. Reporting functions are performed by the Risk Strategy and Capital Department, while monitoring and controlling the level of liquidity risk is performed by the Department of Balance Sheet Management Supervision and by Market Risk Department. Activities of companies from the Group of the Bank in the area of liquidity risk management are supervised by the Bank by way of delegating its employees to supervisory bodies (supervisory boards) of such affiliates. Supervision over liquidity of companies from the Group of the Bank is exercised by ALCO.

The source data and models used to generate liquidity reports come from independent management systems or other independent record systems. The reports and stress tests are generated on a daily bases by the Risk Strategy and Capital Department - a unit independent from the Financial Markets and Corporate Banking Sector – and sent to the Group's units responsible for the liquidity risk management and to the Market Risk Department, who is responsible for the substantive content of those reports, including recognition of all elements that affect the liquidity risk. On monthly basis, the Market Risk Department prepares the analysis of the Group's liquidity position and liquidity risk level for the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee and the Risk and Capital Management Committee. Daily reports are sent to those who are directly involved in the intraday, current, and short-term liquidity management processes. Monthly and quarterly reports are prepared on the basis of daily data and are submitted to the members of the Bank's Committees that deal with medium- and long-term liquidity risk and structural liquidity risk (the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee and the Risk and Capital Management Committee). Such organization ensures:

- current and forward-looking information;
- gives a picture of the liquidity risk for the total balance and off-balance sheet and for the relevant for the Bank currencies (PLN, USD, EUR);
- the diversity of prepared reports allows to assess the level of intraday, current and structural liquidity risk,
- obtaining stress test results with a sufficient frequency (daily for the S2 and monthly for the remaining ones);
- comprehensiveness of the approach in the preparation of the liquidity reports covering both balance and off-balance sheet items.

As a part of the liquidity risk management, the Group pursues the following goals:

- providing Group's entities (at any time) with an access to the liquid funds in order to meet all their financial obligations in a timely manner, also in extreme but probable crisis situations;
- maintaining an adequate level of high-quality liquid assets in the event of a sudden deterioration of the Group's liquidity position;
- defining the scale of the liquidity risk undertaken by the Group by establishing, at an appropriate and safe level, internal measures and limits aimed at limiting excessive concentration in the scope of the adopted balance sheet structure or sources of financing;
- constant monitoring of the Group's liquidity situation with respect to the occurrence of an emergency situation in order to launch the Contingency Funding Plan;
- ensuring compliance of the processes operating at the Bank with the Polish and European regulatory requirements regarding liquidity risk management.

As part of liquidity risk management, the Group also applies a number of control mechanisms ensuring compliance with the liquidity risk management principles. They include in particular:

- separation of the function of measuring, monitoring and controlling risks from operating activities, including separation of functions in areas of potential conflicts of interest and areas of increased risk level;
- reviews of processes, performed by persons performing management functions or managerial functions or delegated by these persons;
- control activities integrated into the operations of the Bank's organizational units and adapted to the profile, scale and specificity of the operations of the Bank's organizational units;
- checking that the exposure limits are met and tracking cases when they are breached;
- monitoring the reports with excesses;
- monitoring of risk indicators;
- self-evaluation process;
- monitoring and testing of contingency funding plans and continuity of business plans.

The main source of funding the Group's activity, including liquid assets portfolio, is deposit base, where at end of June 2026 deposits constituted 76% of total liabilities. The Group maintains a buffer of unencumbered high quality assets at high level, investing in sovereign bonds and liquid bonds issued by highly rated corporations. Once a year, the Group performs analysis of the possibility of liquidating its securities portfolio on the market in order to determine the value of securities possible to liquidate within the time horizon compliant with local regulatory liquidity measure calculation as well as LCR calculation.

The Group constantly monitors funding concentration, liquidity sources and the structure of funds from corporations, small enterprises and public finance sector deposits. The level of concentration, broken down by client categories and currencies, is monitored and compared against the early warning triggers established by ALCO. Additionally, an early warning trigger is applied to the net funding on wholesale market.

The Group is one of the biggest market participants on Polish derivative market, however the net flows from these instruments in 30 days are irrelevant to the LCR. Simultaneously the Group's methodology of evaluating potential outflows of margin deposits from the Group to other entities or potential decrease of margin deposits kept by Bank's customers bases on maximal outflows within last 24 months and it secures Bank from underestimation of outflows within 30 days.

In accordance with Regulation No. 575/2013 the Group monitors and maintains an adequate level of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). As of June 30, 2026 LCR was 152% and was 42 p.p. lower than as of December 31, 2025, whereas NSFR as of June 30, 2026 was 160% and was 35 p.p. lower than as of December 31, 2025 The change in the ratios results from the disposal of the retail business segment.

The Group recognizes that the depth of the FX swap market allows the assumption that the existing mismatch (the excess of FX liabilities over assets) can be easily eliminated by means of current FX swaps. Additionally, the Group does not identify other significant components of the net outflow coverage ratio than those included in the net coverage disclosure formula.

Detailed data on the volume of regulatory measures for H1 2026, as well as the applied internal measures in the area of the liquidity risk management, are included in the Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A for the period of 6 months ended 30 June 2026, in note 6 "Risk Management".

As the result of the assessment of the adequacy of liquidity resources (ILAAP), documented during the review of the Risk Management System (meeting of the Risk and Capital Management Committee in March 2026), the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee in the process of adopting the annual "Financing and Liquidity Plan" (last plan reviewed and approved in March 2026), did not recommend any changes to the liquidity risk management system.

Table EU LIQ1 – Quantitative information of LCR

K_7300		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2025	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2025
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
EU 1a	Quarter ending on (yyyy-mm-dd)	2026-06-30	2026-03-31	2025-12-31	2025-09-30	2026-06-30	2026-03-31	2025-12-31	2025-09-30
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					48 887 562 136	48 367 900 855	46 812 110 047	45 774 713 415
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	19 751 891 106	21 732 054 428	21 665 268 780	21 602 039 239	2 082 147 802	2 224 852 347	2 108 247 309	2 006 425 399
3	Stable deposits	9 060 695 930	10 123 250 314	10 367 703 623	10 518 657 009	453 034 797	506 162 516	518 385 181	525 932 851
4	Less stable deposits	10 691 195 176	11 608 804 115	11 297 565 157	11 083 382 230	1 629 113 005	1 718 689 831	1 589 862 128	1 480 492 548
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	45 171 562 242	43 393 075 368	41 681 974 282	40 018 492 826	20 983 462 907	20 585 394 439	19 435 762 117	18 046 593 326
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	7 665 738 682	5 410 749 078	6 853 872 108	10 314 376 568	1 916 434 670	1 352 687 269	1 713 468 027	2 578 594 142
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	37 505 823 561	37 982 326 290	34 828 102 174	29 704 116 257	19 067 028 236	19 232 707 170	17 722 294 091	15 467 999 184
8	Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured wholesale funding					-	-	-	-
10	Additional requirements	31 769 980 327	40 099 020 380	45 554 561 158	55 753 716 611	19 459 038 875	27 488 258 062	33 198 603 675	43 523 942 356
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	16 984 492 967	25 223 109 825	31 270 845 328	41 912 515 915	16 984 492 967	25 223 109 825	31 270 845 328	41 912 515 915
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	14 785 487 360	14 875 910 555	14 283 715 830	13 841 200 696	2 474 545 908	2 265 148 237	1 927 758 347	1 611 426 441
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1 032 016 887	879 900 197	778 767 099	668 727 635	1 032 016 887	879 900 197	778 767 099	668 727 635
15	Other contingent funding obligations	4 339 571 607	4 754 016 833	5 446 878 678	6 257 329 194	500 767 164	515 427 741	573 544 423	642 686 847
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					44 057 433 633	51 693 832 786	56 094 924 623	64 888 375 563
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	3 209 295 151	2 181 397 539	2 421 094 499	2 749 537 845	39 906 983	77 089 217	115 927 038	117 259 119
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2 492 704 569	2 965 925 861	3 282 322 196	3 161 870 759	2 271 668 153	2 780 968 006	3 103 125 594	2 953 758 481
19	Other cash inflows	15 552 916 497	22 962 318 544	28 142 298 184	37 940 914 583	15 552 916 497	22 962 318 544	28 142 298 184	37 940 914 583
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	21 254 916 216	28 109 641 944	33 845 714 879	43 852 323 188	17 864 491 632	25 820 375 766	31 361 350 817	41 011 932 183
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	21 254 916 216	28 109 641 944	33 845 714 880	43 852 323 188	17 864 491 632	25 820 375 766	31 361 350 817	41 011 932 183
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
EU-21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					48 887 562 136	48 367 900 855	46 812 110 047	45 774 713 415
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					26 192 942 002	25 873 457 020	24 733 573 806	23 973 363 336
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					186,64%	186,94%	189,27%	190,94%

Table EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio

As at 30 June 2026

K_7400_0010		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	8 557 894 309	-	-	2 375 282 190	10 933 176 499
2	Own funds	8 557 894 309	-	-	-	8 557 894 309
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	2 375 282 190	2 375 282 190
4	Retail deposits		1 495	-	-	1 346
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		1 495	-	-	1 346
7	Wholesale funding:		54 364 695 904	42 400 491	1 013 822	21 480 174 014
8	Operational deposits		9 603 265 325	-	-	4 801 632 663
9	Other wholesale funding		44 761 430 579	42 400 491	1 013 822	16 678 541 352
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:		3 100 617 268	63 566 535	104 708 761	136 492 029
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		3 100 617 268	63 566 535	104 708 761	136 492 029
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**32 549 843 887**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					143 142 521
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		9 251 991 382	7 861 982 057	12 660 832 180	16 448 144 646
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		4 255 180 929	2 565 087 679	-	1 282 543 840
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		391 744 597	4 794 070 352	2 614 899 855	5 051 109 491
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2 109 618 109	502 824 026	8 506 740 241	8 536 950 272
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		2 495 447 747	-	1 539 192 084	1 577 541 044
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		2 883 817 827	3 191 597	2 750 502 062	3 187 894 359
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	182 568 218	155 182 985
29	NSFR derivative assets		271 071 343			271 071 343
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		2 548 228 680			127 411 434
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		64 517 804	3 191 597	2 567 933 844	2 634 228 597
32	Off-balance sheet items		5 757 835 384	1 044 775 628	3 373 823 433	510 356 764
33	**Total RSF**					**20 289 538 290**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**160,43%**

Table EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio

As at 31 March 2026

K_7400_0010		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	8 394 148 130	-	-	1 075 804 399	9 469 952 529
2	Own funds	8 394 148 130	-	-	-	8 394 148 130
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	1 075 804 399	1 075 804 399
4	Retail deposits		21 607 742 002	117 135 063	1 652 187	20 035 746 193
5	Stable deposits		9 634 092 941	-	-	9 152 388 294
6	Less stable deposits		11 973 649 061	117 135 063	1 652 187	10 883 357 899
7	Wholesale funding:		48 485 321 770	77 390 132	1 068 349	20 217 915 328
8	Operational deposits		9 535 074 001	-	-	4 767 537 001
9	Other wholesale funding		38 950 247 769	77 390 132	1 068 349	15 450 378 328
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:		4 382 929 388	44 460 519	140 678 963	162 909 223
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		4 382 929 388	44 460 519	140 678 963	162 909 223
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**49 886 523 272**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					142 258 188
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		13 285 488 760	8 825 190 589	17 852 108 014	21 533 850 835
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		5 729 818 413	2 971 902 169	-	1 485 951 085
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		2 717 386 272	4 470 388 950	2 775 360 968	5 280 083 740
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1 891 584 931	1 382 899 470	13 892 182 924	13 445 597 686
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		2 946 699 144	-	1 184 564 122	1 322 218 324
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	1 956 527 461	8 298 630	2 672 992 668	3 011 041 660
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	254 620 544	216 427 462
29	NSFR derivative assets		204 207 488			204 207 488
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1 670 420 460			83 521 023
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		81 899 513	8 298 630	2 418 372 124	2 506 885 687
32	Off-balance sheet items		6 074 511 732	907 721 989	10 026 606 274	901 288 008
33	**Total RSF**					**25 588 438 691**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**194,96%**

Table EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio

As at 31 December 2025

K_7400_0010		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	8 727 642 820	-	-	1 060 442 884	9 788 085 704
2	Own funds	8 727 642 820	-	-	-	8 727 642 820
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	1 060 442 884	1 060 442 884
4	Retail deposits		21 574 031 312	61 936 379	1 417 888	19 948 396 647
5	Stable deposits		9 492 156 732	-	-	9 017 548 895
6	Less stable deposits		12 081 874 580	61 936 379	1 417 888	10 930 847 751
7	Wholesale funding:		40 906 499 882	4 757 880	1 156 362	17 372 084 764
8	Operational deposits		9 943 412 003	-	-	4 971 706 002
9	Other wholesale funding		30 963 087 879	4 757 880	1 156 362	12 400 378 762
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:		1 818 510 039	48 326 637	116 895 020	141 058 339
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		1 818 510 039	48 326 637	116 895 020	141 058 339
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**47 249 625 453**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					172 423 137
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		5 179 650 273	9 067 231 820	16 947 726 124	20 278 556 032
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		645 256 833	2 785 892 866	-	1 392 946 433
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		257 859 954	4 566 499 331	2 615 488 234	4 924 523 895
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1 182 172 251	1 714 839 623	13 107 120 608	12 589 558 454
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		3 094 361 235	-	1 225 117 282	1 371 527 250
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	2 800 562 240	10 636 154	2 363 992 120	2 875 084 474
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	318 349 797	270 597 327
29	NSFR derivative assets		351 042 226			351 042 226
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		2 370 271 907			118 513 595
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		79 248 107	10 636 154	2 045 642 323	2 134 931 326
32	Off-balance sheet items		6 144 805 179	845 357 754	9 332 385 217	869 441 076
33	**Total RSF**					**24 195 504 720**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**195,28%**

Table EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio

As at 30 September 2025

K_7400_0010		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
		a	b	c	d	e
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	8 217 171 397	-	-	1 071 100 288	9 288 271 685
2	Own funds	8 217 171 397	-	-	-	8 217 171 397
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	1 071 100 288	1 071 100 288
4	Retail deposits		21 570 584 959	77 682 435	1 309 765	19 999 792 085
5	Stable deposits		10 300 833 317	-	-	9 785 791 651
6	Less stable deposits		11 269 751 642	77 682 435	1 309 765	10 214 000 434
7	Wholesale funding:		41 389 219 324	24 242 771	942 239	17 965 108 000
8	Operational deposits		9 171 790 384	-	-	4 585 895 192
9	Other wholesale funding		32 217 428 940	24 242 771	942 239	13 379 212 808
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	2 789 305 666	84 606 239	432 840 007	475 143 127
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		2 789 305 666	84 606 239	432 840 007	475 143 127
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**47 728 314 897**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					146 263 798
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:		5 171 001 379	7 612 772 529	17 796 772 760	20 121 276 287
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		543 076 311	1 415 997 546	-	707 998 773
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		1 082 793 889	4 770 189 396	2 325 229 712	4 773 811 652
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		1 006 032 714	1 426 585 587	14 267 869 981	13 343 998 634
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		2 539 098 465	-	1 203 673 067	1 295 467 228
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	2 542 999 539	7 066 886	2 323 916 588	2 920 851 467
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	379 200 991	322 320 842
29	NSFR derivative assets		465 019 027			465 019 027
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1 992 508 900			99 625 445
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		85 471 612	7 066 886	1 944 715 597	2 033 886 153
32	Off-balance sheet items		6 627 740 480	1 213 950 281	9 019 853 680	885 667 816
33	**Total RSF**					**24 074 059 368**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**198,26%**

VI Leverage Ratio

Information on the leverage ratio as of June 30, 2026, summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures, leverage ratio common disclosure, split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) are presented in the following tables in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172:

Table EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

K_7000		Applicable amount
		a
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	72 571 643 059
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	2 791 790 024
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	198 182 944
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	7 756 213 855
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	(1 529 754 857)
13	**Total exposure measure**	81 788 075 025

Table EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

K_7100		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		30.06.2026	31.12.2025
		a	b
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	59 409 306 742	68 911 016 264
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(664 549 021)	(120 608 158)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(862 968 758)	(870 198 539)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	57 881 788 963	67 920 209 567
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	2 458 585 014	2 495 376 238
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	2 379 562 415	2 086 063 991
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**4 838 147 429**	**4 581 440 229**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	11 323 571 600	7 592 695 135
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	198 182 944 -	-
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**11 521 754 544**	**7 592 695 135**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	13 858 559 834	18 735 330 330
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(6 312 175 745)	(10 717 968 328)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	7 546 384 089	8 017 362 002
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	-	-
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22m	(Total exempted exposures)	-	-
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**7 614 185 639**	**7 325 931 960**
24	**Total exposure measure**	**81 788 075 025**	**88 111 706 933**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	9,31%	8,31%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	9,31%	8,31%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	9,31%	8,31%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	3,00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	-	-
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	3,00%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	-	-

* The scope of disclosed information compliant with the CRR.

Table EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

K_7200		CRR leverage ratio exposures
		a
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**58 744 757 721**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	2 754 513 785
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	55 990 243 936
EU-4	Covered bonds	-
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	36 304 605 464
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	11 701
EU-7	Institutions	2 171 101 817
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	1 620 616 431
EU-9	Retail exposures	-
EU-10	Corporates	12 404 048 764
EU-11	Exposures in default	342 759 974
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	3 147 099 785

VII Aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities

As at 30 June 2026, the total net exposure to shadow banking entities amounted to 22 186 955 PLN

VIII Key capital metrics after the retrospective profit incorporation

The table below presents (according to the EBA's position expressed in the single set of questions and answers Q&A 2018_4085 and 2018_3822) the main capital ratios after the retrospective inclusion of profit in Tier 1 equity.

Data as of 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025 have been recalculated considering the retained profit for 2025 after its approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Table - Key capital metrics after the retrospective profit incorporation

K_6100		30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2025	30.06.2025
		a	b	c	d	e
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7 614 185 639	7 430 075 925	7 758 530 229	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
2	Tier 1 capital	7 614 185 639	7 430 075 925	7 758 530 229	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
3	Total capital	7 614 185 639	7 430 075 925	7 758 530 229	7 254 116 001	7 618 391 880
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	29 558 838 759	34 404 248 510	33 014 509 864	32 498 181 079	32 031 835 105
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	29 558 838 759	34 404 248 510	33 014 509 864	32 498 181 079	32 031 835 105
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
6b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	25,76%	21,60%	23,50%	22,32%	23,78%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%	8,00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
EU-8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0,98%	0,98%	0,99%	1,00%	0,08%
EU-9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3,73%	3,73%	3,74%	3,75%	2,83%
EU-11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	11,73%	11,73%	11,74%	11,75%	10,83%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	17,76%	13,60%	15,50%	14,32%	15,78%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	81 788 075 025	98 065 207 571	88 111 706 933	90 007 273 942	94 269 159 519
14	Leverage ratio (%)	9,31%	7,58%	8,81%	8,06%	8,08%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU-14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU-14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%

IX Environmental, Social, and Governance disclosures

As at 30 June 2026, Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. presents information on ESG risks in accordance with Article 449a, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, taking into account the consultation document EBA/CP/ 2025/07 of 22 May 2025, which is a draft of implementing technical standards amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 with regard to the disclosure of information on ESG risks, capital exposures and total exposures to entities in the parallel banking system.

1. Business strategy and processes

Bank Handlowy (BHW) identifies environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues as important for both risk management and the development of business activities of the Bank's clients. Integrating ESG factors into its business model is a response to the evolving regulatory environment, expectations of stakeholders, and dynamic technological and environmental changes.

The transformation toward sustainable development of economic sectors presents both challenges and new opportunities for the Bank and its clients. Environmental issues are closely linked to economic stability and have a direct impact on the Bank's operations, its clients, and a broader community of stakeholders.

BHW manages environmental and social issues in its business model through the implementation of its Sustainability Strategy, which is an integral part of the Bank's business strategy for 2025-2027. The strategy is based on three strategic pillars and their corresponding goals, covering the Bank's own operations and its value chain:

1. Sustainable Finance
    - development of sustainable financial services offering
    - leveraging global expertise to support clients in their sustainable transformation
    - addressing social aspects in the sustainable finance framework

2. ESG Risk Management
    - development of a transition plan that details short, medium and long-term objectives, with specific timeframes and actions needed to move towards a low-carbon economy,
    - reduction of the share of financing related to greenhouse gas emissions in the Bank's credit portfolio
    - improvement of ESG risk management through further development of processes for ESG risk identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting

3. Sustainable Own Operations
    - achieving climate neutrality of the Bank's own operations by 2030 while reducing indirect emissions
    - deeper recognition of ESG aspects in own operations (including ESG governance model, controls, policies and procedures)
    - supporting employees' development and well-being
    - continuing actions in corporate social responsibility

ESG factors are incorporated into strategic management and corporate supervision. The Management Board and relevant committees are responsible for overseeing the integration of ESG issues into business decisions. Considering ESG risk is part of the Bank's financial planning, including internal capital adequacy assessment and stress testing. These analyses support the long-term resilience of the Bank's business model and credit portfolio to changing environmental, social, and regulatory conditions.

The Bank regularly identifies impacts, risks, and opportunities related to ESG factors, and based on these analyses, takes appropriate actions, modifies internal policies, or develops new procedures. ESG risks are assessed based on a regular risk identification and assessment process, as well as the process of assessing impact materiality and financial materiality of ESG matters as part of the preparation of sustainability reporting. The conclusions from these analyses are integrated into risk management processes, credit policies, and strategic planning. A detailed description of the ESG risk materiality assessment process and the results of this analysis can be found in Section 3. Risk Management – Identification and Measurement.

Risk assessment and management – goals, tasks and limits

In its Sustainability Strategy, Bank Handlowy has defined quantitative goals:

- sustainable finance of PLN 2 billion granted by 2027
- at least a 10% share of sustainable finance in the institutional client loan portfolio,
- 100% of employees responsible for ESG sales and consulting will complete ESG training by 2027,

- for at least 60% of the Bank’s credit exposure, collecting information from clients on their Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction targets and transition plans and using this data in the lending process,
- achieving climate neutrality of the Bank’s own operations by 2030 while reducing indirect emissions, including through the transition to 100% renewable energy.

The Bank's internal stakeholders were involved in setting the adopted targets.

To support the initiative to reduce the share of financing associated with greenhouse gas emissions in its own loan portfolio, the Bank regularly calculates and monitors the value of these emissions (Scope 3, Category 15 of the GHG Protocol). Calculations of emissions from the loan portfolio are currently performed quarterly and presented to the Bank's Management Board and senior management in the ESG risk report. The analysis of the Bank's emissions across all three scopes is performed once a year. Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in absolute terms (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and as a percentage of emissions in the base year) for the Bank's own operational emissions, covering Scopes 1 and 2, will be set by the end of 2026 as part of the implementation of the Bank's Strategy.

In 2025, in response to the requirements resulting from Article 76(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU and the guidelines of the European Banking Authority on the management of ESG risks (EBA/GL/2025/01), the Bank developed a prudential transition plan. This strategic document aims to prepare the Bank for ESG risks in the short, medium, and long term. This plan includes specific timeframes and measurable targets for responding to financial risks arising from ESG risk factors, including those related to European Union and national regulatory targets, and in particular the target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

The prudential transition plan introduced, among others, additional targets regarding:

- improving data quality and availability,
- enhanced ESG risk assessment of institutional clients,
- activities increasing client engagement,
- enhancing employees' ESG competencies.

The Bank manages environmental risk, among other things, by striving to increase the share of financing classified as sustainable. The *Policy defining Sustainable Products Classification Framework in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.* refers to international standards and regulations, including the guidelines of the European Union Taxonomy, LMA Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles, LMA Green Loan Principles, and LMA Social Loan Principles.

Sustainable investments
Bank Handlowy presents information on investments in environmentally sustainable activities and in activities and sectors aligned with environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy as part of its annual Activity Report, in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

BHW has adopted a strategic target regarding the volume of granted financing classified as sustainable. As of June 30, 2026, the Bank has allocated PLN 1.33 billion to the green transition of its clients, striving to achieve the target of PLN 2 billion set in the Strategy until 2027.

In order to identify, classify, and monitor sustainable financing, including assets aligned with the EU Taxonomy, Bank Handlowy applies the *Policy defining Sustainable Products Classification Framework in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.*

The Policy includes, among other things:

- the definition of sustainable financing used by the Bank,
- the principles for classifying products as sustainable,
- the terms and criteria qualifying a client for financing,
- the requirements for monitoring the granted financing,

- the scope of duties, responsibilities, and roles of the Bank's organizational units in assessing the classification and monitoring of products qualified as sustainable products

The Policy applies to all products that can be classified as sustainable.

The Bank may classify financing as sustainable based on the client's general activity or a specific investment. For this purpose, it applies three pathways:

A. Financing of clients conducting activities with a positive environmental impact

The Bank attaches great importance to promoting and supporting enterprises that conduct activities with a positive environmental impact. In accordance with the Sustainability Strategy, the Bank grants financing to Clients who meet the following criteria:

1a. At least 90% of the company's revenues are derived from activities meeting the substantial contribution criteria or activities fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy, or

1b. at least 90% of the company's revenues within one year from the granting of financing will be derived from activities meeting the substantial contribution criteria or activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy, and

2. the company does not operate in sectors excluded from financing under the *Wholesale Credit Risk Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Regulations ("ESRM Regulations")* (for more information, see Section 3. Risk Management – Monitoring and Control).

B. Financing of clients' pro-environmental investments
In situations where the client does not meet the requirements specified for financing activities with a positive environmental impact, but the purpose of the financing can be precisely defined and concerns investments with a positive environmental impact, the financing is classified as sustainable based on environmental criteria aligned with the substantial contribution criteria defined for environmental objectives in the EU Taxonomy. The investment assessment process is based on widely recognized market standards for green loans – the Green Loan Principles.

C. Financing of client transition based on ESG KPIs
In accordance with the objectives of the Sustainability Strategy, the Bank supports clients in transitioning their business activities. One form of such support is sustainability-linked financial products, which the Bank offers in accordance with widely accepted market standards (sustainability-linked loans). To determine whether a client's transition is sustainable, the Bank analyzes ESG KPIs.

In accordance with the provisions of the policy, clients develop a transition plan for their business activities (or a part thereof) in terms of improving energy efficiency, reducing their carbon footprint, or aligning with the criteria defined in the EU Taxonomy. ESG KPIs measure the effectiveness of the transition process and are:

- material to the client's business activity,
- measurable and comparable to market best practices,
- consistent with widely recognized scientific initiatives and standards in the environmental field (e.g., decarbonization pathways defined in the Paris Agreement).

The cost of financing borne by the client depends on the extent to which the client has achieved the agreed ESG KPIs linked to the transition. Additionally, to ensure the credibility and transparency of transition efforts, the achievement of KPIs is verified by independent third parties.

2. Governance

ESG risk management is based on the Bank's existing risk governance structure with additional dedicated forums and support functions established to coordinate and streamline this process (illustrated in figure below).

Figure: ESG Risk Governance Structure

ESG risk management is implemented at multiple levels of the organizational structure: the Supervisory Board, the Bank's Management Board, the Committees established by them, and the units responsible for risk identification, monitoring, and mitigation. The Bank identifies, measures, monitors, controls, and reports ESG risk, and the key elements of the organizational structure and processes utilized for this purpose, including roles and responsibilities, are described in the Principles of ESG Risk Management in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (the "*Principles of ESG Risk Management*"). The document was adopted by the Bank's Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board
The Principles of ESG Risk Management describe the roles of the Supervisory Board, which, among other things, approves the strategy and oversees the implementation of the risk management system, including processes related to ESG risk management. In particular, this concerns the integration of ESG risk into the development of the Bank's business model and business strategy. The Supervisory Board's responsibilities related to the oversight of ESG risk management processes may be delegated to individual Committees of the Supervisory Board by incorporating these roles and responsibilities into their activities.

The Bank's Management Board is responsible for:

- incorporating ESG risk into the overall business strategy and risk management framework,
- deciding on the materiality of ESG risk and monitoring ESG risk exposures,
- ensuring a transparent and consistent allocation of responsibility for ESG risks,
- monitoring progress in integrating ESG risk into standard risk management processes,
- developing, approving, and overseeing the implementation of the Transition Plan.

Tasks of the Bank's Management Board related to ESG risk management may be delegated to individual Management Board Committees and other units of the Bank:

- **Risk and Capital Management Committee ("RCMC Committee")** – oversight of the effectiveness of ESG risk management within the risk categories under the competence of this Committee (i.e., credit, capital, concentration, and model risk) and its integration into the Bank's risk profile and risk appetite,
- **Operational Risk, Control and Compliance Committee of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. ("BRCC Committee")** – oversight of the integration of ESG risk into operational, strategic, reputational, and non-compliance risk management processes,
- **Asset and Liability Management Committee of the Bank ("ALCO Committee")** – oversight of the integration of ESG risk into liquidity risk, interest rate risk for non-trading portfolios, risk of adverse changes in the balance sheet structure, risk of changes in the value of

the Bank's capital, trading portfolio risk, and foreign exchange risk management processes,

- **New Product Committee** – oversight of the integration of ESG risk into the business activity management process,

- **Sustainability Committee** – serves as a central discussion forum for the Bank's ESG activities. The tasks performed by the Committee are overseen by the BRCC Committee. Serving an advisory and consultative role for the Operational Risk, Control and Compliance Committee of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., the Committee focuses on key areas such as the sustainability strategy, integration of ESG aspects into business activities, sustainable finance, and the Transition Plan. It is also authorized to consult on ad-hoc ESG matters. Its main functions include advisory and consultation, monitoring, expressing opinions, and recommending actions to the BRCC Committee.

Allocation of duties across the three lines of defense

ESG risk management is based on the three lines of defense model (defined in the *Principles of Prudent and Stable Risk Management in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.*). The main responsibilities of each line are described below.

First line of defense
The first line of defense consists of organizational units responsible for conducting business activities that generate ESG risk and for managing ESG risk in the Bank's operational activities. Units on the first line of defense are responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling, and reporting ESG risk related to their business activities, as well as for complying with applicable ESG risk policies and standards, cooperating with clients in the area of sustainable finance, and establishing a dialogue with clients regarding their own transition strategies and assessing their consistency.

Second line of defense
The second line of defense consists of independent organizational units, including the Risk Management Sector, the Financial Management Sector, the Compliance Division, and the Legal Division. The Risk Management Sector is responsible for, among other things, establishing rules, policies, standards, and procedures for ESG risk management, independent identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, controlling, and reporting of the risk profile to the Bank's Management Board and relevant Management Board Committees, and integrating ESG risk into capital and liquidity planning processes in cooperation with the Financial Management Sector. The Compliance and Legal Divisions identify regulatory and legal requirements regarding ESG risk, respectively, and provide information thereon, advise on regulatory changes in the Bank, and the implementation of these changes.

Third line of defense
The third line of defense is the Audit Department, which conducts independent assessments of the adequacy and effectiveness of the ESG risk management system and the internal control system. The Audit Department provides the Management Board, the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, and banking supervision authorities with independent, objective, and material information regarding the effectiveness of ESG risk management and related control mechanisms. Additionally, the Audit Department reviews the Bank's transition plan as part of the risk management framework for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and consistency with the risk strategy and risk appetite.

Remuneration policy
At Bank Handlowy, the remuneration policy is formulated to be consistent with Bank Handlowy's risk management strategy and to reflect its risk appetite – according to which ESG risk is a material risk factor. ESG risk is integrated into Bank Handlowy's approach to risk management in the same way as other types of risk. Variable remuneration pools are determined based on Bank Handlowy's financial performance adjusted for financial and non-financial risk to limit potential incentives for employees to take excessive risk.
In 2026, senior managers could be assigned sustainability-related targets. Depending on the area, these could relate to the reporting and measurement of ESG risks. The result of the assessment of the achievement of these targets indirectly affects the variable remuneration of senior management. Since 2025, the remuneration policy has required at least one ESG-related target affecting the annual performance assessment of the President of the Management Board.

3. Risk management

ESG Risk Management Framework

In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Bank defines ESG risk as the risk of negative financial consequences for the Bank arising from the current or potential impact of environmental, social, and governance issues on counterparties or on assets invested in by the Bank. In particular:

- **Environmental risk** means the risk of losses resulting from negative financial consequences for the Bank caused by the current or future impact of environmental issues on the Bank's counterparties or on assets invested in by the Bank, including those related to the transition process aimed at achieving the following environmental objectives: a) climate change mitigation; b) climate change adaptation; c) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; d) transition to a circular economy; e) pollution prevention and control; f) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Environmental risk includes climate risk and is divided into two primary risk drivers: physical risk and transition risk.

- **Social risk** means the risk of losses resulting from negative financial consequences for the Bank caused by the current or future impact of social issues on the Bank's counterparties or on assets invested in by the Bank. Social issues include, among others, labor-related rights, working conditions, and equal treatment and equal opportunities for the workforce and workers in the value chain; economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights of affected communities; and information security, social inclusion, and the impact of information on consumers or end-users.

- **Governance risk** means the risk of losses resulting from negative financial consequences for the Bank caused by the current or future impact of issues related to corporate governance on the Bank's counterparties or on assets invested in by the Bank. Corporate governance issues include, among others, corporate culture and business ethics standards, whistleblower protection, prevention and detection of corruption or bribery, tax compliance, as well as transparency and trust-building.

The above definitions are incorporated into the Bank's risk taxonomy.

The Bank does not treat ESG risk as a separate material risk, but identifies its transmission channels to the core risk types. *ESG Risk Management Principles* constitute the framework for managing this risk in the Bank. This document is part of the Bank's risk management strategy and describes the key elements of the organizational structure and processes used to identify, measure, monitor, control, and report ESG risk, and further specifies roles and responsibilities in relation to ESG risk management (described in Section 2. Corporate Governance). Furthermore, the document presents the ESG risk taxonomy adopted by the Bank, including definitions, risk drivers, transmission channels, and the integration of risk associated with greenwashing practices into the risk management framework.

In its approach to ESG risk management, the Bank relies on a number of regulations, supervisory expectations, and standards, including but not limited to:

- Guidelines of the European Banking Authority on loan origination and monitoring (Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring, EBA/GL/2020/06);
- Regulation (EU) (2020/852) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment with delegated acts;
- Report of the European Banking Authority on management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms (Report on management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms, EBA/REP/2021/18);
- EU Implementing Regulation (2022/2453) concerning prudential disclosures under Article 449a of the CRR;
- Directive (EU) (2022/2464) as regards corporate sustainability reporting (CSRD) along with European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS);
- Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor (2024/1623) (CRR III);
- Reports on greenwashing monitoring and supervision (Report on greenwashing monitoring and supervision) of the European Supervisory Authorities;
- Recommendations of Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD);
- The Standard of Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry;
- Guidelines of the European Banking Authority on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, (Guidelines on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, EBA/GL/2025/01).
- Guidelines of the European Banking Authority on environmental scenario analysis (Guidelines on environmental scenario analysis, EBA/GL/2025/04);
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1253 regarding the integration of sustainability factors, risks, and preferences by investment firms (MiFID II);
- Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR) along with delegated acts.

Identification and Measurement

The identification and measurement of ESG risk at the Bank is part of the risk management process, taking into account both current and long-term perspectives. Identification and measurement take place within existing risk management processes at the transaction or event level, portfolio level, and Bank-wide level, including concentration.

Risk Identification and Assessment Process

The identification and assessment of the materiality of ESG risk at the Bank is an element of the regular risk identification and assessment process. The outcome of this process forms the basis for, among other things, the risk management strategy, including risk appetite, stress testing, and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). Within this process, the Bank assesses the materiality of environmental risk (including climate risk), social risk, and governance risk.

The process is coordinated by the Risk Management Process Quality Assurance Department. Also involved in the process are organizational units whose activities generate risk (i.e., the first line of defense) and organizational units that control risk (including the Risk Management Sector, Compliance Division, and Financial Management Sector, i.e., the second line of defense). The ESG risk assessment is conducted across three time horizons: short-term (up to one year), medium-term (1–5 years), and long-term (over 5 years). If a risk is material in the short- or medium-term horizon, it is also deemed material in the ICAAP horizon.

In the risk assessment process, the Bank uses a combination of various risk measurement and estimation methods tailored to the risk category for which ESG risk is being measured, including:

- using the Sector Risk Map and Environmental Sector Risk Map to identify sensitive sectors (in both cases, broken down by physical and transition risk as well as time horizons),
- conducting a quantitative analysis of the impact of climate hazards on the Bank's business continuity,
- conducting a quantitative climate risk assessment for key market risk indicators/limits,
- conducting a quantitative climate risk assessment for key liquidity risk indicators,
- conducting an analysis of the impact of the corporate credit portfolio on the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The Bank successively enhances its risk identification and measurement methods. In 2025, the Bank conducted for the first time a portfolio resilience and alignment assessment in line with the expectations of the EBA Guidelines on ESG risks management, and the results of these analyses were incorporated into the risk materiality assessment process. Additionally, in the ESG risk assessment process, the Bank also utilizes ESG risk indicators and metrics resulting from Article 81 of the Guidelines.

As part of the materiality assessment process for 2026, **climate risk** was recognized as material for strategic, credit, liquidity, reputational, operational, and compliance risk across time horizons (details in the table below). In particular:

- **physical risk** was deemed material in the long term for credit, liquidity, reputational, and operational risk due to the expected negative impact of extreme weather events and long-term climate change on the Bank and its clients,
- **transition risk** was deemed material in the ICAAP process horizon for credit, strategic, and compliance risk due to, respectively, the Bank's significant exposure to clients from sectors vulnerable to transition risk, growing pressure from regulators and stakeholders, the resilience and level of alignment of the portfolio with the transition process, the need to adapt to regulations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the dynamic regulatory environment.

Other environmental risk was deemed immaterial in the short- and medium-term horizons. The materialization of other environmental risk in the long-term horizon is expected for strategic, credit, reputational, and operational risk due to growing stakeholder expectations regarding the environment, increasing regulatory requirements, and the expected negative impact of environmental degradation on the Bank and its clients.

Both **social risk** and **governance risk** were deemed material only in the long-term horizon for strategic and reputational risk, primarily due to growing expectations from regulators and stakeholders directed at non-financial institutions. In the short and medium term, these risks were deemed immaterial due to the Bank's operating environment, which is characterized by high social and corporate governance standards.

The full results of the materiality assessment for 2026 are presented below.

Table : Results of ESG risk materiality assessment for 2026

Risk	Term (years)	Climate risk		Other environmental risk		Social risk	Governance risk
		Transition	Physical	Transition	Physical		
Strategic	0-1	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	**Material**	Non-material	**Material**	Non-material	**Material**	**Material**
Credit	0-1	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material
Market	0-1	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
Luiquidity	0-1	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	**Material**	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
Reputational	0-1	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**	**Material**
Operational	0-1	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	Non-material	**Material**	Non-material	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material
Compliance	0-1	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	1-5	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material
	5+	**Material**	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material	Non-material

Scenario Analyses

In the ICAAP and ILAAP processes, the Bank appropriately quantifies the ESG risk to which it is exposed and assesses the impact of ESG risk on the Bank's capital adequacy and liquidity position. The Bank applies scenario analysis, including stress testing, to assess the potential impact of ESG factors on the Bank's risk profile under plausible scenarios (including climate scenarios). The Bank assesses the adequacy of the stress tests performed to incorporate ESG risk into the analyzed scenarios.

In 2026, the Bank conducted a dedicated stress test for credit risk and a heuristic assessment for compliance and reputational risk.

The basis for conducting the credit risk stress test was a dedicated macroeconomic scenario describing the impact of physical and transition risks over the standard ICAAP horizon (i.e., 2026–2028). The scenario depicted a disorderly transition, under which emissions must be rapidly reduced and emission allowance prices rise sharply. At the same time, climate change contributes to adverse weather events: droughts hit agricultural production worldwide, causing disruptions in food supply chains, and heatwaves in Europe cause losses in energy production. In connection with these events, EU governments introduce more decisive climate policies, resulting in a shift in consumption patterns, as well as a change in the value of selected assets most affected by the impacts of climate change.

Furthermore, the impact on enterprises across individual sectors, locations, and time horizons was analyzed using the Sector Climate Risk Map, the Sector Environmental Risk Map, and the Geographic Climate Risk Map. Credit portfolio exposures as of the end of December 2025 were divided into groups of sectors sensitive to climate and environmental risk (broken down into transition risk and physical risk) and groups of locations exposed to physical climate risk (droughts and floods). For sectors and locations vulnerable to the impacts of these risks, the impact of risk factors on the assessment of clients' creditworthiness over the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons was analyzed using projected rating migrations. Additionally, drawing on the expert knowledge of risk managers, a review of individual exposures was conducted to incorporate individual and client-specific factors, and individual assessments were made where necessary regarding the potential impact on ratings.

The results of the stress tests showed that the Bank's portfolio is resilient to ESG risk factors. It was assessed that in the years 2026–2028, ESG risk will not have a significant impact on expected loss and the internal capital requirement for ESG risk. A deterioration in client ratings as a result of the materialization of ESG risk is projected in the long-term horizon but remains within established limits.

In 2026, the Bank also conducted a heuristic analysis for operational risk in terms of compliance risk and reputational risk (these risks are covered by capital allocated to operational risk) based on exemplary penalties for ESG regulatory breaches consisting of improper implementation of rules and supervisory regulations while simultaneously declaring to stakeholders that regulatory requirements have been met. The analysis demonstrated the adequacy of capital requirements for operational risk and the ability to cover potential losses resulting from the materialization of ESG risk.

As part of the ESG risk materiality assessment process for 2026, the Bank also conducted a dedicated scenario analysis for liquidity risk to estimate the impact of climate risk factors on liquidity risk indicators. The scenario assumed the simultaneous development of extreme weather conditions and resulting natural disasters in various parts of the world (including southern Poland), which consequently led to a tightening of climate policy in Europe. The results of the analysis indicate the Bank's resilience to the materialization of climate risk in the area of liquidity. Liquidity indicators remain above the required regulatory minimums in the extreme climate scenario incorporating physical and transition risks.

Other Identification and Assessment Methods

Additional processes for identifying and measuring ESG risk include:

- **Identification of social and governance risks in verification processes** – The Bank's clients are screened for risks related to forced labor and modern slavery as part of screening processes, including those concerning Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures. Furthermore, BHW has in place a Procedure for verifying Suppliers/Potential Suppliers against external lists. External lists include: Citiscreening sanction lists, including SDN (Specially Designated Nationals – a list of identified entities including individuals, legal entities, or other entities with the capacity to contract obligations and acquire rights in their own name, subject to international sanctions for reasons not directly related to their place of residence or registered office), the SWOZ list (against which the Risk Control and Fraud Prevention Department verifies the bidder's company and representatives of its governing bodies), the KNF list (Public Warnings List containing a compilation of entities reported by foreign supervisory authorities for unauthorized investment activities and a list of domestic entities operating without authorization from the Polish Financial Supervision Authority), the AML list (maintained by the AML Department, containing information on legal entities that have been of interest to the General Inspector of Financial Information (GIIF), the Prosecutor's Office, or the Police due to suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing), and the list of sanctioned countries and territories.

- **Client ESG risk assessment** – conducted as part of the initial approval process for credit limits for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking clients, and on each occasion during the annual credit review of a given debtor, as well as in the event of approving a material change between the debtor's annual reviews (in accordance with the Credit Procedures for Commercial Banking Clients and Credit Procedures for Corporate Banking Clients).

- **Analysis and management of environmental and social transaction risk** – material environmental and social risks associated with a transaction involving funds directed to a specific investment project fall within the scope of the Environmental and Social Risk Management Regulations for Corporate Banking Clients – "ESRM Regulations" (for more information, see Section 3. Risk Management – Monitoring and Control).

- **Environmental risk analysis of collateral** – information on climate and environmental hazards for collateral accepted from Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking clients is obtained and recorded, among other things, using reliable publicly available tools and is taken into account in the collateral verification process during approval and review (in accordance with the Collateral Management Procedures for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking Clients).

- **Business activity management** – the Bank integrates ESG risk analysis into the business activity approval process by introducing questions and guidelines related to ESG issues.

- **Portfolio alignment analysis** – used to assess, at the sector level, the extent to which the Bank's credit portfolio is aligned with emission reduction pathways resulting from decarbonization targets set by the International Energy Agency in the Net Zero 2050 (NZE2050) scenario.

Monitoring and Control

In order to mitigate ESG risk, the Bank incorporates ESG risk factors into its risk appetite and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), as well as through integration with existing control processes or the implementation of dedicated ones.

Limits

As part of the overall risk appetite for 2026, the Bank defined the following limits and tolerance thresholds for material ESG risks (for strategic and credit risk, respectively):

- the share of financing classified as sustainable for non-financial institutional clients in accordance with the Policy defining the framework for the classification of sustainable products in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.;

- exposures to sectors with High and Medium Short-Term Climate Transition Risk within the total limit of debt and unused commitments. Under the Concentration Risk Management Policy, the indicator and its limits have been cascaded to the respective banking segments.

As part of supporting measures, the Bank established a limit on the share in the credit portfolio of clients operating in high-risk sectors for whom an enhanced ESG risk assessment will be conducted. Climate risk for compliance risk is covered by capital allocated to operational risk. The Bank does not set a separate strategic limit for this risk. This risk is included within the strategic limit for operational risk.

Limits are monitored using reports presented to the Bank's Management Board, the Risk and Capital Management Committee, and the Supervisory Board, including the Risk and Capital Committee. The process for escalation and managing breaches is described in the *Risk Appetite Memorandum of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.* and is identical to the process for other measures of the overall risk appetite.

Key Internal Regulations and Processes
All employees of the Bank are bound by the Principles of Proper Treatment of Clients, which define the rules for the Bank's analysis of product suitability for clients, as well as the suitability of advertising messages and marketing materials directed to clients (excluding investment products and insurance products with an investment element, for which a MiFID suitability assessment is mandatory).
The Principles take into account the interests of clients to ensure professional and equal treatment. They oblige all employees of the Bank to eliminate any actions that may be misleading, inconsistent with standards of due diligence or legal regulations, or constitute an abuse.
Under its contracts, the Bank obliges its suppliers to act in accordance with the principles of ethical and responsible behavior, in particular in the areas of human rights, labor law, fair competition regulations, property rights, environmental protection, and anti-corruption, and to ensure that their subcontractors and other persons through whom the Bank purchases any goods and services will comply with these principles. This obligation includes, in particular, the principles contained in the following acts and any applicable national legal regulations implementing these acts:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

- Declaration of the International Labour Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Agenda 21,

- United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The management of ongoing cooperation with suppliers is regulated by the Principles of managing cooperation with suppliers of goods and services at Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., which incorporate the general EBA recommendations on controls at Suppliers. In 2025, the Bank successfully completed the verification of 100% of its Tier 1 suppliers against ESG criteria.

The Bank has implemented or updated a number of internal regulations whose indirect or direct objective is to mitigate ESG risk, including:

1. The ESG risk assessment process in the Credit Procedures for Commercial Banking Clients and Credit Procedures for Corporate Banking Clients;

2. The environmental risk assessment process for collateral in the Collateral Management Procedure for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking Clients;

3. The Environmental and Social Risk Management Regulations for Corporate Banking Clients ("ESRM Regulations");

4. The Policy defining the framework for the classification of sustainable products in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. ("Sustainable Product Classification Policy");

5. The Procedure for the classification of sustainable financing;

6. The Procedure for Calculating and Reporting ESG Risk Measures.

Detailed information regarding these internal regulations is provided below.

(1) Client ESG risk assessment is conducted as part of the initial approval process for credit limits for all Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking clients, and on each occasion during the annual review of the credit exposure of a given debtor, as well as in the event of approving a material change between the debtor's annual reviews (in accordance with the Credit Procedures for Commercial Banking Clients and Credit Procedures for Corporate Banking Clients). Within this process, an assessment of ESG risk factors must be made in the context of their potential impact on the creditworthiness of the borrower or guarantor.

During the analysis, attention is paid to, among other things: the impact of climate change on the client's financial position, their sector, and environment; the assessment of materialized as well as potential reputational risk for the Bank associated with financing activities carrying elevated risk resulting from the analysis of ESG factors; regulatory changes regarding ESG factors; or legal requirements for the client's business operations. The client's ESG risk assessment is based on the Sector Climate Risk Map and the Sector Environmental Risk Map. If, as part of the analysis, ESG risks are identified as material and/or inadequately managed by the debtor, these issues are taken into account in the client's rating and/or exposure classification.

At the end of 2025, the Bank introduced an enhanced client ESG risk assessment process for debtors meeting criteria specified in the procedures, including those regarding total credit exposure, share in the Bank's total financed emissions, and operations in high-emission sectors. The enhanced ESG risk assessment takes the form of a comprehensive questionnaire designed to assess the client's exposure to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and their approach to managing them.

The assessment is divided into four main thematic sections:

- Vulnerability to environmental and climate hazards,
- Management mitigation and adaptation,
- Climate and environmental governance and transparency,
- Social and corporate governance issues.

(2) For the purpose of assessing the impact of environmental risk on the value of physical collateral (i.e., real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory) accepted from Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking clients, the Bank has prepared a dedicated risk assessment form and collects information regarding climate and environmental hazards. Data is obtained, among other things, using reliable publicly available databases and is taken into account in the collateral verification process during approval and review. Based on the collected data, a risk rating is determined along with its impact on the value of the collateral. A negative impact of the assessment on the collateral value may be addressed, among other things, by refusing to accept the collateral, lowering the valuation or the available credit limit secured by the given collateral, expanding the required scope of insurance, or increasing the sum insured of the collateral.

(3) The ESRM Regulations are in force at the Bank. The purpose of the ESRM Regulations is to ensure the effective identification, assessment, and management of potential social and environmental risks associated with clients that could expose the Bank to credit and reputational risk. In this regulation, the Bank has implemented appropriate exclusion criteria, environmental and social risk categories for new transactions meeting materiality criteria, and a requirement for additional due diligence at the client and transaction level for sectors particularly vulnerable to environmental and social risks.

In accordance with the ESRM Regulations, the Bank will not provide financing if the due diligence analysis reveals that the client conducts any of the excluded activities, such as:

- production or activities involving modern slavery, human trafficking, or forced labor;
- production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of child labor;

- illegal logging;
- production of or trade in products listed in the species of wild fauna and flora subject to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (also known as the Washington Convention or CITES), or other activities deemed unlawful under national regulations, including those ratified by host countries under international conventions and agreements;
- production, distribution, or sale of cluster munitions, as defined in the UN Convention on Cluster Munitions;
- driftnet fishing in the marine environment using nets longer than 2.5 km.

Furthermore, the Bank has committed not to finance the construction or expansion of thermal coal mines, coal-fired power plants, and combined heat and power plants. The sector requirements of the ESRM Regulations regarding mining also include a commitment to eliminate credit exposure to clients with revenues exceeding 25% from thermal coal mining by 2030, and to limit financing for clients generating energy from coal by 2030 for clients in OECD countries and by 2040 for clients in non-OECD countries, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the Bank has adopted detailed guidelines for enterprises in sectors particularly vulnerable to environmental and social risks. These sectors include: agriculture, coal mining, coal power generation, non-coal mining, the oil and gas industry, production of lethal military equipment, production of firearms, and sectors operating in areas of increased caution (including biodiversity, cultural heritage, local populations, large-scale physical and economic displacement, conflict risk, and elevated risks of human rights violations).

(4) The Bank has implemented regulations defining the framework for the classification of sustainable products. The Sustainable Product Classification Policy contains a set of rules of conduct for the identification, assessment, classification, and monitoring of sustainable products that contribute to the implementation of the Bank's sustainable development strategy. Financing may be recognized as compliant with the aforementioned Policy, provided that it exerts a positive impact on the environment in line with one of the Bank's six environmental objectives, is aligned with the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy, or contributes to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The classification of transactions can be carried out from the perspective of the client's general business activity or the financed investment under three pathways:

- Pathway A: Financing clients conducting activities that have a positive impact on the environment
- Pathway B: Financing clients' pro-environmental investments
- Pathway C: Financing client transition based on ESG KPIs

(5) *The Procedure for the classification of sustainable financing* is an extension of the provisions set out in the aforementioned Policy, primarily to detail the course of the financing classification process as sustainable, taking into account documentation requirements and the division of roles and responsibilities of process participants.

(6) *The Procedure for Calculating and Reporting ESG Risk Measures* defines the catalog of ESG risk metrics and indicators used at the Bank to monitor the ESG risk profile. The procedure presents the methodology for calculating individual measures, indicates the data sources used in the calculation process, and defines roles and responsibilities in the calculation, reporting, and monitoring process.

Reporting
Taking into account the scale and nature of its operations, its business model, and strategic directions, as well as its client profile, the Bank has defined a set of ESG metrics and indicators intended to indicate the overall ESG risk profile at the Bank and to enable its monitoring and appropriate response. In order to ensure an adequate reporting process, the Bank has created a dedicated report on ESG risk, which is submitted quarterly to the meetings of the Bank's Management Board and distributed to senior management (including, in particular, heads of business units and risk units).

The Strategy and Investor Relations Department systematically monitors the degree of achievement of the ESG targets set out in the Bank's Strategy. It submits the results to the Management Board, which reports them to the Supervisory Board.

Availability, Quality, and Accuracy of Data

The availability and quality of climate data and indicators, as well as broader ESG data, continue to pose a challenge in sustainability reporting. Taking into account the level of maturity and availability of data (counterparty and other) regarding environmental issues, assumptions were adopted resulting from the limitations of the data used in BHW's reporting. Key challenges relate to the scope of primary data on counterparties included in the calculation of financed emissions and counterparty attributes with respect to physical risk. In the second half of 2025, the Bank conducted a survey among key clients to collect ESG data, thereby obtaining a higher share of primary data.

The Bank integrates ESG data into its standard data governance process (defined by the *Data Governance Policy at Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.*) and is committed to improving methodologies and tools for climate risk assessment and climate data, including greenhouse gas emissions. The Bank increases the availability of ESG data through participation in industry initiatives, such as the ESG Platform run by the Credit Information Bureau (BIK).

Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

K_4100	Gross carrying amount (million EUR)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (million EUR)			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change*	**1 988**	**133**	**-**	**322**	**144**	**41**	**4**	**33**	**3 039 001**	**1 196 581**	**44,20%**	**1 862**	**128**	**-**	**-**	**2**
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
B - Mining and quarrying	7	7	-	-	1	1	-	1	2 898	2 483	100,00%	7	-	-	-	1
B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 898	2 483	100,00%	6	-	-	-	1
B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.09 - Mining support service activities	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
C - Manufacturing	1 008	12	-	194	41	23	3	17	1 180 090	727 088	35,46%	907	103	-	-	2
C.10 - Manufacture of food products	179	-	-	3	24	14	-	14	272 199	219 293	12,88%	161	19	-	-	2
C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	153	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	96 734	77 607	74,78%	153	-	-	-	2
C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	21	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	25 541	23 138	76,12%	21	-	-	-	1
C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	329	-	-	-	-	-	1
C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	32	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	36 286	18 098	-	31	1	-	-	4
C.17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 741	2 802	-	3	-	-	-	3
C.18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 970	2 640	-	5	-	-	-	3
C.19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	13	12	-	12	-	1	-	-	18 572	11 761	0,18%	13	-	-	-	1
C.20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	128	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	357 817	68 200	42,05%	71	57	-	-	4
C.21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 689	3 548	100,00%	91	-	-	-	2
C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	18	-	-	1	5	2	-	2	20 837	18 864	0,02%	18	-	-	-	2
C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 053	1 452	-	5	-	-	-	1
C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	12 598	8 222	66,32%	11	4	-	-	4
C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	78	-	-	26	1	2	1	1	103 443	93 526	14,34%	74	5	-	-	2
C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 292	1 088	-	1	2	-	-	4
C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	137	-	-	115	-	2	2	-	126 137	102 796	14,14%	137	-	-	-	1
C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	44	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	34 294	30 353	0,01%	30	14	-	-	4
C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 676	27 557	29,59%	34	-	-	-	1
C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4 914	3 177	1,53%	19	1	-	-	1
C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	15 914	9 856	-	21	-	-	-	1
C.32 - Other manufacturing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 012	1 248	-	3	-	-	-	1
C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 821	1 533	0,46%	5	-	-	-	2
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	116	114	-	2	-	-	-	-	1 170 853	17 956	13,22%	116	-	-	-	1
D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	15	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	56 038	17 887	99,98%	15	-	-	-	1
D35.11 - Production of electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	101	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 114 815	69	-	101	-	-	-	1
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 438	4 807	-	7	-	-	-	3
F - Construction	20	-	-	-	16	9	-	9	3 688	3 084	-	20	-	-	-	2
F.41 - Construction of buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1

K_4100	Gross carrying amount (million EUR)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (million EUR)			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with Article 12(1) points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
F.42 - Civil engineering	12	-	-	-	11	8	-	8	2 590	2 166	-	12	-	-	-	1
F.43 - Specialised construction activities	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1 094	915	-	8	-	-	-	3
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	724	-	-	121	86	8	1	6	666 700	435 599	59,70%	699	25	-	-	2
H - Transportation and storage	55	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6 935	5 314	86,94%	55	-	-	-	3
H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
H.50 - Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
H.51 - Air transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	54	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6 890	5 297	88,11%	54	-	-	-	3
H.53 - Postal and courier activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	17	-	1	-	-	-	1
I - Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
L - Real estate activities	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	249	-	51	-	-	-	2
Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	**2 255**	**-**	**-**	**75**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**1 211**	**808**	**77,39%**	**1728**	**389**	**137**	**-**	**4**
K - Financial and insurance activities	1 290	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 211	808	82,60%	864	326	99	-	5
Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	965	-	-	75	1	2	-	-				864	63	38	-	4
TOTAL	4 243	133	-	397	145	44	4	33	3 040 212	1 197 389	54,48%	3 590	517	137	-	3

*In accordance with the delegated regulation of the Commission (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 regarding the minimum standards for EU climate transition benchmark indices and EU benchmark indices aligned with the Paris Agreement - the regulation on the standards for climate benchmark indices - recital 6: the sectors listed in sections A-H and L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

** The Bank does not present environmentally sustainable exposures (CCM) due to the lack of publication requirements by December 31, 2026 and the Taxonomy publication on an annual basis.

The Bank presents information on its banking book exposures (including loans and advances, debt securities, and equity instruments) to non-financial corporations by economic activity sector in the European Union (NACE) that significantly contributes to climate change, as well as a subtotal of exposures to other sectors. The data presented specifically covers the sectors listed in Sections A-H and L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006, which includes the oil, gas, mining, and transport sectors as sectors that significantly contribute to climate change, in accordance with point 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks.

The data on financed emissions presented in Template 1 (columns i-k) show the results of the Bank's carbon footprint calculation for Scope 3, Group 15 (investments) for the corporate customer financing portfolio, corresponding to individual sectors. In the process of estimating emissions, the Bank uses the PCAF methodology, which, in the absence of information on emissions directly from the contractor, provides the possibility of estimating emissions based on its physical or economic activity.

Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

K_4200	Total gross carrying amount (million EUR)															
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
		0 <= 100	> 100 <= 200	> 200 <= 300	> 300 <= 400	> 400 <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Total EU area	**808**	**46**	**337**	**198**	**162**	**45**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**808**	**68,32%**
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	808	46	337	198	162	45	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808	68,32%
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	552	-	151	186	161	45	8								552	100,00%
Total non-EU area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								-	-

Template 2 presents the gross carrying amount of the commercial real estate distribution and the foreclosed security on the real estate, including information on energy capacity, measured by taking into account the ownership of non-renewable primary energy in [kWh/(m^2·year)] based on the security performance certificate referred to in Article 2(12) of Directive 2010/31/EU. As of June 30, 2026, the Bank no longer held residential real estate-secured loans in its portfolio, following the sale of its retail banking business to Velo Bank. The Bank presented a disclosure based on data from energy performance certificates and expert determination of the basic non-renewable primary energy demand based on the year of construction of the property and its type (according to the building's intended use), as well as the basic values of the annual primary energy demand counter for individual types of uses, which are based on the year of construction and intended use, Ministry of Development and Technology. For some of exposures, actual values of the energy efficiency level of security measures collected from customers or obtained from the central register of energy performance of buildings were disclosed.

Template 3: Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (million EUR)	Alignment metric	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Energy	C27, D35	252	717 gCO2/kWh	2024	268%	
2	Fossil fuels combustion	B06, C19.2, G46.71	45	71,1 tCO2/TJ	2024	17%	
3	Automotive	C28.15, C29	48	0,1731 kgCO2/pkm oraz 0,0625 kgCO2/tkm	2023 / 2024	139% / 49%	
4	*Aviation*	C30.3	0	-	-	-	
5	*Maritime transport*	C30.1, H52.22, H52.24	49	0,0013 kgCO2/tkm	2024	-73%	
6	Cement, slag and lime production	C23.5, C23.6	4	-	-	-	
7	Iron and steel, coke and metal ore production	B07.29, C24, C25, G46.72	162	0,47 tCO2/t	2024	-57%	
8	Chemicals	C20	125	1,62 tCO2/t	2024	15%	
9	*... potential additions related to the institution's business model*						

* The table uses the average NBP exchange rates as of June 30, 2026.
** The missing value at a given moment to achieve the data points set for 2030 in the NZE2050 scenario, in % (for each indicator)
*** As at June 30, 2026, the Bank does not have its own transition plan and has therefore not set decarbonization targets.

Template 3 presents the portfolio alignment indicators of the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. Capital Group to the decarbonization goals set by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in the Net Zero 2050 (NZE2050) scenario.

For this disclosure, the Bank has assumed that the alignment indicators are determined only for those IEA sectors where exposure exceeds 1% of the total balance sheet exposure to non-financial corporations. Therefore, the Bank has determined the alignment indicators for the following IEA sectors:
• Energy (including NACE codes 27.1, 27.2, 27.5, 35.1, 35.3);
• Fossil fuels combustion (including NACE codes 06.1, 06.2, 19.2, 46.7);
• Automotive (including NACE codes 28.1, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3);
• Maritime transport (including NACE codes 30.1, 52.2);
• Iron and steel, coke and metal ore production (including NACE codes 07.2, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 25.1, 25.6, 25.9, 46.7);
• Chemicals (including NACE codes 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5).

The remaining IEA sectors indicated in the formula (i.e., Aviation,Cement, slag and lime production) were considered insignificant due to their low share in the Bank's exposure.

When calculating the shortfall to achieving the target in the NZE2050 scenario, the Bank used the IEA's "World Energy Outlook 2024" document, as the 2030 values were not available in the updated 'World Energy Outlook 2025' document.

The adjustment indicators were determined based on data from clients' non-financial reports and national statistical data from official sources such as the National Center for Emission Balancing and Management (KOBiZE), the Central Statistical Office (GUS), and Eurostat. The reference years for the adjustment indicators were 2023 and 2024, depending on data availability.

For the Energy sector, the portfolio adjustment indicator, expressed as emission intensity in grams of CO2 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), was determined using a weighted average of the gross balance sheet value. The data sources were intensity indicators reported directly by clients in their non-financial reports and, in the case of data unavailability, the sectoral average at the Polish level derived from the KOBiZE study "CO2, SO2, NOx, CO, and total dust emission indicators for electricity based on information contained in the National Database on Greenhouse Gas and Other Substance Emissions for 2024."

For the Fossil Fuel Combustion sector, the portfolio alignment indicator, expressed as emission intensity in tonnes of CO2 per terajoule (TJ), was also determined using a weighted average of the gross carrying amount. This indicator was calculated using clients' primary data and the Polish sector average derived from publications by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

For the Automotive and Maritime Transport sector, the portfolio adjustment indicator, expressed as emission intensity in kilograms of CO2 per passenger-kilometre (pkm) for passenger cars and kilograms of CO2 per tonne-kilometre (tkm) for trucks and maritime transport, was determined using statistical data from the KOBiZE database, European Commission publications, and data from Statistics Poland (GUS).

For the Iron and Steel, Coke and Metal Ore Production, and Chemicals sectors, the portfolio adjustment indicators, expressed as CO2 emissions intensity in tons per tonne of production, were determined using statistical data from the Eurostat database and Central Statistical Office studies.

The table indicates all NACE codes indicated in the formula that apply to the Bank's portfolio.

Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

K_4400	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
	a	b	c	d	e
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Template 4 concerns engagement with the world's 20 largest carbon emissions companies and entities within their capital groups. For this purpose, the Bank used the Carbon Majors Database 2023 report, updated in March 2025. The Bank analysed its exposures to the entities included in the above-mentioned list, as well as to their subsidiaries, identified on the basis of consolidated financial statements. As a result of the analysis, as at 30 June 2026, no exposure to the indicated companies was identified, and therefore the Bank does not present Template 4.

Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

K_4500	Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	Other relevant sectors NACE	Gross carrying amount (million EUR)	of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events: Breakdown by maturity bucket: <= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity	of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
	a		b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B - Mining and quarrying			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C - Manufacturing			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F - Construction			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H - Transportation and storage			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L - Real estate activities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans collateralised by residential immovable property			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property			808	706	102	-	-	3	355	44	22	151	125	28	3	23
Repossessed collaterals			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Template 6: Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs) on the Taxonomy-aligned exposures

K_4600	KPI			% coverage (over total assets)*
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	
GAR stock	0,48%	-	0,48%	51,99%
GAR flow	0,35%	-	0,35%	27,43%

* % of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets

Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

K_4700 (million EUR)	30.06.2026															
	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1 025	257	43	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	257	43	-	-	32
Financial corporations	**336**	**190**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**190**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Credit institutions	336	190	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	190	10	-	-	2
Loans and advances	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	326	183	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	183	10	-	-	2
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	**515**	**67**	**33**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**67**	**33**	**-**	**-**	**30**
Loans and advances	515	67	33	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	67	33	-	-	30
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Households	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**						**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-
of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-
of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-
Local governments financing	**174**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local governments financing	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**1 025**	**257**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**257**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**32**
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																
EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	**2 398**															
Loans and advances	2 398															
Debt securities	-															
Equity instruments	-															
Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	**68**															
Loans and advances	68															
Debt securities	-															
Equity instruments	-															
Derivatives	-															
On demand interbank loans	9															
Cash and cash-related assets	44															
Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5 379															
TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)	**8 922**															
Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation																
Sovereigns	6 308															
Central banks exposure	602															

K_4700 (million EUR)	30.06.2026															
	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Trading book	1 331															
TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	8 241															
TOTAL ASSETS	17 163															

To address the need for disclosures regarding key performance indicators, the Bank analyzed its exposures to financial institutions and non-financial corporations to identify clients subject to the requirements for non-financial data disclosure under the CSRD Directive and determined the gross carrying amount of exposures related to loans and advances and debt securities separately for each identified entity as of June 30, 2026. With respect to general purpose financing, the Group determined the gross carrying amount of exposures eligible and compliant with the Taxonomy for clients required to report under the CSRD Directive based on the key performance indicators related to turnover published by the Group's clients as part of the 2025 taxonomy disclosures.

Local Government Units

The Bank did not identify exposures to local government units that could be considered eligible or compliant with the Taxonomy. As a result, the Bank entered 0 for activities eligible for the taxonomy in the tables it completed.

Households

In mid-June, the Bank completed the process of separating and selling its retail banking segment to Velo Bank. As of June 30, 2026, the Bank no longer had any retail loans in its portfolio, including loans secured by residential real estate.

Template 8 – GAR

K_4800	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock															
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
	Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total assets covered
		Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
GAR	**2,88%**	**0,48%**	**-**	**-**	**0,36%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,88%**	**0,48%**	**-**	**-**	**0,36%**	**51,99%**
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	25,08%	4,20%	-	-	3,12%	-	-	-	-	-	25,08%	4,20%	-	-	3,12%	1,96%
Financial corporations	56,55%	2,98%	-	-	0,60%	-	-	-	-	-	56,55%	2,98%	-	-	0,60%	1,96%
Credit institutions	56,55%	2,98%	-	-	0,60%	-	-	-	-	-	56,55%	2,98%	-	-	0,60%	0,06%
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,90%
of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	13,01%	6,41%	-	-	5,83%	-	-	-	-	-	13,01%	6,41%	-	-	5,83%	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government financing	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-

K_4800	Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows																
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)						TOTAL (CCM + CCA)						
	Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors				Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors						Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors						Proportion of total new assets covered
		Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling	
	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
GAR	**1,04%**	**0,35%**	**-**	**-**	**0,35%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,04%**	**0,35%**	**-**	**-**	**0,35%**	**27,43%**
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	2,23%	0,74%	-	-	0,74%	-	-	-	-	-	2,23%	0,74%	-	-	0,74%	12,78%
Financial corporations	66,67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,67%	-	-	-	-	0,14%
Credit institutions	66,67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,67%	-	-	-	-	0,14%
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	4,18%	2,09%	-	-	2,09%	-	-	-	-	-	4,18%	2,09%	-	-	2,09%	4,54%
Households	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government financing	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	8,10%
Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,10%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-	-

Template 10: Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in Regulation (EU) 2020/852

K_5000		Gross carrying amount (million EUR)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
		c	d	e	f
Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-
	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-
	Other counterparties	-	-	-	-
Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-
	Non-financial corporations	316	Technological, market and reputational risks	The receivables presented in column C refer to financing that meets the criteria of the internal classification: 1) the client generates at least 90% of its revenue from environmentally sustainable activities, 2) the purpose of the financing, 3) ESG KPI-linked loans.	-
	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-
	Households	-	-	-	-
	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-
	Of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-
	Other counterparties	-	-	-	-

X Declaration of the Management Board of Bank

The Management Board of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A hereby:

- declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the information disclosed in the document "Information on capital adequacy of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. as at June 30, 2026 in accordance with part eight of Regulation No. 575/2013, are adequate to the actual state; the adequacy of risk management arrangements at the Bank ensures that the applied risk management systems are appropriate from the point of view of the risk profile and strategy of the Bank and the entire Group.
- approves this document "Information on capital adequacy of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. as at June 30, 2026, which includes information on risk, discusses the overall risk profile of the Bank and the Group related to the business strategy, and includes key indicators and figures that provide external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the Group's risk management, including the interaction between the Bank's risk profile and the risk appetite, defined by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board.

Członkowie Zarządu Banku

Elżbieta Światopełk-Czetwertyńska	The President of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature
Maciej Kropidłowski	Vice-president of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature
Barbara Sobala	Vice-president of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature
Patrycjusz Wójcik	Vice-president of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature
Tomasz Dziurzyński	Member of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature
Sebastian Perczak	Member of Management Board	
....	....	....
Name	Position/Function	Signature