Report of the Management Board on the activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026

Warsaw, August 19, 2026

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1. Basic information about Polsat Plus Group

1.1. Business profile

Polsat Plus Group is Poland's largest media and telecommunications group and the leader in the Polish entertainment and telecommunications markets. We are the leading pay TV provider and one of the leading telecommunications operators in the country. We are also Poland's largest content producer and hold a leading position among TV broadcasters in terms of both viewership and advertising market shares. We offer a complete package of multimedia services designed for the entire family and a wide array of wholesale services to other telecommunications and television operators, and broadcasters.

In 2023, we have expanded our business activities into the production and distribution of clean energy. We are a leading private producer of clean energy from low- and zero-emission sources.

Our operating activities include four business segments: the B2C and B2B services segment, the media segment: television and online, the real estate segment and the green energy segment.

Within the B2C and B2B services segment, we offer:

- **pay TV services** offered under the 'Polsat Box' brand by Cyfrowy Polsat – the largest pay TV provider in Poland – and our subsidiary Netia. We offer our customers access to over 160 TV channels broadcast in satellite, terrestrial and Internet (IPTV, OTT) technologies as well as modern OTT services, Multiroom and online video services through our streaming service 'Polsat Box Go';
- **telecommunications voice services** as well as various added services (VAS). We provide mobile voice services mainly under the 'Plus' brand through Polkomtel – one of Poland's leading telecommunications operators - and fixed-line telephony services under the 'Netia' brand. We also offer business customers a range of advanced solutions, including cloud solutions, designed to streamline processes and increase efficiency;
- **mobile broadband Internet**, offered under the 'Plus' brand in the state-of-the-art 5G, LTE Advanced and LTE technologies. Nearly 75% of Poland's population is within the coverage of our Plus 5G network;
- **fixed-line broadband Internet** with a footprint of over 11 million homes passed, offered under the 'Netia' and 'Plus' brands, based on our nationwide access infrastructure as well as wholesale access to networks of other operators;
- **wholesale services to other operators**, including, among others, network interconnection, IP and voice traffic transit, lease of lines, and national and international roaming services.

Within the media segment: television and online, we offer:

- **broadcasting and television production** through Telewizja Polsat Group, the leading commercial TV broadcaster on the Polish market, offering 47 own popular TV channels, including our main channel POLSAT, one of the leading FTA channels in Poland;
- **Internet media** through the leading general-interest website Interia.pl, as well as an extensive portfolio of thematic portals;

Within the green energy segment, we offer:

- **production and sale of clean energy from renewable sources** such as wind, solar and biomass. We have 485 MW of installed renewable energy capacity, which corresponds to an electricity production potential of up to approximately 1.7 TWh per year;

- we have built a **complete value chain based on green hydrogen**, which includes its production, storage, transportation, distribution and sales, as well as the construction of hydrogen refuelling stations, production and sales of hydrogen-powered buses.

Within the real estate segment, we:

- implement **construction projects as well as conduct the sale, rental and management of real estate**;
- the Group's flagship project is the Port Praski investment located in the heart of Warsaw.

1.2. Financial data overview

The following tables set out selected consolidated financial data for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025.

Selected financial data have been converted into euro as follows:

- data from the consolidated income statement and the consolidated cash flow statement for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 have been converted into euro at an average exchange rate in the period from April 1 to June 30 of a given year as announced by the NBP, i.e.:
  - for the three-month period ended June 30, 2026 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2512;
  - for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2623;
- data from the consolidated income statement and the consolidated cash flow statement for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 have been converted into euro at an average exchange rate in the period from January 1 to June 30 of a given year as announced by the NBP, i.e.:
  - for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2430;
  - for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2331;
- data from the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 have been converted into euro at an average exchange rate as published by the NBP, i.e.:
  - as at June 30, 2026 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2963;
  - as at December 31, 2025 at a rate of EUR 1.00 = PLN 4.2267.

Selected data from the consolidated income statement

				3 months ended June 30
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	mPLN	mPLN	mEUR	mEUR
Revenue	3,694.7	3,590.4	869.1	842.4
Operating costs	(3,280.2)	(3,182.8)	(771.6)	(746.7)
Other operating income/(cost), net	28.6	(23.3)	6.7	(5.5)
Profit from operating activities	**443.1**	**384.3**	**104.2**	**90.2**
Gross profit for the period	198.9	148.2	46.8	34.8
Net profit for the period	**172.5**	**113.0**	**40.6**	**26.5**
Basic and diluted earnings per share in PLN (not in millions)	0.31	0.21	0.07	0.05
EBITDA[(1)]	**863.1**	**805.0**	**203.0**	**188.9**
Headcount (not in millions)[(2)]	8,291	8,257	8,291	8,257

	6 months ended June 30			
	2026 mPLN	2025 mPLN	2026 mEUR	2025 mEUR
Revenue	7,329.7	7,120.6	1,727.5	1,682.1
Operating costs	(6,494.4)	(6,288.7)	(1,530.6)	(1,485.6)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of a subsidiary and an associate	-	(0.2)	-	(0.0)
Other operating income/(cost), net	33.4	(37.1)	7.9	(8.8)
Profit from operating activities	**868.7**	**794.6**	**204.8**	**187.7**
Gross profit for the period	389.6	270.7	91.8	63.9
Net profit for the period	**306.1**	**199.7**	**72.1**	**47.2**
Basic and diluted earnings per share in PLN (not in millions)	0.56	0.36	0.13	0.09
EBITDA(1)	**1,710.1**	**1,614.1**	**403.0**	**381.3**
Headcount (not in millions)(2)	8,307	8,253	8,307	8,253

(1) We define EBITDA as net profit/(loss) as determined in accordance with IFRS, before depreciation and amortisation (other than for programming rights), impairment charges and reversals on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net value of disposed property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, revenue obtained from interest, finance costs, positive/(negative) exchange rate differences, income taxes and share of net results of joint ventures.

(2) Average employment presented in full time equivalents excluding workers who did not perform work in the reporting period due to long-term absences.

Selected data from the consolidated balance sheet

	June 30 2026	Dec. 31 2025	June 30 2026	Dec. 31 2025
	mPLN	mPLN	mEUR	mEUR
Assets	34,622.7	35,269.1	8,058.7	8,344.4
Cash and cash equivalents(1)	2,721.3	3,216.4	633.4	761.0
Non-current liabilities, incl.:	14,530.0	14,843.6	3,382.0	3,511.9
Non-current financial liabilities(2)	*13,121.0*	*13,444.1*	*3,054.0*	*3,180.7*
Current liabilities, incl.:	5,360.1	6,018.9	1,247.6	1,424.0
Current financial liabilities(2)	*1,832.6*	*1,772.6*	*426.6*	*419.4*
Equity	14,732.6	14,406.6	3,429.1	3,408.5

(1) Includes Cash and cash equivalents and Restricted cash.

(2) Includes Loans and borrowings, Issued bonds and Lease liabilities.

Selected data from the consolidated cash flow statement

	6 months ended June 30			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	mPLN	mPLN	mEUR	mEUR
Net cash from operating activities	1,553.1	1,468.4	366.0	346.9
Net cash used in investing activities, incl.:	(1,157.3)	(366.8)	(272.7)	(86.7)
Capital expenditures(1)	*(525.6)*	*(889.6)*	*(123.9)*	*(210.2)*
Net cash used in financing activities	(898.3)	(1,382.0)	(211.7)	(326.5)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(502.5)	(280.4)	(118.4)	(66.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,721.3**	**2,407.0**	**641.4**	**568.6**

(1) Capital expenditures represent payments for our investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. They exclude expenditures on purchase of reception equipment leased to our customers, which are reflected in cash flows from operating activities, or payments for concessions, which are reported in a separate line of our cash flow statement.

1.3. Changes in the organizational structure of Polsat Plus Group and their effects

From January 1, 2026 until the date of publication of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026, changes presented in the table below were implemented in the structure of Polsat Plus Group.

Date	Description
Media segment	
January 16, 2026	Registration by court of the opening of the liquidation of Grupa Interia.pl Sp. z o.o.
February 2026	Acquisition of additional 76% of shares in Polsat Boxing Promotion Sp. z o.o. by Telewizja Polsat Sp. z o.o.
June 1, 2026	Registration of the merger of Telewizja Polsat Sp. z o.o. (the acquiring company) with TV Spectrum Sp. z o.o. (the acquired company).

The changes described above are the effect of the systematically executed process of steady optimization of the capital structure of the Group. The changes in the Group's structure entail, among other things, improved efficiency of financial management on the consolidated level through the simplification and streamlining of intragroup financial flows and the elimination of redundant costs.

A detailed description of the Group's structure, including the above-mentioned changes, is presented in Note 5 to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2026.

1.4. Shareholders with qualifying holdings of shares in Cyfrowy Polsat

Following the publication by ESMA, on June 27, 2025, of the 30th Extract from the FRWG (EECS) Database of Enforcement, and in connection with decision EECS/0126-04 – *Disclosure of parent company*, the Company issued a letter to TiVi Foundation, based in Liechtenstein ("TiVi Foundation", the "Foundation"), as a shareholder of the Company, requesting identification of its dominant entity within the meaning of Article 4(14) of the Act of July 29, 2005 on Public Offering, Conditions for Introducing Financial Instruments to an Organized Trading System and on Public Companies (as amended) ("Public Offering Act"). On August 18, 2025, the Company received a response in which the Foundation confirmed that it does not have a dominant entity within the meaning of Article 4(14) of the Public Offering Act. In particular, there is no entity that:

1. directly or indirectly holds a majority of votes in the Foundation's governing body (Foundation Board), or
2. has the authority to appoint or remove the majority of the Foundation Board members, or
3. more than half of the members of the management board of such another entity are also members of the Foundation Board, proxies or persons performing managerial functions in the Foundation, or persons in managerial positions within the parent or its subsidiaries.

Concurrently, the Foundation stated that is does not have a management or supervisory board. Its governing body is the Foundation Board, which is responsible for managing the Foundation's affairs and representation. The current members of the Foundation Board are Peter Schierscher, Jarosław Grzesiak and Tomasz Szeląg. The Foundation is represented jointly by Peter Schierscher acting together with either Tomasz Szeląg or Jarosław Grzesiak.

Furthermore, in its response the Foundation informs that the register of beneficial owners of the Foundation sets out:

1. Zygmunt Solorz as founder, curator, and first beneficiary (the sole economic beneficiary of the Foundation for life);
2. Peter Schierscher as Foundation Board member;
3. Jarosław Grzesiak as Foundation Board member;
4. Tomasz Szeląg as Foundation Board member.

Based on the above information, the Company presents below a table indicating the shareholders of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. holding at least 5% of votes at the General Meeting of the Company as at the date of approval of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026.

Shareholder	Number of shares	% of shares	Number of votes	% of votes
TiVi Foundation (1), including through:	**386,745,257**	**60.47%**	**566,162,758**	**69.13%**
Reddev Investments Limited, including through:	386,745,247	60.47%	566,162,738	69.13%
Cyfrowy Polsat S.A.(2)	88,842,485	13.89%	88,842,485	10.85%
Others	**252,800,759**	**39.53%**	**252,800,759**	**30.87%**
Total	**639,546,016**	**100%**	**818,963,517**	**100%**

(1) The register of beneficial owners of TiVi Foundation sets out: (1) Zygmunt Solorz as founder, curator, and first beneficiary (the sole economic beneficiary of the Foundation for life). (2) Peter Schierscher as Foundation Board member. (3) Jarosław Grzesiak as Foundation Board member. and (4) Tomasz Szeląg as Foundation Board member.

(2) Own shares acquired under the buy-back program announced on November 16, 2021. Pursuant to Art. 364 Item 2 of the Commercial Companies Code, the Company does not exercise voting rights attached to own shares.

Changes in the ownership of significant shareholdings in the Company since the publication of the previous interim report

From the date of publication of the previous interim report, i.e. May 20, 2026 (report for the first quarter of 2026), until the date of publication of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026, the Company did not receive notifications concerning changes in the structure of ownership of significant blocks of Cyfrowy Polsat shares.

1.5. Shares in the Company held by Management and Supervisory Board Members

To the Company's best knowledge, Members of the Management Board of Cyfrowy Polsat did not hold any shares in the Company, directly or indirectly, as at the date of approval of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026, nor as at the date of publication of the previous report, i.e., May 20, 2026 (report for the first quarter of 2026).

The table below presents the number of shares in Cyfrowy Polsat which, according to the Company's best knowledge, were held, directly or indirectly, by Members of the Company's Supervisory Board, as at the date of approval of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026, along with changes in holdings from the date of publication of the previous report, i.e. May 20, 2026 (report for the first quarter of 2026). In the course of preparing the Management Board report for the first half of 2026, the Company obtained information that Mr. Piotr Muszyński held 7,316 shares in the Company, which has been reflected in the table below.

Name and surname / Function	Holding as at May 20, 2026	Acquisitions	Disposals	Holding as at August 19, 2026
Tobias Solorz(1) Vice Chair of the Supervisory Board	10,056,765	-	-	10,056,765
Tomasz Szeląg(2) Member of the Supervisory Board	125,000	-	-	125,000
Piotr Muszyński Member of the Supervisory Board				7,316

(1) Mr. Tobias Solorz holds shares both directly and indirectly through ToBe Investments Group Limited.

(2) Mr. Tomasz Szeląg holds the Company's shares indirectly, through Pigreto Ltd.

To the Company's best knowledge, the remaining Members of the Supervisory Board, serving on the Supervisory Board as at the date of approval of this Report, did not hold any shares in the Company, directly and indirectly, as at the date of approval of this Report, i.e. August 19, 2026, nor at the date of publication of the previous report, i.e. May 20, 2026 (report for the first quarter of 2026).

2. Significant investments, agreements and events

2.1. Corporate events

Changes in the Management Board of the Company

On April 1, 2026, the Company received the resignation from Ms. Aneta Jaskólska from her position as Member of the Management Board of the Company, effective as at the end of April 1, 2026. The resignation was submitted due to Ms. Aneta Jaskólska being entrusted with new responsibilities within the broader ownership group, both in Poland and abroad.

On June 15, 2026 the Company received a statement from TiVi Foundation, a shareholder of the Company, appointing, pursuant to article 14 item 2 of the Company's Articles of Association, Piotr Żak to the position of President of the Management Board for a new term of office, effective as of 23 June 2026.

Pursuant to Article 14 Section 2 of the Company's Articles of Association and by virtue of resolutions adopted on 22 June 2026, the Company's Supervisory Board appointed Maciej Stec as Vice President of the Management Board for the new term of office and Andrzej Abramczuk, Bartłomiej Drywa, Jacek Felczykowski, Agnieszka Odorowicz and Katarzyna Ostap-Tomann as Members of the Company's Management Board for the new term of office. The Members of the Management Board were appointed for a common three-year term of office.

After the balance sheet date, on July 24, 2026, the Company received the resignation of Katarzyna Ostap-Tomann from her position of Member of the Management Board for Finance of the Company, effective as of July 31, 2026, connected with plans to further develop her professional career outside the structures of Polsat Plus Group. On the same date, the Company's Supervisory Board adopted a resolution appointing Anna Miller-Pytlak as Member of the Management Board for Finance, effective from August 1, 2026.

2.2. Business related events

Renewal of frequency reservation

At the end of December 2025, Polkomtel received a decision from the President of UKE extending its frequency reservation in the 900 MHz band until December 31, 2038. For the renewal of this nationwide frequency reservation, Polkomtel paid a one-off fee of PLN 590.1 million in January 2026.

Expansion of the Polsat Box Go offering and changes to its pricing structure

In March 2026, Polsat Box Go streaming service expanded its offer with 23 additional TV channels, including 14 TVP channels and 9 TVN Warner Bros. Discovery channels, bringing the total number of channels available on the platform to nearly 200. The newly added channels include, among others, TVN24, TVN24 BiS, TVN7, TVN Style, TVN Turbo, TVN Fabuła, TVP Info, TVP Sport and TVP Seriale. These new stations have strengthened the Premium and Premium Sport packages.

At the same time, the prices of both packages were adjusted. The price of the Premium package, which now includes 179 channels, increased from PLN 30 to PLN 35 per 30 days, while the Premium Sport package, offering 195 channels, increased from PLN 50 to PLN 55 per 30 days. The price of the Polsat Lovers package remained unchanged at PLN 20 for a 30-day period. For customers with active recurring Premium or Premium Sport subscriptions purchased prior to these changes, the price remained unchanged.

Polsat Box Go is a service combining television and streaming, offering nearly 200 channels, including major nationwide stations, a broad portfolio of news channels, top sports channels, popular thematic channels and an extensive VOD library.

Acquisition of exclusive broadcasting rights to the UEFA Europa League and the UEFA Conference League for four seasons

In April 2026, Polsat Plus Group acquired exclusive rights to broadcast the UEFA Europa League and the UEFA Conference League for the next four seasons: from 2027/2028 through to and including 2030/2031.

Matches will be available on Polsat Sport Premium channels, both on television and via streaming. Each season will comprise a total of 342 matches, including full coverage of the league phase, knockout rounds and the finals of both competitions. During the term of the agreement, at least two Polish clubs are guaranteed participation in European competitions, supported by their strong performance in recent years.

Announcement of the planned switch-off of the Plus 3G network

In May 2026, Polkomtel, the operator of the Plus network, informed that it would begin the gradual shutdown of 3G technology from December 2026. This step forms part of the ongoing modernisation of its infrastructure, under which Plus is consistently developing its 4G/LTE and 5G networks. The transition from 3G to newer technologies will enable more efficient use of available radio frequency resources, resulting in improved service quality, faster and more stable Internet access, and higher-quality voice calls for customers.

Signing of a Term Sheet with Towerlink Poland and Cellnex Poland

On May 12, 2026, Polkomtel signed a non-binding Term Sheet with Towerlink Poland Sp. z o.o. ("Towerlink") and Cellnex Poland Sp. z o.o. ("Cellnex") which sets out the mechanism and technical details regarding future cooperation under the service agreement, pursuant to which Towerlink will continue to provide Polkomtel with services based on the telecommunications infrastructure owned by Towerlink and controlled by Cellnex (including location-access services, emission services, and transmission services).

The term sheet framework enables Polkomtel to access a broad portfolio of base stations in the Cellnex group and to deliver on performance of obligations imposed by the Office of Electronic Communications as part of the spectrum reservations obtained in the 3.6 GHz band (C-Band) in 2023 and in the 700 MHz band in 2025.

This cooperation will lead to a significant improvement in both the quality and reach of the services provided by Polkomtel, and, given the broad spectrum of frequencies held by Polkomtel, will additionally optimize costs related to access to the mobile network in the long term.

The parties are currently working towards finalizing the binding documentation concerning their further cooperation. The Company will provide information on subsequent stages of this process in the relevant current reports.

2.3. Events after the balance sheet date

Ruling of the Constitutional Court of Liechtenstein

On July 16, 2026, the Company received a letter from TiVi Foundation, the entity controlling the Company within the meaning of Article 4 Section 14 of the Act of 29 July 2005 on Public Offering, Conditions Governing the Introduction of Financial Instruments to Organised Trading, and Public Companies, informing about the ruling of the Constitutional Court in Vaduz (Liechtenstein) regarding the amendments to the Articles of Association of the TiVi Foundation dated August 2, 2024, introduced as part of the succession process and forming the subject of a dispute between Zygmunt Solorz and Tobias Solorz, Aleksandra Żak and Piotr Żak. The Constitutional Court upheld the decision of the Princely Court of Appeal and confirmed the validity of the amendments to the Articles of Association. The ruling is final and cannot be appealed.

In addition, TiVi Foundation informed the Company that the Supreme Court of Cyprus set aside the interim injunctions sought by Zygmunt Solorz.

Expansion and modernization of the Plus 5G network

As a result of the ongoing expansion and modernization of its infrastructure, Plus 5G network covered in July 2026 nearly 75% of Poland's population, equivalent to almost 28 million people. At the same time, the network is available across an area representing nearly 36% of the country's territory.

As part of the latest phase of investments, a total of 492 base stations were launched or upgraded, including 313 new sites and 179 existing stations. Modernization works covered stations located in 154 cities and towns, including Poland's largest urban areas.

The development of telecommunications infrastructure remains one of the key elements of our strategy. The investments being carried out increase network capacity and enhance the quality of mobile services in areas with growing demand for data transmission.

Launch of a new simplified Plus na Kartę prepaid tariff plan

In July 2026, Plus launched a new simplified prepaid offering. The previous structure of packages and promotional offers was replaced with a simpler and more transparent model, providing customers with greater flexibility to tailor services to their individual needs.

The new proposition is based on the principle of PLN 1 = 1 day = 10 GB, under which each PLN 1 top-up provides customers with 10 GB of data valid for one day, together with unlimited voice calls, SMS and MMS messages. The changes form part of the Group's ongoing efforts to simplify its product offering and strengthen its competitiveness in the telecommunications market.

Continuation of sponsorship cooperation with Polish volleyball

In July 2026, Plus extended its cooperation with the Polish Volleyball Federation for another four years as the main sponsor of the Polish women's and men's national volleyball teams. At the same time, Plus extended its cooperation with the Polish Volleyball League, under which, starting from the new season, it will serve as the technology partner of the national volleyball competitions.

These activities are in line with the consistently implemented strategy of supporting Polish sport and building the long-term presence of the Plus brand in one of the most popular sports disciplines in Poland.

3. Operating and financial review

3.1. Operating review

3.1.1. B2C and B2B services segment

	3 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	nominal	% / p.p.
Contract services for B2C customers				
Total number of B2C RGUs (EOP) [thous.], incl.(1):	**13,369**	**13,066**	**303**	**2.3%**
Pay TV	4,487	4,574	(87)	(1.9%)
Mobile telephony	6,708	6,526	182	2.8%
Internet(1)	2,174	1,966	208	10.6%
Number of B2C customers (EOP) [thous.]	**5,570**	**5,692**	**(122)**	**(2.1%)**
Number of multiplay customers (EOP) [thous.](2)	3,039	3,003	36	1.2%
ARPU per B2C customer [PLN]	**83.5**	**78.4**	**5.1**	**6.5%**
ARPU per B2C customer (6M YTD) [PLN]	**82.8**	**78.1**	**4.7**	**6.0%**
Churn	**7.7%**	**7.1%**	**-**	**0.6 p.p.**
RGU saturation per B2C customer	2.40	2.30	0.1	4.3%
Prepaid services				
Total number of RGUs (EOP) [thous.], incl.:	**2,197**	**2,376**	**(179)**	**(7.5%)**
Pay TV(3)	155	83	72	86.7%
Mobile telecommunications services(4)	2,042	2,293	(251)	(10.9%)
ARPU per prepaid RGU [PLN]	18.4	17.7	0.7	4.0%
ARPU per prepaid RGU (6M YTD) [PLN]	18.1	17.3	0.8	4.6%
Contract services for B2B customers				
Total number of B2B customers (EOP) [thous.]	**67.3**	**68.0**	**(0.7)**	**(1.0%)**
ARPU per B2B customer [PLN]	1,588	1,545	43.0	2.8%
ARPU per B2B customer (YTD) [PLN]	1,576	1,526	50.0	3.3%

(1) Starting from the second quarter of 2026, the Group revised the presentation of its Internet services base by excluding from the reported Internet RGU figure certain SIM cards providing mobile Internet access that were not actively used by customers. The change is intended to provide a more precise and accurate reflection of the actively used Internet services base. Comparative data have been restated accordingly.

(2) Starting from the second quarter of 2026, the Group updated the presentation of its multiplay customer base in order to provide a more accurate representation of customers' actual use of services. The change included a review of the types of services taken into account when identifying multiplay customers, as well as the harmonisation of reporting principles for selected value-added services. Comparative data have been restated accordingly.

(3) RGU excluding the low margin package Polsat Box Go Start.

(4) The number of reported RGUs of prepaid mobile telecommunications services refers to the number of SIM cards which received or answered calls, sent or received SMS/MMS or used data transmission services within the last 90 days.

Contract services for B2C customers

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the total number of B2C customers using our contract services amounted to 5,570 thousand, representing a decrease by 2.1% YoY. The decline was primarily driven by continued migration away from satellite TV and by the consolidation of multiple services under a single household contract. At the end of June 2026, the 12-month churn rate among B2C customers amounted to

7.7%, recording an increase of 0.6 p.p. The increase reflected a larger portion of expiring contracts, particularly among single-service customers. Over the long term, churn remains at a relatively low level, reflecting the high loyalty of customers using bundled services and the consistently implemented multiplay strategy.

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, we provided B2C customers with 13,369 thousand contract services, which is 303 thousand (+2.3%) more compared to the previous year. This growth was primarily supported by the simplified multiplay proposition introduced in June 2025. RGU growth was driven by strong sales of both fixed and mobile Internet access services (+208 thousand, +10.6% YoY), as well as mobile telephony services (+182 thousand, +2.8% YoY). At the same time, the downward trend in the provided pay TV services base continues, with a decrease by 87 thousand (-1.9%) YoY, primarily due to a lower number of satellite TV services provided. This decrease was partially offset by the growing number of TV services offered in online technologies (IPTV/OTT).

The saturation of the B2C customer base with bundled services, expressed as the number of contract services per customer, increased by 4.3% YoY, to 2.40 as at the end of June 2026, mainly as a result of effective cross-selling of services within the multiplay offering. Increasing customer saturation with products and services contributes to revenue growth and higher average revenue per user (ARPU), while also helping to maintain a low churn rate.

In the second quarter of 2026, average revenue per B2C customer (ARPU) increased to PLN 83.5 (+6.5% YoY) while in the first half of 2026 it reached the level of PLN 82.8 (+6.0% YoY). This was the result of very good sales of Internet access and telephony services as well as higher upselling of additional services to single-product customers as part of the multiplay offer.

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the number of customers using our bundled services (multiplay customers) amounted to 3,039 thousand, representing an increase by 36 thousand (+1.2%) YoY. This translates into a 54.6% saturation rate of our contract customer base with multiplay services (+1.8 p.p. YoY).

Prepaid services

The number of provided prepaid services amounted to 2,197 thousand as of June 30, 2026, less by 179 thousand than a year ago (-7.5% YoY). The main reason behind the decline was a decrease by 251 thousand (-10.9% YoY) in the number of prepaid mobile telecommunications RGUs. The erosion of the prepaid service base was mainly due to the high level of market competitiveness in this market segment and the natural migration of prepaid customers to contract-based tariffs.

The number of prepaid pay TV services increased by 72 thousand (+86.7% YoY), driven primarily by strong interest in Polsat Box Go packages – Polsat Lovers, Premium, and Premium Sport. Each package expands the previous one with additional channels and premium content. Additionally, the Polsat Box Go offering was strengthened in the first quarter of 2026 with channels from the Warner Bros. Discovery group and TVP. Polsat Box Go offers the traditional pay TV proposition in a streaming model, providing customers with flexibility of choice and the freedom to tailor content to their individual preferences.

ARPU per prepaid RGU amounted to PLN 18.4 (+4.0% YoY) in the second quarter of 2026. In the first half of 2026, ARPU per prepaid RGU increased to PLN 18.1 (+4.6% YoY). These increases were the result of, among others, a richer offering of pay TV and streaming packages, encouraging customers to choose higher-value options.

Contract services for B2B customers

As at the end of the second quarter of 2026, the total number of B2B customers was 67.3 thousand (-1.0% YoY). At the same time, we maintain a high level of ARPU per B2B customer, which amounted to PLN 1,588 (+2.8% YoY) per month in the second quarter of 2026 and PLN 1.576 (+3.3% YoY) per month in the first half of 2026. The scale of our B2B customer base remains relatively stable in the long term, proving the high efficiency of our efforts directed at fostering high satisfaction of our business customers.

3.1.2. Media segment: television and online

When analysing and evaluating our media segment we consider predominantly audience share by TV channel and TV advertising and sponsoring market share as well as the average monthly number of users and average monthly number of page views in case of online activities. The following tables set forth these key performance indicators for the relevant periods.

	3 months ended June 30		Change	6 months ended June 30		Change
	2026	2025	p.p. / %	2026	2025	p.p. / %
TV channels						
Audience share [1] [2], including:	**21.44%**	**22.47%**	**(1.03 p.p.)**	**21.66%**	**22.30%**	**(0.64 p.p.)**
POLSAT (main channel)	7.42%	7.31%	0.11 p.p.	7.54%	7.42%	0.12 p.p.
Thematic channels[2]	14.01%	15.17%	(1.16 p.p.)	14.13%	14.88%	(0.75 p.p.)
TV advertising and sponsoring market share	28.8%	28.2%	0.6 p.p.	28.7%	28.4%	0.3 p.p.
Online – Internet portals						
Average number of users [thous.]	19,984	21,016	(4.9%)	20 235	21 009	(3.7%)
Average number of page views [millions]	1,685	1,951	(13.6%)	1 773	1 929	(8.1%)

Audience shares

Audience share	3 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.	6 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.
	2026	2025		2026	2025	
Audience share[1][2], including:	**21.44%**	**22.47%**	***(1.03)***	**21.66%**	**22.30%**	***(0.64)***
POLSAT (main channel)	**7.42%**	**7.31%**	***0.11***	**7.54%**	**7.42%**	***0.12***
Thematic channels[2]	**14.01%**	**15.17%**	***(1.16)***	**14.13%**	**14.88%**	***(0.75)***
TV4	3.12%	3.10%	*0.02*	3.09%	3.05%	*0.04*
TV6	1.65%	1.73%	*(0.08)*	1.76%	1.68%	*0.08*
Polsat News	1.05%	1.38%	*(0.33)*	1.06%	1.22%	*(0.16)*
Super Polsat	1.13%	1.11%	*0.02*	1.13%	1.08%	*0.05*
Polsat 2	0.70%	0.78%	*(0.08)*	0.74%	0.81%	*(0.07)*
Fokus TV	0.81%	0.86%	*(0.05)*	0.84%	0.92%	*(0.08)*
Wydarzenia24	1.07%	1.08%	*(0.01)*	1.07%	0.97%	*0.10*
Polsat Film	0.54%	0.52%	*0.02*	0.55%	0.57%	*(0.02)*
Nowa TV	0.33%	0.40%	*(0.07)*	0.36%	0.41%	*(0.05)*
Polsat Play	0.34%	0.49%	*(0.15)*	0.33%	0.52%	*(0.19)*
Polsat Seriale	0.42%	0.38%	0.04	0.41%	0.41%	-
Polo TV	0.32%	0.47%	(0.15)	0.31%	0.45%	(0.14)
Polsat Sport 1 (formerly Polsat Sport)	0.44%	0.50%	(0.06)	0.42%	0.46%	(0.04)
Polsat Cafe	0.25%	0.42%	(0.17)	0.28%	0.41%	(0.13)
Eska TV	0.42%	0.34%	0.08	0.36%	0.35%	0.01

Audience share	3 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.	6 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.
	2026	2025		2026	2025	
4FUN.TV	0.20%	0.20%	-	0.18%	0.20%	(0.02)
4FUN KIDS	0.06%	0.07%	(0.01)	0.04%	0.09%	(0.05)
Polsat News Polityka	0.05%	0.12%	(0.07)	0.05%	0.10%	(0.05)
Eleven Sports 1	0.22%	0.31%	(0.09)	0.24%	0.27%	(0.03)
Polsat Doku	0.10%	0.15%	(0.05)	0.10%	0.16%	(0.06)
Polsat Sport 2	0.09%	0.11%	(0.02)	0.08%	0.11%	(0.03)
Disco Polo Music	0.06%	0.11%	(0.05)	0.06%	0.10%	(0.04)
Polsat News 2	0.08%	0.07%	-	0.08%	0.07%	0.01
Polsat Games	0.03%	0.04%	(0.01)	0.03%	0.05%	(0.02)
Polsat Rodzina	0.09%	0.09%	-	0.09%	0.09%	-
Polsat Music HD	0.04%	0.05%	(0.01)	0.03%	0.05%	(0.02)
Eska TV Extra	0.04%	0.04%	-	0.04%	0.04%	-
Polsat Sport 3	0.05%	0.05%	-	0.05%	0.06%	(0.01)
Eleven Sports 2	0.03%	0.07%	(0.04)	0.05%	0.06%	(0.01)
4FUN DANCE	0.06%	0.04%	0.02	0.05%	0.04%	0.01
Vox Music TV	0.03%	0.03%	-	0.03%	0.03%	-
Polsat Sport Fight	0.02%	0.02%	-	0.02%	0.03%	(0.01)
Eska Rock TV	0.02%	0.02%	-	0.03%	0.02%	0.01
Polsat Film 2(3)	0.05%	0.02%	0.03	0.05%	0.02%	0.03
Polsat X(3)	0.06%	0.01%	0.05	0.04%	0.01%	0.03
Polsat Reality(3)	0.05%	0.03%	0.02	0.05%	0.03%	0.02
Polsat 1(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Premium 1(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Premium 2(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Eleven Sports 3(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Eleven Sports 4(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
TV Okazje(4)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Extra 1(5)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Extra 2(5)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Extra 3(5)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*
Polsat Sport Extra 4(5)	n/a	n/a	*n/a*	n/a	n/a	*n/a*

(1) Nielsen Media, All day ages 16-59 audience share, including Live+2 (viewership results include 2 additional days of time-shifted viewing) + out of home viewing – OOH).

(2) When calculating the total audience share of Polsat Plus Group and audience share of thematic channels, we take into account the moment of including the channel in our portfolio. Additionally, for presentation purposes, the data has been rounded. As a result, aggregate and comparative figures may not represent precise arithmetic sums of the individual items.

(3) The channel was included in the telemetric panel as of 5 May 2025.

(4) The channel not included in the telemetric panel.

(5) The channel has been broadcasting since September 1, 2025. The channel not included in the telemetric panel.

Channels cooperating with Polsat Plus Group (non-consolidated)						
Audience share	3 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.	6 months ended June 30		Change / p.p.
	2026	2025		2026	2025	
Polsat Comedy Central Extra	0.20%	0.20%	-	0.20%	0.19%	*0.01*
Polsat Viasat History	0.11%	0.17%	*(0.06)*	0.11%	0.16%	*(0.05)*
CI Polsat	0.10%	0.10%	-	0.11%	0.12%	*(0.01)*
Polsat Viasat Explore	0.09%	0.13%	*(0.04)*	0.10%	0.15%	*(0.05)*
Polsat Viasat Nature	0.04%	0.05%	*(0.01)*	0.04%	0.05%	*(0.01)*

According to Nielsen Media data, in the second quarter of 2026, Polsat's main channel recorded an audience share of 7.42% (+0.11 p.p. YoY), thematic channels reached 14.01% (-1.16 p.p. YoY), and a total share of all Polsat Plus Group channels was 21.44% (-1.03 p.p. YoY). In the first half of 2026, the respective figures were: 7.54% (+0.12 p.p. YoY), 14.13% (-0.75 p.p. YoY), and 21.66% (-0.64 p.p. YoY). The audience share results in the second quarter of 2026 were significantly affected by the FIFA World Cup, which boosted viewership of the public broadcaster's channels. The strong performance of the Group's main channel, however, was driven by its attractive spring programming schedule. During the 2026 spring season (March to May), Polsat achieved the highest audience share in strict prime time (8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.) among the ten largest television channels (9.21%), while also recording the strongest year-on-year increase in viewership (+2.5 p.p. YoY).

The Polish market continues to experience fragmentation, which, through the dispersion of audiences, is significantly shaping the viewership of the main TV channels (Polsat, TVN, TVP1 and TVP2). A significant driver of this process remains the growing popularity of alternative forms of video content consumption, including content viewed on TV sets as well as on small screens. Although the pace of these trends has slightly slowed, they continue to affect linear television viewership. At the same time, alongside seasonal programming schedules, live broadcasts of concerts, political events and sporting events continue to provide important support for linear television.

TV advertising and sponsoring market share

According to preliminary estimates of Publicis Groupe, in the second quarter of 2026 expenditures on TV advertising and sponsoring amounted to approximately PLN 1,243 million and was lower by 6.2% YoY. We estimate that our TV advertising market share was 28.8%, which represents an increase by 0.6 p.p. YoY. The decline in advertising expenditure in the second quarter of 2026 was partly driven by the Easter calendar effect. In 2025, advertising budgets increased in April, creating a particularly strong comparison base, whereas in 2026 Easter-related advertising campaigns took place toward the end of the first quarter. The dynamics of the advertising market in the second quarter of 2026 were also affected by the absence of the Polish national team from the FIFA World Cup, held from mid-June 2026, and by less favourable broadcast times for matches played in North America from an advertising market perspective. In the first half of 2026, expenditures on TV advertising and sponsoring amounted to approximately PLN 2,377 million, recording a decrease by 2.4% YoY, and our TV advertising market share was 28.7% in this period, which represents an increase by 0.3 p.p. from the 28.4% share recorded in the first half of 2025.

Average monthly number of Internet users and views

According to the Mediapanel survey conducted by the analytics company Gemius/PBI, Polsat - Interia Group was the leader among online publishers in Poland in 2026, achieving the highest reach in the market each month. At the same time, Polsat-Interia Group generated the highest average monthly reach and was the market leader on the mobile platform.

In the second quarter of 2026, the average monthly number of users (the 'real users' indicator from the Mediapanel survey) of Polsat-Interia Group websites amounted to 19,984 thousand, which represents a decrease by 1,032 thousand (-4.9%) YoY, and in the first half of 2026 it amounted to 20,235 thousand, which represents a decrease by 774 thousand (-3.7%) YoY.

The table below presents a list of websites with an average number of users per month exceeding 0.5 million in the second quarter of 2026. The Interia.pl portal is presented as a whole, without a breakdown into thematic services.

Average number of users (1) [thousand]	3 months ended June 30		Change		6 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	nominal	%	2026	2025	nominal	%
Polsat-Interia Group(2)	**19,984**	**21,016**	**(1,032)**	**(4.9%)**	**20,235**	**21,009**	**(774)**	**(3.7%)**
Selected websites:								
interia.pl	14,263	15,851	(1,588)	(10.0%)	14,517	15,597	(1,080)	(6.9%)
polsatnews.pl	5,333	5,590	(257)	(4.6%)	5,049	5,850	(801)	(13.7%)
pomponik.pl	4,378	6,234	(1,856)	(29.8%)	4,670	6,071	(1,401)	(23.1%)
twojapogoda.pl	3,815	4,471	(656)	(14.7%)	4,670	4,232	438	10.3%
deccoria.pl	2,589	2,964	(375)	(12.6%)	2,621	3,191	(570)	(17.9%)
halotu.polsat.pl	2,418	1,361	1,057	77.7%	2,375	1,343	1,032	76.8%
polsatsport.pl	2,033	2,313	(280)	(12.1%)	2,130	2,151	(21)	(1.0%)
smaker.pl	1,899	2,332	(433)	(18.6%)	1,963	2,475	(512)	(20.7%)
terazgotuje.pl	1,727	2,056	(329)	(16.0%)	2,026	2,323	(297)	(12.8%)
naekranie.pl	1,372	1,201	171	14.2%	1,553	1,314	239	18.2%
bryk.pl	1,075	1,028	47	4.6%	1,158	1,240	(82)	(6.6%)
top.pl	1,143	2,855	(1,712)	(60.0%)	1,547	3,028	(1,481)	(48.9%)
polsatboxgo.pl	1,024	1,031	(7)	(0.7%)	1,044	1,124	(80)	(7.1%)
okazjum.pl	846	652	194	29.8%	806	643	163	25.3%

(1) Mediapanel survey, Real Users indicator.

(2) In the data for the Group as a whole, the results of sites acquired by the Group during the reporting period are included only from the time of acquisition.

The average monthly number of page and app views of Polsat-Interia Group websites reached 1.685 thousand in the second quarter of 2026, decreasing by 266 thousand (-13.6%) YoY and 1.773 thousand in the first half of 2026, which represents a decrease by 156 thousand (-8.1%) YoY. The table below presents the list of websites with page views exceeding 0.5 million in the second quarter of 2026. The Interia.pl portal is presented as a whole, without a breakdown into thematic services.

Average number of views (1) [millions]	3 months ended June 30		Change		6 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	nominal	%	2026	2025	nominal	%
Polsat-Interia Group(2)	**1,684.7**	**1,950.8**	**(266.1)**	**(13.6%)**	**1,773.4**	**1,928.9**	**(155.5)**	**(8.1%)**
Selected websites:								
interia.pl	673.7	828.0	(154.3)	(18.6%)	709.1	803.0	(93.9)	(11.7%)
polsatnews.pl	33.2	34.4	(1.2)	(3.5%)	34.1	35.2	(1.1)	(3.1%)
pomponik.pl	25.5	50.4	(24.9)	(49.4%)	30.5	48.7	(18.2)	(37.4%)
twojapogoda.pl	18.1	21.0	(2.9)	(13.8%)	24.2	18.7	5.5	29.4%
deccoria.pl	9.8	9.9	(0.1)	(1.0%)	9.4	10.7	(1.3)	(12.1%)
halotu.polsat.pl	6.3	2.5	3.8	152.0%	6.3	2.5	3.8	152.0%
polsatsport.pl	14.9	13.0	1.9	14.6%	15.0	12.3	2.7	22.0%

Average number of views [1] [millions]	3 months ended June 30		Change		6 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	nominal	%	2026	2025	nominal	%
smaker.pl	5.7	7.3	(1.6)	(21.9%)	6.1	8.0	(1.9)	(23.8%)
terazgotuje.pl	4.0	5.9	(1.9)	(32.2%)	6.0	7.4	(1.4)	(18.9%)
naekranie.pl	5.7	6.9	(1.2)	(17.4%)	8.4	7.2	1.2	16.7%
bryk.pl	4.9	6.1	(1.2)	(19.7%)	5.4	7.1	(1.7)	(23.9%)
top.pl	2.2	7.3	(5.1)	(69.9%)	3.2	8.3	(5.1)	(61.4%)
polsatboxgo.pl	4.8	3.6	1.2	33.3%	4.4	4.6	(0.2)	(4.3%)
okazjum.pl	27.0	3.3	23.7	718.2%	26.1	9.1	17.0	186.8%

(1) Data from Mediapanel survey, Views indicator –views of websites/apps.

(2) In the data for the Group as a whole, the results of sites acquired by the Group during the reporting period are included only from the time of acquisition.

Changes in the online search and content distribution ecosystem, including updates to Internet platform algorithms and the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence-based solutions, are affecting the average monthly number of users as well as page views across websites and mobile applications.

3.1.3. Green energy segment

Execution of renewable energy projects

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the Group had in total 484.5 MW of installed capacity, of which 288.7 MW in wind farms, 90.8 MW in photovoltaic farms and 105 MW in two biomass units.

In addition, construction of the final project planned under the Strategy 2023+ - the Dobra wind farm with installed capacity of 7.8 MW and potential annual generation of approximately 24 GWh - is currently underway, with commercial launch planned for the second half of 2026.

Energy production from renewable sources

	3 months ended June 30		change		6 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	nominal	% / p.p.	2026	2025	nominal	% / p.p.
Total electricity generation (GWh), of which:	**279.8**	**314.0**	**(34.3)**	**(10.9%)**	**607.15**	**592.3**	**14.9**	**2.5%**
Biomass	*132.2*	*174.6*	(42.4)	(24.3%)	*272.3*	*331.8*	*(59.5)*	(17.9%)
Photovoltaics	*21.5*	*28.7*	(7.2)	(25.1%)	*33.2*	*44.4*	*(11.2)*	(25.2%)
Wind farms	*126.1*	*110.7*	*15.4*	*13.9%*	*301.7*	*216.1*	*85.6*	*39.6%*

In the second quarter of 2026, the Group generated 279.8 GWh of electricity from renewable sources, representing a decrease of 34.3 GWh (-10.9%) YoY. The lower production volume was primarily attributable to reduced electricity generation from biomass, which amounted to 132.2 GWh and was 42.4 GWh (-24.3%) lower YoY. This decrease was mainly driven by high feedstock prices, which led the Group to adjust production levels to the current market environment. The decline in biomass-based generation was partly offset by an increase in electricity generated from wind to 126.1 GWh, up by 15.4 GWh (+13.9%) YoY. This increase resulted from the launch of the Drzeżewo wind farm in the second half of 2025. Electricity generation from photovoltaics amounted to 21.5 GWh and was 7.2 GWh (-25.1%) lower YoY. Despite the increase in installed wind capacity, electricity generation from wind and solar was limited by less favourable weather conditions in the period under review and by a greater scale of non-market curtailment by the power grid operator during periods of excess renewable energy generation, which particularly affected photovoltaic farms.

In the first half of 2026, total electricity generation from renewable sources amounted to 607.2 GWh, up by 14.9 GWh (+2.5%) YoY. The increase in total production volume was driven primarily by wind farms, which generated 301.7 GWh of electricity, i.e. 85.6 GWh (+39.6%) more than in the corresponding period of 2025. This was due to the increase in installed wind capacity following the launch of the Drzeżewo wind farm, although the scale of the increase was limited by weaker weather conditions. At the same time, electricity generation from biomass decreased to 272.3 GWh, down by 59.5 GWh (-17.9%) YoY, mainly due to high feedstock prices and the adjustment of the use of biomass sources to market conditions. In addition, electricity generation from photovoltaics amounted to 33.2 GWh and was 11.2 GWh (-25.2%) lower YoY, reflecting less favourable weather conditions than in the previous year and the greater scale of curtailment by the power grid operator during periods of excess renewable energy generation.

Green hydrogen projects

Under Strategy 2023+, we have built a complete value chain of an economy based on green hydrogen.

Green hydrogen generation takes place at the electrolysis plant in Konin using a 2.5 MW PEM electrolyser with a capacity of 1,000 kg of hydrogen per day. In 2025, we expanded the production capacity of our hydrogen plant based on an alkaline electrolyser with a capacity of 0.5 MW and a daily output capacity of approximately 200 kilograms, designed and constructed by our subsidiary Exion Hydrogen Polskie Elektrolizery. We are currently undertaking an expansion of the hydrogen production facility, increasing its capacity to 6 MW.

Distribution. We operate a network of six publicly accessible hydrogen refuelling stations located in Warsaw, Rybnik, Gdańsk, Gdynia, Lublin, and Wrocław. In addition to stationary hydrogen refuelling stations, we operate five mobile hydrogen refuelling units (including one station operated within PAK-PCE Polski Autobus Wodorowy). Following the successful tenders for the delivery of hydrogen buses to Chełm and Konin, preparations are underway to launch hydrogen refuelling stations in these cities. Their opening is scheduled at the turn of 2026 and 2027. At the same time, due to growing demand, we expanded the hydrogen refuelling station in Rybnik.

Zero-emission bus sales. As of the publication date of this Report, we have contracted deliveries of a total of 118 NesoBus hydrogen buses, which are manufactured at our own factory in Świdnik. Until now, we have delivered a total of 110 buses under awarded tenders to Konin, Rybnik, Gdańsk, GZM (the Upper Silesian–Zagłębie Metropolis) and Chełm. In the second quarter of 2026, we delivered 10 hydrogen buses to Kraków and 20 buses to Rzeszów. A total of 49 vehicles were delivered in the first half of 2026. For 2027, we have contracted the delivery of a further 8 buses to Konin. In addition, we have developed a prototype electric bus and are commencing participation in tenders for the supply of electric buses.

3.2. Financial review

The following review of results for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 was prepared based on the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as approved for use by the European Union and based on internal analyses.

An explanation of the accounting policies used and key positions from the consolidated income statement and consolidated balance sheet are included in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2025 (Note 6).

3.2.1. Consolidated income statement analysis for the second quarter of 2026

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[% / p.p.]
Revenue	3,694.7	3,590.4	104.3	2.9%
Operating costs	(3,280.2)	(3,182.8)	(97.4)	3.1%
Other operating income/(cost), net	28.6	(23.3)	51.9	n/d
Profit from operating activities	**443.1**	**384.3**	**58.8**	**15.3%**
Finance income/(costs), net(1)	(244.2)	(236.1)	(8.1)	3.4%
Gross profit for the period	**198.9**	**148.2**	**50.7**	**34.2%**
Income tax	(26.4)	(35.2)	8.8	(25.0%)
Net profit for the period	**172.5**	**113.0**	**59.5**	**52.7%**
EBITDA	**863.1**	**805.0**	**58.1**	**7.2%**
EBITDA margin	23.4%	22.4%	-	1.0 p.p.
Adjustments:				
One-off gain on asset disposal	9.7	-	n/a	n/a
Impairment charge on inventories of photovoltaic panels	-	(18.8)	n/a	n/a
Adjusted EBITDA	**853.4**	**823.8**	**29.6**	**3.6%**
Adjusted EBITDA margin	23.1%	22.9%	-	0.2 p.p.

(1) Financial income and financial costs are presented on a net basis. This method of presentation results from the fact that individual components may be recognized in different quarters as either income or financial costs, depending on the direction of change, which leads to inconsistencies in cumulative data.

Revenue

Consolidated total revenue increased by PLN 104.3 million (+2.9% YoY) in the second quarter of 2026 and amounted to PLN 3,694.7 million. This was mainly a result of higher retail revenue and other revenue.

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Retail revenue	1,863.1	1,811.3	51.8	2.9%
Wholesale revenue	875.8	877.1	(1.3)	(0.1%)
Sale of equipment	404.8	391.5	13.3	3.4%
Energy revenue	292.7	302.8	(10.1)	(3.3%)
Other revenue	258.3	207.7	50.6	24.4%
Revenue	**3,694.7**	**3,590.4**	**104.3**	**2.9%**

Retail revenue increased by PLN 51.8 million (+2.9%) YoY in the second quarter of 2026 and amounted to PLN 1,863.1 million. This growth was driven mainly by very good sales of telecommunications services and higher ARPU, particularly in the B2C contract customer segment.

Wholesale revenue remained relatively stable and reached PLN 875.8 million. Lower advertising and sponsorship revenue was almost entirely offset by higher revenue from cable and satellite operators, as well as higher roaming revenue.

Revenue from the **sale of equipment** increased by PLN 13.3 million (+3.4%) YoY in the second quarter of 2026. This reflected stronger demand for more advanced and higher-priced smartphone models, despite lower sales volumes. The margin on handset sales amounted to PLN 69.2 million in the second quarter of 2026 and was lower by PLN 16.8 million YoY.

Revenue from sale of energy decreased by PLN 10.1 million (-3.3%) YoY and amounted to PLN 292.7 million. Revenue from the sale of generated electricity was lower by PLN 6.0 million (-3.8%) YoY and amounted to PLN 152.4 million mainly as a result of a lower volume of generated electricity. The decline in generation was attributable to unfavourable conditions in the biomass market and less favourable weather conditions. In parallel, revenue from energy resale was lower by PLN 2.8 million (-2.2%) YoY and amounted to PLN 124.9 million.

Other revenue amounted to PLN 258.3 million, increasing by PLN 50.6 million (+24.4%) YoY. This increase was primarily due to higher revenue from the sale of hydrogen buses, reflecting a greater volume of deliveries completed during the period under review.

Operating costs

Consolidated operating costs increased by PLN 97.4 million (+3.1%) YoY in the second quarter of 2026, to the level of PLN 3,280.2 million, primarily as a result of an increase of others costs, cost of energy sold and cost of equipment sold, partially offset by lower distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs.

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Technical costs and cost of settlements with telecommunications operators	897.5	879.6	17.9	2.0%
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and liquidation	380.6	396.1	(15.5)	(3.9%)
Cost of equipment sold	335.6	305.5	30.1	9.9%
Content costs	528.7	544.9	(16.2)	(3.0%)
Cost of energy sold, incl.:	262.3	226.2	36.1	16.0%
Depreciation1)	36.3	23.3	*13.0*	*55.8%*
Distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs	249.4	293.5	(44.1)	(15.0%)
Salaries and employee-related costs	340.8	315.8	25.0	7.9%
Cost of debt collection services and bad debt allowance and receivables written off	19.0	25.6	(6.6)	(25.8%)
Other costs, incl.:	266.3	195.6	70.7	36.1%
Depreciation1)	*3.1*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*138.5%*
Operating costs	**3,280.2**	**3,182.8**	**97.4**	**3.1%**

1) Depreciation costs included under the cost of energy and bus production.

Technical costs and cost of settlements with telecommunications operators increased by PLN 17.9 million (+2.0%) YoY, due to, among others, the recognition of higher roaming-related costs and higher costs of wholesale access to fixed-line networks of other operators associated with very good sales of Internet services.

Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and liquidation costs decreased by PLN 15.5 million (-3.9%) YoY in the second quarter of 2026 and amounted to PLN 380.6 million.

Cost of equipment sold increased by PLN 30.1 million (+9.9%) YoY, partly due to higher handset prices.

Content costs decreased by PLN 16.2 million (-3.0%) YoY, primarily due to lower costs of internal production and lower costs of sports licences. The decrease in licensing costs was attributable, among others, to a different sports broadcasting schedule.

Cost of energy sold amounted to PLN 262.3 million in the second quarter of 2026 and was higher by PLN 36.1 million (+16.0%) YoY. The increase in costs was primarily driven by the commencement of depreciation of the Drzeżewo wind farm following the receipt of its operating permit at the end of the first quarter of 2026, as well as higher biomass purchasing costs. Depreciation of assets related to energy generation, recognised within the cost of energy sold, amounted to PLN 36.3 million, representing an increase of PLN 13.0 million (+55.8%) YoY.

Distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs amounted to PLN 249.4 million and decreased by PLN 44.1 million (-15.0%) YoY. The decrease was mainly attributable to the normalisation of marketing expenditure following the launch of a new multiplay offering in the comparative period, as well as lower distribution and logistics costs following the discontinuation of activities related to the sale of photovoltaic panels.

Salaries and employee-related costs increased by PLN 25.0 million (+7.9%) YoY with an increase in headcount in the Group by 0.4% YoY. This was attributable, among others, to a change in the method of recognising part of remuneration provisions since the first quarter of 2026, resulting in a more even distribution of these costs throughout the year and eliminating their concentration in the fourth quarter.

Average employment	3 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	FTEs	[%]
Permanent workers not engaged in production(1)	8,291	8,257	34	0.4%

(1) Excluding workers who did not perform work in the reporting period due to long-term absences.

Cost of debt collection services and bad debt allowance and receivables written off decreased by PLN 6.6 million and amounted to PLN 19.0 million (-25.8%) YoY. This change was primarily driven by improved repayment performance.

Other costs increased by PLN 70.7 million (+36.1%) YoY, mainly as a result higher costs of hydrogen bus sales, resulting from a higher volume of deliveries executed in the period under review.

Other operating income, net amounted to PLN 28.6 million in the second quarter of 2026 as compared to other operating cost, net of PLN 23.3 million in the comparative period. Other operating income in the period under review included, among others, a PLN 9.7 million gain on the disposal of non-financial assets and settlements and compensation related to the Group's activities in the energy market. By comparison, the result in the corresponding period of the previous year was primarily affected by a PLN 18.8 million impairment charge on photovoltaic module inventories.

Reported EBITDA amounted to PLN 863.1 million in the second quarter of 2026, increasing by PLN 58.1 million (+7.2%) YoY. EBITDA in both periods was adjusted for one-off items. In the period under review, the adjustment related to a one-off gain on the disposal of non-financial assets amounting to PLN 9.7 million, while in the comparative period it comprised an impairment charge on photovoltaic panel inventories of PLN 18.8 million. After taking these items into account, **adjusted EBITDA** amounted to PLN 853.4 million in the period under review, compared with PLN 823.8 million a year earlier, representing an increase of PLN 29.6 million (+3.6%) YoY. The improvement in performance was primarily driven by higher retail revenue, combined with maintained cost discipline.

In the second quarter of 2026, **finance cost net of finance income** amounted to PLN 244.2 million and remained relatively stable YoY compared to PLN 236.1 million in the corresponding period. The decrease in interest expense resulting from lower interest rates was offset by lower finance income.

Income tax amounted to PLN 26.4 million in the second quarter of 2026 compared with PLN 35.2 million a year earlier. The lower tax charge was primarily attributable to the refund of an overpayment of income tax, recognised in June 2026 in connection with the annual tax settlement.

Net profit for the second quarter of 2026 amounted to PLN 172.5 million, recording an increase by PLN 59.5 million (+52.7%) YoY. The change resulted mainly from the higher EBITDA, stable net finance costs and lower income tax.

3.2.2. Consolidated income statement analysis for the first half of 2026

[mPLN]	6 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[% / p.p.]
Revenue	7,329.7	7,120.6	209.1	2.9%
Operating costs	(6,494.4)	(6,288.7)	(205.7)	3.3%
Gain/(loss) on disposal of a subsidiary and an associate	-	(0.2)	0.2	n/a
Other operating income/(cost), net	33.4	(37.1)	70.5	n/a
Profit from operating activities	**868.7**	**794.6**	**74.1**	**9.3%**
Finance income/(costs), net[(1)]	(479.1)	(523.9)	44.8	(8.6%)
Gross profit for the period	**389.6**	**270.7**	**118.9**	**43.9%**
Income tax	(83.5)	(71.0)	(12.5)	17.6%
Net profit for the period	**306.1**	**199.7**	***106.4***	**53.3%**
EBITDA	**1,710.1**	**1,614.1**	**96.0**	**5.9%**
EBITDA margin	*23.3%*	*22.7%*	-	*0.6 p.p.*
EBITDA adjustments:				
Gain on disposal of assets	*9.7*	-	*9.7*	*n/a*
Gain/(loss) on disposal of a subsidiary and an associate	-	*(0.2)*	*0.2*	*n/a*
Impairment charge on inventories of photovoltaic panels	-	*(18.8)*	*18.8*	*n/a*
Adjusted EBITDA	**1,700.4**	**1,633.1**	**67.3**	**4.1%**
Adjusted EBITDA margin	*23.2%*	*22.9%*	-	*0.3 p.p.*

(1) Financial income and financial costs are presented on a net basis. This method of presentation results from the fact that individual components may be recognized in different quarters as either income or financial costs, depending on the direction of change, which leads to inconsistencies in cumulative data.

Revenue

Consolidated **total revenue** increased by PLN 209.1 million (+2.9% YoY) in the first half of 2026 and amounted to PLN 7,329.7 million The increase in the Group's revenue was driven by higher revenue across most business categories, partially offset by a decline in revenue from the sale of equipment.

[mPLN]	6 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Retail revenue	3,722.5	3,610.3	112.2	3.1%
Wholesale revenue	1,664.9	1,644.7	20.2	1.2%
Sale of equipment	774.7	816.3	(41.6)	(5.1%)
Energy revenue	669.6	612.2	57.4	9.4%
Other revenue	498.0	437.1	60.9	13.9%
Revenue	**7,329.7**	**7,120.6**	**209.1**	**2.9%**

Retail revenue increased by PLN 112.2 million (+3.1%) YoY in the first half of 2026 and amounted to PLN 3,722.5 million. This growth was driven primarily by strong sales of telecommunications services and the popularity of the Group's multiplay offering, which translated into higher ARPU across all customer segments.

Wholesale revenue increased by PLN 20.2 million (+1.2%) YoY, mainly due to the recognition of higher roaming revenue.

Revenue from the **sale of equipment** decreased by PLN 41.6 million (-5.1%) YoY, primarily as a result of lower sales volumes. This was related to an observed market-wide shift in consumer behaviour, resulting in lower demand for smartphones. The margin on handset sales amounted to PLN 150.9 million in the first half of 2026 and was lower by PLN 31.5 million YoY.

Revenue from sale of energy increased by PLN 57.4 million (+9.4%) YoY and amounted to PLN 669.6 million. Revenue from sale of generated energy increased by PLN 33.7 million (+11.5%) YoY to PLN 327.6 million, mainly due to higher electricity generation volumes from wind sources following the commissioning of the Group's largest wind farm, Drzeżewo. In the period under review, energy resale volumes were higher, resulting in an increase in resale revenue of PLN 21.1 million (+7.7%) YoY to PLN 296.2 million.

Other revenue amounted to PLN 498.0 million and increased by PLN 60.9 million (+13.9%) YoY. This growth was driven in general by higher revenue from the sale of hydrogen buses, reflecting a greater volume of deliveries completed during the period under review, as well as higher revenue from the sale of gas. The positive impact of these factors was partially offset by lower revenue from the sale of apartments, resulting from the high base in the comparative period, when a significant number of apartments were handed over to customers.

Operating costs

Consolidated **operating costs** increased by PLN 205.7 million (+3.3%) YoY in the first half of 2026, to the level of PLN 6,494.4 million. The increase in operating costs was mainly due to higher energy costs, personnel expenses, technical costs and other operating expenses, partially offset by lower distribution and marketing costs.

[mPLN]	6 months ended June 30		change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Technical costs and cost of settlements with telecommunications operators	1,781.6	1,734.0	47.6	2.7%
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and liquidation, incl.:	773.8	770.7	3.1	0.4%
Cost of equipment sold	623.8	633.9	(10.1)	(1.6%)
Content costs	1,009.5	1,023.8	(14.3)	(1.4%)
Cost of energy sold, includes:	553.1	489.7	63.4	12.9%
Depreciation[1)]	*61.9*	*46.4*	*15.5*	*33.4%*
Distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs	511.4	552.2	(40.8)	(7.4%)
Salaries and employee-related costs	690.8	636.4	54.4	8.5%
Cost of debt collection services and bad debt allowance and receivables written off	36.1	55.6	(19.5)	(35.1%)
Other costs, includes:	514.3	392.4	121.9	31.1%
Depreciation[1)]	*5.7*	*2.4*	3.3	137.5%
Operating costs	**6,494.4**	**6,288.7**	**205.7**	**3.3%**

1) Depreciation costs included under the cost of energy and bus production.

Technical costs and cost of settlements with telecommunications operators increased by PLN 47.6 million (+2.7%) YoY, primarily due to higher costs of wholesale access to fixed-line networks of other operators, connected with very good sales of Internet services, and higher costs of roaming, which were corresponding with the growth in revenues from this service.

Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and liquidation costs amounted to PLN 773.8 million in the first half of 2026 and were relatively stable compared to PLN 770.7 million in the corresponding period (+0.4% YoY).

The **cost of equipment sold** decreased to PLN 623.8 million (-1.6%) YoY, corresponding with lower revenue from the sale of equipment.

Content costs decreased by PLN 14.3 million (-1.4%) YoY, resulting from lower costs of own production, partially offset by higher costs of sports licences.

Cost of energy sold amounted to PLN 553.1 million in the first half of 2026 and was higher by PLN 63.4 million (+12.9%) YoY, mainly due to higher biomass supply prices. Within the cost of energy sold, depreciation of assets related to energy production was recognized during the period in the amount of PLN 61.9 million reflecting an increase of PLN 15.5 million (+33.4%) YoY. This change was driven by the commencement of depreciation of the Drzeżewo wind farm following the receipt of its operating permit.

Distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs decreased by PLN 40.8 million (-7.4%) YoY and amounted to PLN 511.4 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to the normalisation of marketing expenditure following the launch of a new multiplay offering in the comparative period, as well as lower distribution and logistics costs following the discontinuation of activities related to the sale of photovoltaic panels.

Salaries and employee-related costs increased by PLN 54.4 million (+8.5%) YoY with the Group's headcount increasing by 0.7% YoY, mainly due to continued pressure on wages and a change in the method of recognising part of remuneration provisions, starting from the first quarter of 2026, which resulted in a more even distribution of these costs throughout the year and eliminating their concentration in the fourth quarter.

Average employment	6 months ended June 30		Change	
	2025	2024	FTEs	[%]
Permanent workers not engaged in production(1)	8,307	8,253	54	0.7%

(1) Excluding workers who did not perform work in the reporting period due to long-term absences.

Cost of debt collection services and bad debt allowance and receivables written off decreased by PLN 19.5 million (-35.1%) YoY. This change was primarily attributable to the revaluation of the held portfolio of receivables following improved collection performance.

Other costs amounted to PLN 514.3 million and increased by PLN 121.9 million (+31.1%) YoY. This growth was primarily due to higher costs related to the sale of hydrogen buses, driven by the higher volume of deliveries executed in the period under review, as well as higher cost of the sale of gas. The increase in these costs was partially offset by lower costs of apartments sold.

Other operating income, net amounted to PLN 33.4 million in the first half of 2026 compared to other operating cost, net of PLN 37.1 million in the corresponding period. Other operating income in the period was driven primarily by settlements and compensations related to the Group's activities in the energy market, as well as by a PLN 9.7 million gain on the disposal of non-financial assets. By comparison, the result in the corresponding period of the previous year was primarily affected by a PLN 18.8 million impairment charge on photovoltaic module inventories.

Reported EBITDA amounted to PLN 1,710.1 million in the first half of 2026 and increased by PLN 96.0 million (+5.9%) YoY. In both periods under review, EBITDA was adjusted for one-off items. In the first half of 2026, the adjustment related to a PLN 9.7 million gain on the disposal of non-financial assets, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year it included a PLN 18.8 million impairment charge on photovoltaic panel inventories and a PLN 0.2 million gain on the disposal of a subsidiary and an associate. After taking these items into account, adjusted EBITDA amounted to PLN 1,700.4 million, compared with PLN 1,633.1 million a year earlier, representing an increase of PLN 67.3 million (+4.1% YoY). The improvement was primarily driven by higher retail revenues and increased electricity sales revenues, while maintaining cost discipline.

In the first half of 2026, **finance cost net of finance income** amounted to PLN 479.1 million, representing a decrease of PLN 44.8 million (-8.6%) YoY. This decrease was primarily due to the recognition, during the comparative period, of a one-off non-cash loss on the sale of a stake in Asseco Poland S.A. of PLN 90.6 million. Additionally, the reduction in net finance costs was supported by lower interest expenses, reflecting the decline in interest rates. The impact of these factors was partially offset by a negative valuation of the EUR-denominated SFA tranche of PLN 35.2 million in the period under review, compared with income of PLN 15.8 million recognised in respect of this item in the comparative period.

Income tax for the first half of 2026 amounted to PLN 83.5 million (+PLN 12.5 million, +17.6% YoY).

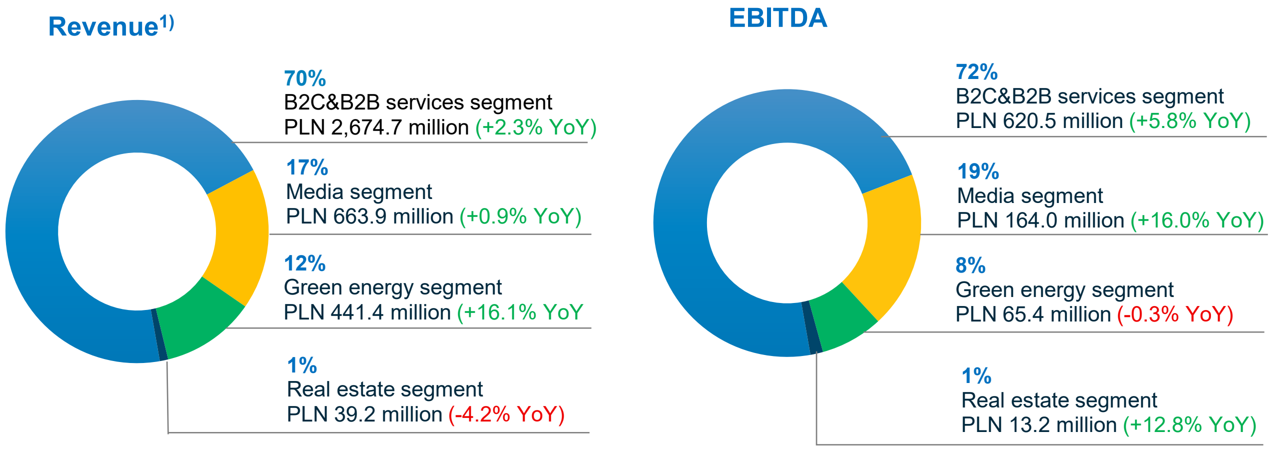
Net profit for the first half of 2026 amounted to PLN 306.1 million, recording an increase by PLN 106.4 million (+53.3%) YoY. The change resulted mainly from higher adjusted EBITDA and improved net finance result.

3.2.3. Operating segments

The Group operates in the following four segments:

- **B2C and B2B services segment** which relates to the provision of services, including digital television transmission signal, mobile services, the Internet access services, the mobile TV services, the online TV services, set-top boxes production and assembly of photovoltaic installations,
- **media segment**, which consists mainly of production, acquisition and broadcasting of information and entertainment programmes as well as TV series and feature films broadcasted on television, radio and Internet channels in Poland,
- **green energy segment**, which consists mainly of production and sale of electricity from renewable sources, construction of a complete hydrogen-based value chain and investments in renewable energy sources projects such as photovoltaic and wind farms (starting from July 3, 2023), and
- **real estate segment**, which consists mainly of implementation of construction projects as well as sale, rental and management of own or leased real estate.

Group revenue and EBITDA in the second quarter of 2026 by operating segment



1) Revenue including inter-segment sales

B2C and B2B services segment

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Revenue from sales to third parties	2,657.4	2,606.5	50.9	*2.0%*
Inter-segment revenue	17.3	8.4	8.9	*106.0%*
Revenue	**2,674.7**	**2,614.9**	**59.8**	***2.3%***
Adjusted EBITDA (unaudited)	**616.6**	**605.1**	**11.5**	***1.9%***
Adjustments:				
Gain on the disposal of non-financial assets	*3.9*	*-*	*3.9*	*n/a*
Impairment charges on photovoltaic panel inventories	*-*	*(18.8)*	*18.8*	*n/a*
EBITDA (unaudited)	**620.5**	**586.3**	**34.2**	***5.8%***
Profit from operating activities	294.6	254.7	39.9	*15.7%*
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	223.0	221.2	1.8	*0.8%*
Capex/revenue (%)	8.3%	8.5%	-	(0.2 p.p.)

Segment revenue increased by PLN 59.8 million (+2.3%) YoY to PLN 2,674.7 million in the second quarter of 2026, primarily due to higher retail revenue, supported by strong sales of telecommunications services and higher ARPU, as well as growth in revenue from the sale of equipment. Segment adjusted EBITDA, excluding one-off items, increased by PLN 11.5 million (+1.9%) YoY to PLN 616.6 million in the second quarter of 2026.The main drivers of growth were increasing retail revenue and consistent cost discipline, reflected, among others, in lower distribution, marketing, customer relation management and retention costs. The positive impact of these factors was partially offset by higher technical costs and higher salaries and employee-related costs. In the period under review, a one-off gain of PLN 3.9 million on the disposal of non-financial assets was recognized, while the comparative period included a PLN 18.8 million impairment charge on photovoltaic panel inventories.

Capital expenditure within the segment remained stable YoY and amounted to PLN 223.0 million. The capex-to-revenue ratio stood at 8.3%.

Media segment

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Revenue from sales to third parties	584.2	592.0	(7.8)	*(1.3%)*
Inter-segment revenue	79.7	66.0	13.7	*20.8%*
Revenue	**663.9**	**658.0**	**5.9**	***0.9%***
EBITDA adjusted (unaudited)	**158.2**	**141.4**	**16.8**	***11.9%***
Adjustments:				
Gain on the disposal of non-financial assets	*5.8*	*-*	*5.8*	*n/a*
EBITDA (unaudited)	**164.0**	**141.4**	**22.6**	***16.0%***
Profit from operating activities	127.9	103.3	24.6	*23.8%*
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	24.6	13.4	11.2	*83.6%*
Capex/revenue (%)	3.7%	2.0%	-	1.7 p.p.

Media segment revenue increased by PLN 5.9 million (+0.9%) YoY to PLN 663.9 million in the second quarter of 2026. Higher revenue from cable and satellite television operators more than offset lower advertising and sponsorship revenue. Adjusted segment EBITDA increased by PLN 16.8 million (+11.9%) YoY to PLN 158.2 million. This was primarily attributable to lower costs, particularly in the areas of internal production and sports rights. In the period under review, a one-off gain of PLN 5.8 million on the disposal of non-financial assets was recognised.

Capital expenditure in the media segment amounted to PLN 24.6 million in the second quarter of 2026, representing an increase of PLN 11.2 million (+83.6%) YoY.

Green energy segment

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Revenue from sales to third parties	416.5	354.5	62.0	*17.5%*
Inter-segment revenue	24.9	25.7	(0.8)	*(3.1%)*
Revenue	**441.4**	**380.2**	**61.2**	***16.1%***
EBITDA adjusted (unaudited)	**65.4**	**65.6**	**(0.2)**	***(0.3%)***
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
EBITDA (unaudited)	**65.4**	**65.6**	**(0.2)**	***(0.3%)***
Profit from operating activities	11.9	27.3	(15.4)	*(56.4%)*
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	31.0	150.4	(119.4)	*(79.4%)*
Capex/revenue (%)	7.0%	39.6%	-	(32.6 p.p.)

In the second quarter of 2026, the green energy segment's revenue increased by PLN 61.2 million (+16.1%) YoY, primarily driven by higher revenue from hydrogen bus sales, reflecting a greater volume of deliveries. The positive impact of this factor was partially offset by lower revenue from energy generation and energy resale. Higher segment costs were mainly attributable to higher costs of hydrogen buses sold and higher cost of energy sold, reflecting increased biomass procurement prices. As a result, segment EBITDA remained relatively stable at PLN 65.4 million (-0.3% YoY).

Following the completion of capital-intensive renewable energy projects under the 2023+ Strategy, investment expenditures in the green energy segment decreased significantly. In the second quarter of 2026, capex in the segment amounted to PLN 31.0 million, down by PLN 119.4 million (-79.4% YoY).

Real estate segment

[mPLN]	3 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[%]
Revenue from sales to third parties	36.6	37.4	(0.8)	*(2.1%)*
Inter-segment revenue	2.6	3.5	(0.9)	*(25.7%)*
Revenue	**39.2**	**40.9**	**(1.7)**	***(4.2%)***
EBITDA adjusted (unaudited)	**13.2**	**11.7**	**1.5**	***12.8%***
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
EBITDA (unaudited)	**13.2**	**11.7**	**1.5**	***12.8%***
Profit from operating activities	8.7	(1.0)	9.7	*(970.0%)*
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	11.3	15.0	(3.7)	*(24.7%)*
Capex/revenue (%)	28.8%	36.7%	-	(7.9 p.p.)

Real estate segment revenue amounted to PLN 39.2 million in the second quarter of 2026, down by PLN 1.7 million (-4.2% YoY). Segment EBITDA increased by PLN 1.5 million (+12.8% YoY) to PLN 13.2 million. The segment's results remained relatively stable YoY, reflecting a comparable scale of operations.

Capital expenditure in the segment amounted to PLN 11.3 million in the second quarter of 2026, decreasing by PLN 3.7 million (-24.7% YoY). It was primarily related to the revitalisation of the historic tenement building at 16 Okrzei Street, where an AC Marriott hotel is being developed.

3.2.4. Consolidated balance sheet analysis

As at June 30, 2026, total assets on the balance sheet amounted to PLN 34,622.7 million and decreased by PLN 646.4 million (-1.8%) compared to the balance as at December 31, 2025.

Assets

[mPLN]	June 30 2026	December 31 2025	Change	
			[mPLN]	[%]
Property, plant and equipment	7,702.6	7,762.3	(59.7)	(0.8%)
Goodwill	8,258.4	8,258.4	-	-
Customer relationships	70.4	83.7	(13.3)	(15.9%)
Brands	1,783.6	1,824.5	(40.9)	(2.2%)
Other intangible assets	5,642.2	5,765.9	(123.7)	(2.1%)
Right-of-use assets	744.7	757.9	(13.2)	(1.7%)
Non-current programming assets	300.0	371.8	(71.8)	(19.3%)
Investment property	712.1	696.1	16.0	2.3%
Non-current deferred distribution fees	88.3	90.2	(1.9)	(2.1%)
Non-current receivables	767.4	823.9	(56.5)	(6.9%)
Non-current loans granted	2.1	2.1	-	-
Other non-current assets, includes:	94.7	119.2	(24.5)	(20.6%)
shares in third parties valued in fair value through profit or loss	*5.6*	*5.6*	-	-
derivative instruments	*27.0*	*30.2*	*(3.2)*	*(10.6%)*
Deferred tax assets	234.6	184.8	49.8	*26.9%*
Total non-current assets	**26,401.1**	**26,740.8**	**(339.7)**	**(1.3%)**
Current programming assets	717.2	715.7	1.5	0.2%
Contract assets	308.9	342.2	(33.3)	(9.7%)
Inventories	1,033.4	936.5	96.9	10.3%
Trade and other receivables	2,908.9	2,804.3	104.6	3.7%
Current loans granted	0.5	0.5	-	-
Income tax receivables	7.6	41.1	(33.5)	(81.5%)
Current deferred distribution fees	247.2	244.2	3.0	1.2%
Other current assets, includes:	214.8	165.6	49.2	29.7%
derivative instruments	*8.6*	*6.8*	*1.8*	26.5%
Cash and cash equivalents	2,680.8	3,183.2	(502.4)	(15.8%)
Restricted cash	40.5	33.2	7.3	22.0%
Total current assets	**8,159.8**	**8,466.5**	**(306.7)**	**(3.6%)**
Assets held for sale	61.8	61.8	-	-
Total assets	**34,622.7**	**35,269.1**	**(646.4)**	**(1.8%)**

As of June 30, 2026, the value of non-current assets amounted to PLN 26,401.1 million (76.3% of total assets) and decreased by PLN 339.7 million (-1.3%) compared to the balance as at the end of 2025. This change was primarily due to a PLN 123.7 million (-2.1%) decrease in other intangible assets, resulting from the amortization of telecommunications licences, as well as a PLN 59.7 million (-0.8%) decrease in property, plant and equipment due to depreciation. The lower level of non-current assets was also impacted by a decrease in non-current receivables of PLN 56.5 million (-6.9%), resulting, among others, from a lower balance of receivables related to instalment sales of equipment.

The value of current assets amounted to PLN 8,159.8 million (23.6% of total assets) and was lower by PLN 306.7 million (-3.6%) compared to the balance as at December 31, 2025. The main reason behind the decrease was a reduction in cash and cash equivalents of PLN 502.4 million (-15.8%), mainly resulting from the payment of PLN 590.1 million for the renewal of the 900 MHz frequency reservation and the scheduled repayment of the SFA in the amount of PLN 302.4 million. The decrease in current assets was partially offset by an increase in trade and other receivables of PLN 104.6 million (+3.7%), as well as a PLN 96.9 million (+10.3%) increase in inventories, primarily reflecting higher inventories of mobile handsets.

The value of non-current and current programming assets decreased by PLN 70.3 million (-6.5%), mainly as a result of the amortisation of film and sports rights.

Equity and liabilities

[mPLN]	June 30 2026	December 31 2025	Change [mPLN]	Change [%]
Share capital	25.6	25.6	-	-
Share premium	7,174.0	7,174.0	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	-	0.1	(0.1)	(100.0%)
Other reserves	2,710.7	2,689.3	21.4	0.8%
Retained earnings	6,781.4	6,454.7	326.7	5.1%
Treasury shares	(2,854.7)	(2,854.7)	-	-
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**13,837.0**	**13,489.0**	**348.0**	**2.6%**
Non-controlling interests	895.6	917.6	(22.0)	(2.4%)
Total equity	**14,732.6**	**14,406.6**	**326.0**	**2.3%**
Loans and borrowings	8,895.7	9,222.9	(327.2)	(3.5%)
Issued bonds	3,706.6	3,689.7	16.9	0.5%
Lease liabilities	518.7	531.5	(12.8)	(2.4%)
Deferred tax liabilities	1,018.0	1,015.2	2.8	0.3%
Other non-current liabilities and provisions	391.0	384.3	6.7	1.7%
includes derivative instruments	*6.0*	*26.6*	(20.6)	(77.4%)
Total non-current liabilities	**14,530.0**	**14,843.6**	**(313.6)**	**(2.1%)**
Loans and borrowings	1,360.6	1,262.7	97.9	7.8%
Issued bonds	292.6	330.8	(38.2)	(11.5%)
Lease liabilities	179.4	179.1	0.3	0.2%
Contract liabilities	658.7	724.5	(65.8)	(9.1%)
Trade and other payables	2,796.4	3,465.0	(668.6)	(19.3%)
includes derivative instruments	*18.1*	*30.5*	(12.4)	(40.7%)
Income tax liability	72.4	56.8	15.6	27.5%
Total current liabilities	**5,360.1**	**6,018.9**	**(658.8)**	**(10.9%)**
Total liabilities	**19,890.1**	**20,862.5**	**(972.4)**	**(4.7%)**
Total equity and liabilities	**34,622.7**	**35,269.1**	**(646.4)**	**(1.8%)**

Equity increased by PLN 326.0 million (+2.3%), to PLN 14,732.6 million as of June 30, 2026, mainly as a result of the recognition of net profit in the first half of 2026, in the amount of PLN 306.1 million, increased by the valuation of hedging instruments.

As of June 30, 2026, total liabilities decreased by PLN 972.4 million (-4.7%) compared to the end of December 2025 and amounted to PLN 19,890.1 million, of which current liabilities amounted to PLN 5,360.1 million and non-current liabilities amounted to PLN 14,530.0 million, constituting 26.9% and 73.1% of total liabilities, respectively.

The decrease in non-current liabilities by PLN 313.6 million (-2.1%) compared to the level at the end of December 2025 was mainly driven by a lower balance of non-current loans and borrowings which decreased by PLN 327.2 million (-3.5%). At the same time, the value of current liabilities decreased by PLN 658.8 million (-10.9%) compared to the end of December 2025. This change was driven by a lower balance of trade and other payables, down by PLN 668.6 million (-19.3%), which was mainly due to the payment made in the first quarter of 2026 for the renewal of the frequency reservation in the 900 MHz band, in line with the UKE decision issued in the fourth quarter of 2025. This decrease was partially offset by higher current liabilities under loans and borrowings, up by PLN 97.9 million (+7.8%).

The total balance of current and non-current liabilities under loans, borrowings and issued bonds decreased by PLN 250.6 million (-1.7%) in the period under review, primarily reflecting the scheduled repayment of the SFA as well as the payment of interest on loans and bonds recognised on the balance sheet.

3.2.5. Consolidated cash flow analysis

The table below presents selected data from the consolidated cash flow statement for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025.

[mPLN]	6 months ended June 30		Change	
	2026	2025	[mPLN]	[% / p.p.]
Net cash from operating activities	1,553.1	1,468.4	84.7	5.8%
Net cash received from /(used in) investing activities, incl.	(1,157.3)	(366.8)	(790.5)	215.5%
Capital expenditures	(525.6)	(889.6)	*364.0*	*(40.9%)*
Net cash used in financing activities	(898.3)	(1,382.0)	483.7	(35.0%)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(502.5)	(280.4)	(222.1)	79.2%
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,216.4	2,687.1	529.3	*19.7%*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,721.3**	**2,407.0**	**314.3**	**13.1%**

(1) Includes changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from foreign exchange differences amounting to PLN 7.4 million in the first half of 2026 and PLN 0.3 million in the first half of 2025.

Net cash from operating activities

Net cash from operating activities amounted to PLN 1,553.1 million in the first half of 2026 and increased by PLN 84.7 million (+5.8%) YoY, which resulted, among others, from the PLN 67.3 million increase in adjusted EBITDA as well as the lower negative impact of customer premises equipment on cash flows. Moreover, a negative working capital contribution of PLN 131.1 million was recognised in the period under review, compared with a negative contribution of PLN 102.6 million in the comparative period, mainly due to a build-up of smartphone inventories.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to PLN 1,157.3 million in the first half of 2026 compared to PLN 366.8 million used in investing activities in the same period of 2025. This change was primarily due to the recognition of an inflow from the disposal of the 10.13% stake in Asseco Poland S.A. in the amount of PLN 718.0 million in the comparative period. In the period under review, the Group recorded higher payments related to frequency reservations - in the first half of 2026 the Group paid PLN 590.1 million for the renewal of the 900 MHz frequency reservation, while in the comparative period an outflow of PLN 150.0 million was recorded, relating to a bid deposit for the auction of the 700 MHz frequency reservation.

The Group's capital expenditures amounted to PLN 525.6 million in the first half of 2026 and were lower by PLN 364.0 million (-40.9%) YoY. In the TMT area, comprising the B2C and B2B services segment and the media (TV and online) segment, investment outlays amounted to PLN 442.4 million and were lower by PLN 115.8 million (-20.7%) YoY with capex-to-revenue ratio of 6.8%. Capital expenditures in the green energy segment amounted to PLN 62.3 million and were lower by PLN 244.9 million (-79.7% YoY). This decline reflected the completion of the Group's major renewable energy investments.

Net cash used in finance activities

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to PLN 898.3 million in the first half of 2026 and was lower by PLN 483.7 million (-35.0%) YoY.

Cash outflows on financing activities were impacted mainly by scheduled repayments of principal instalments under the SFA amounting to PLN 302.4 million whereas in the comparative period the Group made a prepayment of PLN 681.4 million under the SFA. In addition, in the period under review, interest paid was PLN 80.5 million lower YoY, mainly as a result of lower interest rates.

3.2.6. Achievement of previously published forecasts

Pursuant to Article 35 of the Bonds Act, the achievement of forecasts regarding the development of financial liabilities, including the estimated value of financial liabilities and the estimated structure of financing, understood as the value and percentage share of liabilities from loans and borrowings, bonds and leasing in the total liabilities and equity of the Company's balance sheet and the consolidated balance sheet of the Group has been presented in Note 32 of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 and in Note 35 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Company did not publish forecasts for other financial results.

3.3. External financing

3.3.1. Indebtedness

The table below presents a summary of the financial debt of the Group as at June 30, 2026.

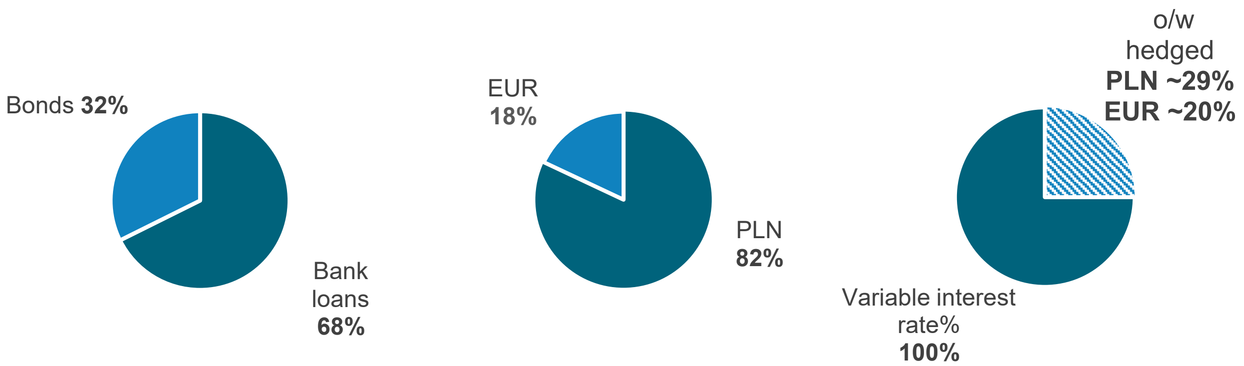
[mPLN]	Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	Carrying value as at December 31, 2025
Loans and borrowings liabilities, including:	10,256.3	10,485.6
loans and borrowings liabilities excluding project financing	*8,096.4*	*8,351.9*
project financing liabilities	*2,159.9*	*2,133.7*
Bond liabilities	3,999.2	4,020.5
Leasing and other liabilities	698.1	710.6
Gross debt	**14,953.6**	**15,216.7**
Cash and cash equivalents(1)	2,680.8	3,183.2
Net debt	**12,272.8**	**12,033.5**
EBITDA LTM(2)	3,025.0	2,935.9
Total net debt / EBITDA LTM	**4.06x**	**4.10x**
Net debt / EBITDA LTM, excluding project financing(3)	**3.63x**	**3.59x**
Weighted average interest cost of loans and bonds(4)	6.6%	6.6%

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents held for sale.
(2) Consolidated EBITDA LTM adjusted for non-controlling interests.
(3) EBITDA LTM and net debt of companies using project financing are excluded from the calculation of the ratio.
(4) Prospective average weighted interest cost of the Group's debt (including the Revolving Credit Facility) calculated based on WIBOR/EURIBOR rates as of the balance sheet date. Excludes hedging instruments, project financing and leases.

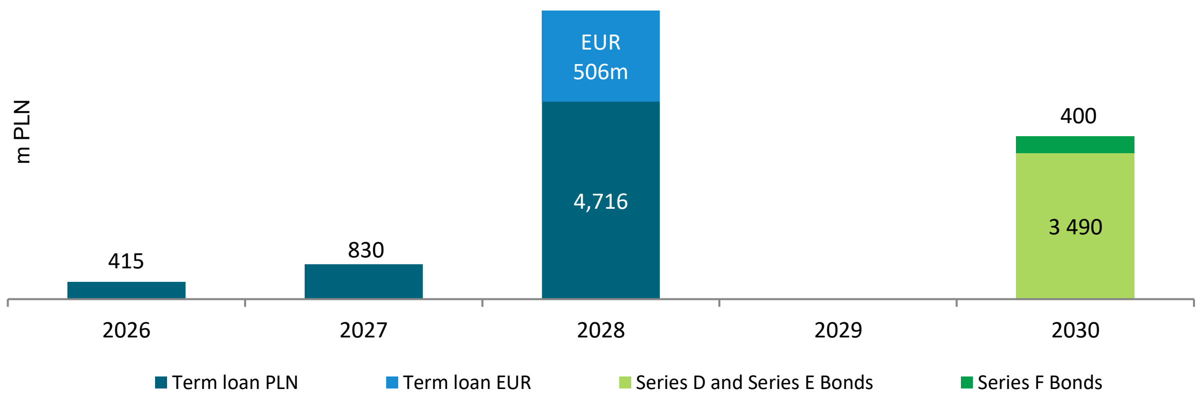
Debt structure and maturity

The graphs below present the maturity profile and the structure of the Group's debt, expressed in nominal terms, excluding liabilities arising from project financing, the revolving credit facility and leases, as of June 30, 2026.

Debt structure (excluding project financing) as of June 30, 2026



Maturity profile of debt under the Senior Facilities Agreement and bonds as of June 30, 2026



As at June 30, 2026, transactions hedging the WIBOR interest rate changes, opened and entered into by the Group companies for future periods and maturing in different periods in the years 2026-2028, hedged around 29% of the Group's exposure in relation to the indebtedness under the PLN tranche of the SFA and the bonds issued while EURIBOR interest rate hedging transactions, maturing in 2026 and 2027, hedged about 20% of the exposure with respect to the Group's debt arising from the EUR tranche of the SFA.

3.3.2. Significant financing agreements

Senior Facilities Agreement of April 28, 2023

On April 28, 2023, the Group companies concluded with a consortium of Polish and foreign financial institutions the unsubordinated Senior Facilities Agreement, sustainability linked financing (the "Senior Facilities Agreement", "SFA"). The SFA governs the granting of a PLN term facility loan to the Company and Polkomtel up to a maximum amount of PLN 7,255.0 million, a EUR term facility loan up to a maximum amount of EUR 506.0 million (the "Term Facilities") and a revolving facility loan up to a maximum amount of the equivalent of PLN 1,000.0 million (the "Revolving Facility").

A detailed description of the conditions of the Senior Facility Agreement dated April 28, 2023, which remained in effect as of the date of publication of this Report, is presented in item 4.3.2. of the report of the Management Board on the activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group in 2025.

In order to secure the repayment of claims under the Senior Facilities Agreement, the Company, other Group companies listed below, as guarantors, and the security agent, entered into and signed agreements and other documents providing for the establishment of the following collateral:

(i) registered pledges over collections of movables and property rights of variable composition, included in the enterprises of the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A. and Polsat Media sp. z o.o.;

(ii) financial and registered pledges over all shares in Polkomtel sp. z o.o. and Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o. held by the Company, as well as over all shares in Netia S.A. held by the Company, and over all shares in Polsat Media sp. z o.o. held by the Company and Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., for which the applicable law is Polish law, together with powers of attorney to exercise corporate rights attached to the shares in the aforementioned companies;

(iii) financial and registered pledges over the receivables related to the bank accounts of the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A. and Polsat Media sp. z o.o., for which the applicable law is the Polish law;

(iv) powers of attorney to the bank accounts of the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A. and Polsat Media sp. z o.o., for which the applicable law is the Polish law;

(v) registered pledges over the rights to the trademarks of the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A., Polsat Media sp. z o.o., for which the applicable law is Polish law;

(vi) assignment of receivables for security under hedging agreements payable to the Company and Polkomtel sp. z o.o., for which the applicable law is English law;

(vii) assignment of rights for security under insurance agreements for real properties and assets made by the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A. and Polsat Media sp. z o.o.;

(viii) statements of the Company, Polkomtel sp. z o.o., Telewizja Polsat sp. z o.o., Netia S.A. and Polsat Media sp. z o.o. on submission to enforcement under a notarial deed, for which the applicable law is Polish law;

(ix) a joint contractual mortgage, governed by Polish law, over the following real properties owned by or in perpetual usufruct of the Company: (a) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Łubinowa, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00104992/7, (b) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Łubinowa, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00102149/9, (c) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Łubinowa, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00103400/4, (d) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00131411/9, (e) land property located in Warsaw, Praga Północ district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00100110/3, (f) land property located in Warsaw, Praga Północ district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00100109/3, (g) land property located in Warsaw, Praga Północ district, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00102615/7, (h) land property located in Warsaw, Praga Północ district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00132063/1, (i) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00101039/8, (j) land property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Zabraniecka, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00136943/2, (k) land held in perpetual usufruct and a building constituting a separate property located in Warsaw, Targówek district, in the area of ul. Utrata, land and mortgage register No. WA3M/00186120/2;

(x) a contractual mortgage, governed by Polish law, over land property located in Warsaw, Ursynów district, in the area of ul. Baletowa and Puławska, land and mortgage register No. WA5M/00478842/7, owned by Polkomtel sp. z o.o.;

(xi) a joint contractual mortgage, governed by Polish law, over the following properties owned or co-owned by Netia S.A.: (a) land property located in Jawczyce, Ożarów Mazowiecki commune, land and mortgage register WA1P/00133706/7, (b) land property located in Kraków, Podgórze district, in the area of ul. Luciany Frassati-Gawrońskiej, land and mortgage register KR1P/00359665/5, (c) land property located in Warsaw, Ursynów district, in the area of ul. Poleczki, land and mortgage register WA2M/00142936/8, (d) land property located in Warsaw, Ursynów district, in the area of ul. Poleczki, land and mortgage register WA5M/00468204/0, (e) land property located in Warsaw, Ursynów district, in the area of ul. Tango, land and mortgage register WA2M/00138733/4.

Series D, E and F Bonds

On January 11, 2023, Cyfrowy Polsat issued 2,670,000 unsecured, sustainability-linked Series D bearer bonds with a nominal value of PLN 1,000.0 each and a total nominal value of PLN 2,670.0 million, maturing on January 11, 2030. On September 28, 2023, Cyfrowy Polsat issued 820,000 unsecured, sustainability-linked Series E bearer bonds with a nominal value of PLN 1,000.0 each and a total nominal value of PLN 820.0 million, which were assimilated with the Series D Bonds. On December 21, 2023, Cyfrowy Polsat issued 400,000 unsecured, sustainability-linked Series F bearer bonds with a nominal value of PLN 1,000.0 each and a total nominal value of PLN 400.0 million. Series D, E and F were issued with the equal maturity date of January 11, 2030.

A detailed description of the terms of issuance of the Series D, E and F Bonds is presented in item 4.3.2. of the report of the Management Board on the activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. and Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group in 2025.

Financing of green energy projects

In the years 2021-2025, PAK-PCE Group companies have entered into investment loan agreements to finance the execution of renewable energy projects.

PAK-PCE Biopaliwa i Wodór Sp. z o.o. On May 29, 2026, PAK-PCE Biopaliwa i Wodór Sp. z o.o. entered into an investment loan agreement with Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego for an amount of EUR 623.9 thousand (approximately PLN 2.7 million) to finance the construction of a hydrogen refueling station in Chełm. The loan bears interest at a floating rate equal to the applicable LIBOR rate for the relevant interest period plus a margin. The loan was fully drawn down on June 30, 2026, and its final maturity date is November 30, 2026. As at June 30, 2026, the carrying amount of the loan amounted to EUR 0.623 million. The loan is secured by a cash deposit provided by PAK-PCE Polski Autobus Wodorowy.

A detailed description of the remaining financing agreements concluded by companies implementing renewable energy and green hydrogen projects that remained in force as at the date of publication of this Report is presented in item 4.3.2 of the Management Board Report on the activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. and the Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group for 2025 and has not changed materially as at the date of publication of this Report.

Ratings

The table below presents a summary of ratings assigned to Polsat Plus Group as at the date of publication of this Report.

Rating agency	Rating / outlook	Previous rating / outlook	Rating / outlook date	Last review date
S&P Global Ratings	BB / stable	BB / stable	21.12.2022	28.01.2026
Fitch Ratings	BB / stable	BB / stable	02.06.2023	22.05.2026

Fitch Ratings. On May 22, 2026, following the annual review, Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") affirmed the Company's long-term issuer default rating (IDR) at 'BB' with a stable outlook. Fitch stated that the rating reflects the Group's stable telecommunications and media operations in Poland, which generate the majority of the Group's EBITDA. In Fitch's opinion, the Group's asset-light and technology-agnostic approach to connectivity and converged services, combined with its strong media content portfolio and broad mobile and fixed-line offering, supports multiplay strategy, customer convergence and further average revenue per user (ARPU) growth. Fitch also highlighted the Group's fully integrated TMT profile as a distinguishing factor among single-market European telecom operators. At the same time, the rating remains constrained by the relatively high operating cost base of the TMT segment, margin pressure and cash flow volatility. Fitch expects the Group's leverage to gradually improve in the coming years, supported by lower interest expenses, reduced capital expenditure in the renewable energy segment and the absence of spectrum payments until 2029. Fitch further noted that the development of the renewable energy business is largely complete, with only limited remaining capital expenditure planned. According to Fitch's base case, the Group's net leverage should gradually decline towards the middle of Fitch's rating sensitivity range by 2028, while ARPU growth and continued cost discipline should support stable operating performance. Fitch assessed the Company's liquidity position as satisfactory and confirmed that the Group has adequate access to financing.

Fitch also indicated that a downgrade could result from leverage remaining above 4.2x, EBITDA interest coverage falling below 3.0x, CFO less capex-to-debt remaining below 7%, or a material increase in exposure to higher-risk business segments. Conversely, an upgrade could be considered if leverage falls below 3.3x, free cash flow remains positive, CFO less capex-to-debt exceeds 9%, and EBITDA interest coverage remains above 4.0x on a sustained basis.

S&P Global Rating. On January 28, 2026, following the annual review, the rating agency S&P Global Ratings (S&P) maintained the credit rating of Polsat Plus Group at the BB level with a stable outlook. The agency maintained its rating, despite the forecasted weakening of credit parameters in 2025 2027 due to lower profitability. S&P expects the leverage (net debt to EBITDA), adjusted according to S&P's methodology, to remain at the range of 4.1- 4.3x while assuming in parallel a visible improvement in free cash flows starting 2026, which shall result mainly from significantly lower investments for renewable resources.

S&P assesses that the core TMT business remains stable. however, its profitability is expected to come under pressure in the coming years due to costs related to 5G network expansion, increasing content expenditure and wage inflation. As a result, S&P expects the EBITDA margin of around 19.5% in 2025 -2026, with a moderate revenue growth. In S&P's opinion, the Group with generate solid free cash flows in the TMT segment, which will translate into the improvement of total FOCF in 2026-2027. S&P also underlines that the Group's liquidity is adequate and that the Group has sufficient headroom to service its obligations and finance planned investments.

The agency foresees the possibility of raising the Group's rating, if the S&P-adjusted net leverage decreases below 3.5x and the free operating cash flow (FOCF) to debt ratio sustainably increases to above 5%. On the other hand, the triggers for lowering the Group's rating would be an increase in the S&P-adjusted net debt to EBITDA above 4.5x or sustainable negative values of the Group's FOCF to debt ratio while this ratio in the TMT business remains sustainably below 5%.

4. Factors and trends that may impact our results in subsequent periods

Development of the Group's multiplay offering

The Group's long-term business strategy in the TMT area focuses on maximising customer value, primarily through the development and sale of bundled services in line with the adopted multiplay strategy. This approach reflects a broader market trend in which customers increasingly expect comprehensive telecommunications and media solutions delivered under a single contract and billed on a single invoice from one provider.

In June 2025, Plus and Polsat Box launched a new simplified multiplay offering, enabling customers to flexibly combine telecommunications, television and streaming services. Customers can subscribe to two core services for PLN 80 per month and add each additional service for PLN 30. The new model supports growth in the number of services per customer, ARPU and customer loyalty.

Since its launch, the Group's new bundled services offering has attracted strong customer interest. As of the end of the first half of 2026, 55% of customers were already using the new solution while increasing the value of their subscriptions. This has contributed to higher ARPU in the B2C segment and confirms the effectiveness of the Group's multiplay strategy. We expect this positive trend to continue in the coming quarters.

Rollout of Plus 5G network in cooperation with Towerlink Poland and Cellnex

The Group is successively expanding its 5G network, launched in May 2020, operating on dedicated frequencies in the 2600 MHz TDD band and other frequencies held by the Group. With over 4,200 transmitters, Plus 5G network already covers nearly 28 million people, or almost 75% of Poland's population. The 5G Ultra network, launched in June 2023, currently covers approximately 17 million people in Poland and offers transfer speeds of up to 1Gb/s, comparable with fibre-optic services.

In the auction of frequencies in the 3.6 GHz (C-Band) band, which ended in late 2023, operators were required to meet quantitative and coverage-quality obligations regarding network development. The quantitative commitments consist in the launch of at least 3,800 base stations within 48 months from the date of delivery of the reservation decision. The required coverage of the country's territory also defines quality parameters of services to be provided in terms of minimum throughput and maximum latency. Operators are required to provide throughput (using any frequency band) of 95 Mbps to 99% of households nationwide within 60 months, in 90% of the country's territory within 60 months, along 95% of national roads within 84 months, along 95% of provincial roads within 84 months, along 95% of designated railroads within 84 months, and to 24-hour border crossings within 24 months from the date of delivery of the reservation decision.

Furthermore, in March 2025, the auction of frequencies in the 700 MHz and 800 MHz bands, which are coverage bands dedicated to 5G in Poland, was concluded. The operators who obtained reservations under this procedure are also subject to quantitative and coverage-quality obligations regarding network development. This auction maintains the same obligations as the previous 5G auction in the 3.6 GHz band, with an additional condition to provide capacity (using any frequency band) of 120 Mbps to 99% of households nationwide (excluding the areas indicated in appendix 1 to the draft reservation decisions) by the end of 2030.

Leveraging its spectrum assets, including the contiguous 50 MHz block in the 2600 MHz TDD band and spectrum reservations in the 3.6 GHz and 700 MHz bands, the Group continues to develop its 5G network in cooperation with Towerlink Poland, a Cellnex Group company, with a focus on expanding network capacity and coverage and meeting the rollout commitments associated with these spectrum licences.

In May 2026, Polkomtel signed a non-binding term sheet with Towerlink Poland and Cellnex Poland setting out the framework for future cooperation regarding the use of telecommunications infrastructure controlled by the Cellnex Group. The cooperation framework set out in the term sheet is intended to support the further expansion and modernisation of the Group's mobile network by providing access to Cellnex Group's extensive portfolio of base stations and facilitating the fulfilment of obligations related to spectrum reservations in the 3.6 GHz and 700 MHz bands. We expect this cooperation to contribute to further improvements in the quality and coverage of the Group's mobile services, while also supporting the long-term optimisation of mobile network access costs. The parties are currently working towards the finalisation of binding documentation governing their future cooperation.

Investment in increasing the attractiveness of offered content and monetization of sports rights

We offer the biggest and most versatile portfolio of TV channels in the Polish market, which positions us as a market leader in terms of viewership among private television groups in Poland and translates into a high share in the advertising market. Our direct production covers mainly news programmes, documentaries, shows and series based on international formats as well as own concepts. Moreover, we have contracts with major film studios which provide access to a wide selection of the most attractive films and series. Additionally, we collaborate with leading global streaming services, offering access to them as part of our service packages at an attractive price.

An important element that differentiates us on the market is a rich and unique portfolio of major domestic and international sports events, covering, among others, key football, volleyball, tennis, basketball, athletics and ice-hockey competitions, motor racing and many others. We consistently expand our sports rights portfolio. We believe that the careful selection of major sporting events, global leagues, tournaments and local competitions enables us to provide our viewers with an engaging premium viewing experience. Most sports rights are monetised through dedicated pay TV channels available as add-on packages to the basic offer. At the same time, we are effectively expanding our sports offering on the Polsat Box Go platform, where the content is available on a subscription basis within paid sports packages.

In March 2026, Polsat Box Go expanded its offering by adding 23 new channels, increasing the total number of available stations to nearly 200 and strengthening the Premium and Premium Sport packages, alongside the introduction of price increases for both packages while maintaining existing terms for current subscribers.

At the end of May 2026, channel Zero was added to the portfolio of news channels available to Polsat Box, Polsat Box Go and Netia customers, while in July the offering was further expanded with Newsmax Polska. In response to growing viewer demand for diverse news and current affairs content, Polsat Plus Group provides a comprehensive portfolio of news channels.

Investments in unique, high-quality content and in attractive sports rights form a key pillar of our programming strategy. This approach allows us to successfully attract and engage both viewers of our free-to-air channels and subscribers to our pay TV packages. Delivering this strategy requires substantial expenditure on in-house production as well as on licence acquisitions, particularly in the area of sports rights. At the same time, consistently enriching our offer strengthens brand perception, increases customer satisfaction and builds a loyal base of viewers and clients, which in turn has a positive impact on viewership and advertising revenue in the media segment, as well as on revenue from pay TV services in the B2C and B2B segments.

Impact of military conflicts on current operations and expected performance of Polsat Plus Group

Polsat Plus Group has no direct operational or commercial exposure to the markets currently affected by the ongoing armed conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. According to the Management Board, a potential escalation or prolonged duration of these conflicts could indirectly affect the operational and financial performance of both Polsat Plus Group and the wider Polish and CEE economies through changes in global and domestic macroeconomic conditions.

One of the key risks associated with the situation in the Middle East remains pressure on crude oil prices and other energy commodities, which could lead to increased inflationary pressure and a deterioration of macroeconomic conditions. In such a scenario, a slowdown in economic growth, persistently elevated inflation and interest rates and disruptions to supply chains for raw materials, components or fossil fuels could occur, potentially translating into rising operating costs and significantly higher debt-servicing costs.

As of the date of this Report, the full scope and potential long-term consequences of the armed conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East for Polsat Plus Group's operational activities and financial results remain difficult to estimate and depend on multiple factors beyond the Group's control. The Management Board continuously monitors developments. Aside from the macroeconomic and geopolitical factors that affect virtually all sectors of the Polish economy to varying degrees and taking into account the nature of the Group's business, its diversification and the absence of direct exposure to conflict-affected areas, the Management Board assesses the outlook for operational performance as stable.

Macroeconomic outlook in Poland

Macroeconomic trends in the Polish economy and economic conditions in global markets affect our business and operating performance, particularly demand for advertising airtime, spending on the services we provide, and demand for end-user devices sold by the Group.

According to the European Commission's Spring 2026 Forecast published in May 2026, the Polish economy is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing major economies in the European Union. The Commission forecasts Poland's GDP growth at 3.5% in 2026 and 2.8% in 2027. Private consumption and a high level of investment, including projects financed through European Union funds under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, are expected to remain the key drivers of economic growth. At the same time, economic growth is projected to moderate in 2027, mainly due to lower absorption of EU funds and slower investment growth. The European Commission also expects average annual HICP inflation (Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, a measure of inflation used across the European Union) to increase to 3.6% in 2026, partly as a result of higher energy prices, before declining to 2.9% in 2027.

Trends on the pay TV market in Poland

Our revenue depends on the number of our customers and their loyalty, the pricing of our services and the penetration rate of pay TV in Poland, which we believe is a highly saturated and mature market. Against the backdrop of intense competition and a rapidly evolving market environment, including ongoing consolidation in the cable television sector and the continued convergence of mobile and fixed-line services, operators are adjusting their offerings to meet changing customer expectations. In addition, due to high competition, we continuously invest in customer retention programmes and building the loyalty of our customers.

We are of the opinion that at present our programming packages constitute an attractive value-for-money offer on the Polish pay TV market. Moreover, we invest in production and purchase of new, attractive and unique content. We believe that this gives us a chance to attract a significant portion of customers changing service providers to our platform. What is more, we offer pay TV services as part of our integrated offer, which supports an increase in customer loyalty and contributes to maintaining a low churn rate.

The growth of non-linear distribution of content, delivered by video on demand and OTT (over-the-top) services is a global trend. The dynamic growth of VOD services and OTT platforms in Poland, driven by the entry of global players (such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, Disney+, HBO Max, and Sky Showtime), is transforming content consumption patterns. An increasing number of households are opting for non-linear viewing, which limits the potential for growth in the subscriber base of traditional satellite platforms. The pay TV market remains stable, but competitive pressure is evident – satellite operators are responding by integrating their offerings with online services and developing proprietary applications (e.g., Polsat Box Go). In the longer term, streaming is contributing to a decline in the share of satellite television within the market structure, although it continues to hold significance thanks to its extensive channel line-up and premium packages.

At the same time, there has been a trend in Poland to increase prices for pay TV services, which is a natural consequence of the distinctly rising costs of purchasing and producing in-house content. Retail price increases apply to basically all technologies - from traditional satellite platforms and cable offerings, through IPTV offerings, to VOD and OTT platforms. In the future, this trend may translate favourably into ARPU growth while, at the same time, it may cause a part of customers to be inclined to limit their parallel use of more forms of access to paid content.

Development of the advertising market in Poland

A significant part of our wholesale revenue comes from the sale of advertising airtime and sponsoring slots on our TV channels. Demand for advertising airtime is highly correlated with the current macroeconomic situation. We expect that the development of the TV advertising market in the coming quarters and years will be influenced by the growth rate of the national GDP, which, according to the estimates of the European Commission, will reach 3.5% and 2.8% in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

In our opinion, television will remain an effective advertising medium given the relatively low level of advertising expenditures in Poland as a percentage of GDP and per capita in comparison to other European markets. We believe there is still high potential for TV advertising in Poland, also in the long term. In 2023-2024, the average time spent watching TV among the surveyed population remained stable, even when excluding non-linear and unmonitored content (classified as 'others'), estimated at 214 minutes per day in 2023, 217 minutes in 2024 and 220 minutes in 2025. In the first half of 2026, average daily viewing time amounted to 221 minutes. Despite the growing importance of digital media, traditional television viewership remains resilient. The length of time spent watching traditional television is in a slight upward trend and it is forecasted that television will still remain an attractive and popular pastime thanks to, among others, new technical opportunities and given that it remains a widely available and affordable source of entertainment for the whole family.

Prospects of the online advertising market are positive. According to the IAB AdEx report for 2025, online advertising expenditures in Poland increased at a rate of 14.6% YoY and exceeded the value of PLN 10.9 billion. The two main segments of the online advertising market in which we are present, i.e., display and video, again accounted for the largest share of market growth: together they contributed nearly 40% of the value added generated in the period under review, and their total value rose by 13% YoY.

We believe that through the Interia.pl Group, which is the leading online publisher in Poland in terms of reach, we are one of the beneficiaries of these high-growth segments of the advertising market.

Consolidation trends in the telecommunications market

Convergence of services remains one of the strongest trends both on the Polish media and telecommunications market and worldwide. Operators intensify the development of bundled offerings in response to changing preferences of customers, who increasingly seek comprehensive media and telecommunications services provided by a single operator under a single contract, a single invoice and a single fee. Given the high saturation of the pay TV and mobile telephony markets, bundled services become a key tool not only in maintaining the existing customer base, but also in building their long-term value.

In the wake of the increasing importance of convergence and bearing in mind the significant level of fragmentation of the broadband access market, it can be expected that the future shape of the Polish telecommunications and media market will be substantially impacted by consolidation trends which have been visible for a long time on more developed foreign markets, where mobile and fixed-line operators merge with content providers.

In recent years, consolidation processes in the Polish telecommunications market have accelerated visibly, affecting both the retail segment and network infrastructure. A key development was the completion in 2022 of acquisition of UPC Polska by P4 (the Play network operator belonging to the Iliad Group), which resulted in the creation of one of the largest convergent operators in the country, combining mobile, fixed-line and pay TV services. This transaction reshaped the competitive landscape, intensifying pressure in the area of bundled offers and accelerating the integration of services within the multiplay model. Market consolidation has also progressed through the acquisition of smaller, local fibre-optic operators, carried out mainly by P4 Group and its associated infrastructure entities.

In June 2025, Polski Światłowód Otwarty, a joint venture between Play/P4 and InfraVia, signed a preliminary agreement with the Vectra Group for the acquisition of a 100% stake in Elsat, which owns an HFC and FTTH network covering approximately 2.3 million households. The transaction was completed on April 30, 2026, following the fulfilment of closing conditions, including obtaining clearance from the competition authority.

In December 2025, Orange Polska and APG Asset Management signed a preliminary agreement to acquire a 100% stake in the Nexera Group, a wholesale FTTH network operator covering approximately 800 thousand households, primarily in smaller towns and rural areas. Subject to obtaining the required regulatory approvals, Nexera is to be contributed to Światłowód Inwestycje, a joint venture of Orange Polska and APG.

In August 2026, Deutsche Telekom signed an agreement to acquire a 100% stake in Fiberhost, an open-access fibre network operator covering more than 1.4 million households, along with Inea, a retail provider of broadband and television services with a customer base of more than 300,000. Completion of the transaction remains subject to customary approvals from the Polish competition authorities.

These transactions reflect a broader trend of separating and consolidating infrastructure assets within specialised wholesale-only entities, while cable operators maintain their focus on retail business and expanding customer-facing service portfolios. As a result, the market is gradually evolving towards a more mature model in which consolidation supports the development of convergence, accelerates the rollout of modern broadband infrastructure and enables operators to more effectively meet growing customer expectations for comprehensive, integrated services.

Increase in pricing of mobile telecommunications services

An important trend visible since 2019 in the Polish mobile telephony market is the gradual introduction by all major telecommunications operators of modifications to their retail services tariffs which in particular consist in increasing monthly fees in exchange for higher data transmission packages (the more-for-more pricing strategy), cancelling selected low-end tariff plans, automatic increasing of subscription fees after the basic contract period or increasing rates for connections made above package limits. These changes are driven by increased demand for data transmission, low level of prices of telecommunications services in Poland, inflationary pressure on costs and a shift in strategies of operators towards building customer value and fostering revenue and profitability connected, among others, with the investments in 5G network construction.

We expect that the above-mentioned changes, in connection with increasing demand for bandwidth and reliable connectivity resulting from increasing data consumption, the growth of streaming services, remote working and the digitalisation of the economy, shall support further growth in the value of the Polish telecommunications market over the medium to long term.

Growing demand for data transmission and development of 5G technology in Poland

Growing demand for mobile data transmission is one of the key drivers of growth in the Polish telecommunications market. This trend is driven by the rapid growth of streaming services, social media, remote work and online education, cloud-based services, and the increasing number of connected devices. At the same time, customers expect uninterrupted access to high-quality digital content and services regardless of location, time or device. As a result, data traffic across mobile networks continues to grow, increasing the importance of reliable, high-capacity connectivity. For the Group, this trend creates opportunities for further monetisation of both telecommunications services and audiovisual content.

According to the *Ericsson Mobility Report – November 2025*, the global volume of data transmitted in mobile networks increased globally by around 20% year on year and, despite a gradual slowdown in growth rates, is expected to more than double over the next five years, with the CEE region following the same trend. The average monthly data usage per smartphone in the CEE region is expected to grow at a CAGR of 13% over 2025–2031, ultimately reaching ca. 45 GB per month (compared with 22 GB in 2024). The report indicates that video services remain the primary driver of data traffic growth, particularly streaming services and short-form audiovisual content.

The market's response to rising user expectations is the development of 5G technology, which, thanks to higher throughput, lower latency and greater network capacity, enables the handling of constantly increasing traffic volumes and improves the overall user experience. Ericsson forecasts that the number of 5G subscriptions in the CEE region will grow at an average annual rate of 40% in 2025–2031, with the technology capturing an increasingly large share of total mobile-network traffic.

In the Company's view, the structural increase in demand for mobile data transmission, combined with the ongoing migration of traffic to 5G networks, will support further development of the mobile data transmission market in Poland and the broader Central and Eastern Europe region over the medium and long term.

Development of fibre-optic coverage

Recent years have marked a period of strategic transformation in the fixed Internet market in Poland, driven by the development of fibre optic (FTTH) infrastructure, particularly with the support of EU funds. Fast Internet has become a significant competitive advantage for operators, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic and now in the era of widespread remote work and learning. Investments in fibre optics – both in major cities and less urbanised areas – have enabled the rapid dissemination of high-speed Internet access services.

The Internet access market is closely intertwined with the pay TV market and influences its structure. The expansion of fibre optic networks has accelerated the growth of the video streaming market. Fast and stable connections make it possible to use multiple VOD services simultaneously, which leads to further market fragmentation and growing competition for traditional cable and satellite TV operators. At the same time, the increasing reach of FTTH and the popularity of streaming are becoming tools for operators to build added value, customer loyalty, and market advantage, owing to the ability to integrate a wide range of services into packages. In light of the above, a key trend is the bundling of services and building loyalty through comprehensive home entertainment offers.

The open-access network model is also playing an increasingly important role, enabling retail operators to expand their fibre broadband offerings using the infrastructure of third-party wholesale network operators. This trend is also reflected in the operations of Polsat Plus Group, which continues to extend the coverage of its fixed broadband services through partnerships with infrastructure operators under the BSA (Bitstream Access) model, allowing the provision of retail services via partners' fixed access networks. As of the end of 2025, the Group had wholesale agreements in place with Orange Polska S.A., Światłowód Inwestycje Sp. z o.o., Nexera Sp. z o.o., Vectra S.A., Fiberhost S.A., Polski Światłowód Otwarty Sp. z o.o. and Tauron Obsługa Klienta Sp. z o.o. Through these partnerships, the Group's fixed broadband footprint covered over 11 million households in Poland.

Trends on the electricity market

Volatility in market energy prices. A portion of the Group's revenue from renewable energy sources is exposed to fluctuations in wholesale electricity prices. This primarily applies to assets that are not covered by long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Within the Group, this exposure relates mainly to the biomass plant and the Drzeżewo wind farm. For biomass-based generation, the majority of production volumes are hedged in the forward market, while the remaining output is sold on the day-ahead market and the balancing market. However, in the absence of PPA arrangements, the financial performance of these assets remains more sensitive to changes in wholesale electricity prices than that of assets benefiting from long-term contracted power prices.

Green certificate prices. One of our biomass sources participates in the "green certificates" support system for energy certificates of origin (symbol on the Polish Power Exchange (TGE) – PMOZE_A). The revenue we receive from the sale of green certificates is derived from their quantity and market price. The price of green certificates is subject to market laws, but it is also influenced significantly by regulations, in particular the so-called green certificate mandatory redemption quota. This is a factor that affects the increase or decrease in demand for certificates from entities obligated to redeem them. As a rule, an increase in this coefficient causes an increase in the price of certificates, while a decrease in the coefficient causes a decrease in the price of certificates.

Biomass prices. The Group's biomass units, with a total capacity of 105 MW, produce electricity and heat using biomass as feedstock. The Polish biomass market is highly fragmented. Certified biomass is purchased from many suppliers through a competitive bidding process. It should be noted that the current biomass market does not allow for long-term price security for large volumes of supplies. Biomass supply agreements are, as a rule, entered into for a one-year term. However, market conditions, particularly changes in biomass prices and supply availability, may from time to time necessitate a revision of pricing terms during the contract period. The price of purchased biomass has a significant impact on the profitability of energy production from this feedstock.

Seasonality and meteorological conditions affect the level of production from RES sources

Meteorological conditions, particularly wind strength and insolation levels, are an important factor influencing the level of energy production from wind and photovoltaic installations in a given period, and thus also the level of revenue generation. The peak period of energy generation from photovoltaic farms is in the second and third quarters, while wind farms record the highest level of production in the first and fourth quarters.

The production volume of renewable energy sources also affects the level of spot market electricity prices. During periods of strong wind or high insolation, with simultaneous low energy consumption, there can be a temporary drop in market energy prices (even to negative values). On the other hand, unfavourable wind or solar conditions combined with relatively high energy demand (e.g. due to low temperatures) lead to temporary increases in market energy prices. The risk of meteorological conditions is therefore strongly correlated with the spot market price risk, as the imbalance of the renewable energy generation companies will be settled on the balancing market, despite contracting. This means the purchase of missing energy or the sale of surplus energy at unknown prices, which will be determined by the meteorological conditions prevailing during the period.

In addition, during periods of very high renewable energy production due to weather conditions, power system operators may use the mechanism of non-market curtailment of RES energy production in order to balance electricity supply with the demand for it, which is necessary to ensure the safety of grid operation. In this case, renewable energy producers receive financial compensation based on the balancing market prices and not on the prices resulting from power purchase agreements in place for the renewable sources.

Changes in regulations governing the operations of telecommunications operators in Poland

We operate in a legal environment characterised by a high degree of regulation and significant regulatory volatility. In recent years, a sustained trend of intensified legislative changes affecting telecommunications activities has been observed, both at the national and EU levels. The Company continuously monitors ongoing legislative processes and undertakes adaptation measures.

On April 3, 2026, the Act of January 23, 2026, amending the Act on the National Cybersecurity System and certain other acts (Journal of Laws 2026, item 252), implementing EU Directive 2022/2555 (the so-called NIS2 Directive), entered into force. The Act introduces new obligations in the areas of cybersecurity risk management, incident reporting, ICT supply chain security, business continuity, audits and management training, and strengthens the accountability of management bodies for ensuring compliance with cybersecurity requirements. Undertakings are required to comply with most of the new requirements within 12 months from the date the Act enters into force.

5. Other significant information

5.1. Transactions concluded with related parties on conditions other than market conditions

Transactions with parties related to Polsat Plus Group in the first half of 2026 have been concluded exclusively on market conditions and are described in Note 18 of the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

5.2. Information on sureties and guarantees granted by the Company and its subsidiaries

Set out below is a summary of guarantees significant in terms of their value.

Our subsidiary PAK-PCE Sp. z o.o. provided guarantees in PLN, ensuring the contribution and payment of any potential cost overruns to its subsidiary Eviva Drzeżewo Sp. z o.o. towards BGK, in connection with the granting of a loan for the execution of the Drzeżewo wind farm investment. As of June 30, 2026, the total value of the guarantees amounted to PLN 98.0 million, with the validity period expiring in 2026.

The Company issued corporate guarantees in USD and EUR to its subsidiary Eleven Sports Network Sp. z o.o., in connection with the execution of licence agreements for the broadcasting of professional women's tennis as part of the WTA Tour for the 2027–2031 seasons and matches of the Italian Serie A league for the 2024–2027 seasons. As of June 30, 2026, the total value of the guarantees, converted into PLN at the balance sheet date exchange rate, amounted to PLN 196.4 million.

The financial terms of the guarantees or sureties granted do not deviate from market conditions.

5.3. Information on loans granted

As of June 30, 2026, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries granted loans in material amounts to entities outside the Group. Information on inter-company loans granted by the Company is included in item 7.3 of the report of the Management Board on the activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. and Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group for the financial year 2025. For further information on loans granted, see Note 18 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026.

5.4. Material proceedings at the court, arbitration body or public authorities

Management believes that the provisions as at June 30, 2026 are sufficient to cover potential future outflows and the adverse outcome of the disputes will not have a significant negative impact on the Group's financial situation.

On April 28, 2017, Association of Polish Stage Artists ("ZASP") filed a lawsuit against Cyfrowy Polsat for payment of PLN 20.3 million. The Company issued an objection in the writ-of-payment proceedings and filed for its dismissal entirely. On January 10, 2018, the Court issued a decision to refer the case to mediation proceedings. Mediations ended without a settlement. The last hearing took place on May 8, 2019. Both parties have submitted an application for re-referral to the mediation proceedings for a period of three months. The court approved the application and postponed the hearing without a deadline. Mediation ended without a settlement. On May 6, 2020, the Company received a letter from the Court, containing the mediator's position summarizing the course of the mediation, with a request to refer to its content. On May 25, 2020, the Company submitted a response informing the Court about the settlement being impossible to reach by the parties. The hearing took place on October 20, 2021. At the end of March 2022, the Company received a letter extending the previous claim by the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2020, the value of the lawsuit was increased by over PLN 120.0 million. The court set hearing dates for December 15, 2023 and April 17, 2024. Both hearings, scheduled for December 15, 2023 and April 17, 2024 have been cancelled. The court set new hearing dates for November 25, 2024 and December 9, 2024, which were also cancelled. The court set two new hearing dates on April 7 and April 24, 2026 (the second hearing was rescheduled to May 8). On February 2, 2026, the Company received a letter extending the payment claim to cover subsequent periods. In addition to the claims previously filed, ZASP requested remuneration in the amount of PLN 47.2 million for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 19, 2024, with statutory interest. The Company filed a response to the extended claim. The last hearing took place on June 9, 2026. The next hearing has been scheduled for October 27, 2026 in order to continue the evidentiary proceedings.

By lawsuit, delivered to the Company on December 16, 2019, the Association of Performing Artists (SAWP) filed two claims against the Company: information and a claim for payment. The information claim relates to television programmes rebroadcasted by the Company in the period from August 20, 2009 to August 20, 2019. In the claim for payment, SAWP claims PLN 153.3 million for the alleged violation of related rights to artistic performances of musical works and musical works with lyrics through their non-contractual cable rebroadcast. The Company filled for the dismissal entirely. The last hearing took place on January 17, 2024. The hearing was postponed without a date. By order of March 9, 2026, the court referred the parties to mediation. The first organizational mediation meeting was held on April 30, 2026. The mediation process is currently underway.

By lawsuit, delivered to the Company on September 11, 2025, the STOART Performing Artists Association filed a claim against the Company for payment of PLN 26.2 million, plus statutory interest. The claim concerns the use of artistic performances of musical works and musical works with lyrics, the rights to which are collectively managed by STOART, rebroadcast between January 2018 and December 2023. The last hearing took place on February 16, 2026. In fulfillment of the obligation imposed by the Court during the last hearing, the plaintiff, in a procedural letter dated March 6, 2026, explained the circumstances of filing the lawsuit, indicating the subsequent approval of this action by the newly appointed management board. The Court has scheduled a hearing for December 7, 2026.

The initiation by the European Commission of the procedure based on Art. 108 sec. 2 of the European Union Treaty

In October 2020, Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. and Sferia S.A., a company owned by the Group in 51% since February 29, 2016, received from the Ministry of Digital Affairs a copy of the European Commission's decision dated September 21, 2020 regarding the initiation of the formal investigation procedure against the Republic of Poland concerning the alleged illegal state aid provided to Sferia. The alleged illegal state aid relates to granting in 2013 to Sferia the right to use a frequency block of 800 MHz range in place of the frequency 850 MHz range previously held by Sferia. According to the decision, the European Commission intends to investigate, whether the state aid was granted, and if so, whether it can be considered compatible with the internal market. On February 4, 2022, the European Commission began consultations on this matter and Cyfrowy Polsat and Sferia submitted their comments. Both companies believe that no illegal state aid was granted.

Proceedings concerning TiVi Foundation, the Company's shareholder

In 2024–2025, proceedings were pending before the court in Liechtenstein to determine who is entitled to the rights set forth in the Articles of Association of TiVi Foundation. TiVi Foundation is an indirect shareholder of the Company, holding a block of 60.47% of the Company's shares entitling to 69.13% of votes at the Company's general meeting.

On October 17, 2024, the Company received a notification letter from a shareholder of the Company – Reddev Investments Limited, informing that Reddev had been served with temporary injunctions obtained *ex parte* by advocates acting for Piotr Żak, Aleksandra Żak and Tobias Solorz. Concurrently, the notification stated that the temporary injunctions have no force or effect in Poland and do not affect or in any way alter the ownership or management of the Company and they do not in any way affect the day-to-day operational activities of the Company or its subsidiaries.

On May 21, 2025, the Company was informed of a ruling issued by the Princely Court of Justice in the first instance in Liechtenstein, dismissing the claim filed by Zygmunt Solorz concerning amendments to the Articles of Association of TiVi Foundation.

On August 21, 2025 the Company received a notification from a shareholder of the Company – Reddev Investments Limited, informing that Reddev had been served with temporary injunctions obtained *ex parte* by advocates acting for Zygmunt Solorz. Concurrently, the notification stated that the temporary injunctions have no force or effect in Poland and do not affect or in any way alter the ownership or management of the Company and they do not in any way affect the day-to-day operational activities of the Company or its subsidiaries.

On December 23, 2025, the Company received a letter from its parent entity, TiVi Foundation, with its registered office in Liechtenstein, informing it of the issuance of a final and binding judgment concluding the court proceedings related to the above-mentioned dispute. According to the information provided, the Liechtenstein Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal filed by Zygmunt Solorz and thereby upheld the claims of Piotr Żak, Aleksandra Żak and Tobias Solorz.

Zygmunt Solorz filed a constitutional complaint against the above judgment with the Constitutional Court in Liechtenstein.

On July 16, 2026 the Company received a letter from its parent entity, TiVi Foundation, registered in Liechtenstein, informing that the Constitutional Court in Liechtenstein has upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal issued in December 2025 concerning the dispute between Zygmunt Solorz and Tobias Solorz, Aleksandra Żak, Piotr Żak. The letter states that the Constitutional Court's judgment is final and binding and conclusively ends the proceedings, closes the appeal procedure and confirms that the succession carried out on August 2, 2024 is binding. Additionally, TiVi Foundation informed that Supreme Court of Cyprus set aside the interim injunctions requested by Zygmunt Solorz.

In addition to the matters described above, there are also other proceedings, for which provisions have been made according to the best estimates of the Management Board members as to potential future outflows of the economic benefits required for their settlement. Information regarding the amount of provisions was not separately disclosed, as in the opinion of the Group's Management, such disclosure could prejudice the outcome of the pending cases. Information on material proceedings at the court, arbitration body or public authorities was also presented in Note 19 and Note 21 of the condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026. Other proceedings described in the Report of the Management Board on activities of Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. and Cyfrowy Polsat S.A. Capital Group for 2025 remain unchanged.

6. Risk factors

6.1. Risk factors related to our business and the sector in which we operate

The results of our operations in the telecommunications sector depend on the ability to effectively encourage existing customers to use a wider range of our services, to win customers from competitors, as well as the ability to reduce churn

It is expected that further growth of our operations on the mature Polish telecommunications market will chiefly depend on the ability to effectively encourage existing customers to use a wider range of services offered by us, to win customers from competitive mobile and fixed-line operators, as well as the ability to reduce the churn rate. We cannot give any assurance that the measures we undertake will encourage our existing customers to use a wider range of our services or attract customers from competitive operators, or that the measures we undertake to increase customer loyalty will reduce the rate of churn or allow us to maintain a satisfactory churn rate. If we are unable to effectively manage the churn rate, we may be forced to reduce our costs to maintain satisfactory profit margins, or to take alternative steps, which could in turn result in higher costs of customer acquisition and retention.

In addition, the telecommunications industry is characterized by frequent developments in product offerings, as well as by advances in network and end-user device technology. If we are unable to keep up with technological development and provide customers with an attractive, modern portfolio of products and services, we may not be able to retain customers or the customer retention cost may increase.

Additionally, competing telecommunications operators may improve their attractiveness for the customers, e.g. by offering their products or services at lower prices, which could make it more difficult for us to retain the current customer base, and the cost of retaining and acquiring new customers could increase.

All such events could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

The performance of our pay TV and broadcasting and television production operations depends on our customers' satisfaction, viewer acceptance of our programming content and our ability to generate profit from in-house productions and acquired broadcasting rights

We operate on markets where commercial success primarily depends on customer satisfaction and acceptance of programming content which are often difficult to predict. We strive to acquire and retain pay TV customers by providing them with access to a broad range of channels, including sports, music, entertainment, news, children's, educational and film channels, all main terrestrial television channels available in Poland, as well as HD and free-to-air TV and radio channels. Whether customers are satisfied with our programming is vital for our ability to acquire and retain pay TV customers, as well as to generate and increase customer revenue from subscriptions.

Our ability to generate advertising revenue in the media segment depends almost entirely on viewers' demand for our programmes. Audience shares achieved by programmes we broadcast directly affect both the attractiveness of our television channels to existing and potential advertisers and rates we are able to charge for advertising time. In the media segment, we also generate revenue from licence revenues from the distribution of our paid channels to cable networks and satellite platforms operating in Poland and, to a lesser extent, abroad. Prices which we are able to receive from potential buyers of our own productions are linked to attractiveness of content.

Demand for TV programmes and programming preferences change frequently, irrespective of the media on which they are carried. We might not be able to attract customers or retain customers of our pay TV services and advertisers, if we are not able to effectively predict the demand for programmes or changes in audience tastes, or if our competitors prove better at such predictions. This may bring about an increase in customer churn, while in the media segment it may result in decreasing audiences for our programmes and subsequent difficulties in acquiring advertisers.

To some extent, the profitability of our operations depends on our ability to produce or obtain broadcasting rights to the most attractive programmes in a cost-effective manner. While costs of in-house production of television content are usually higher than the costs of purchasing third-party programmes, we believe that a larger number of Polish programmes broadcast on our channels will impact positively viewership results and consequently increase demand from advertisers. However, there can be no assurance that financial outlays we have made or will make in the future on Polish programming production will be fully recovered or that we will be able to generate revenue high enough to offset those costs.

Consequently, if customers do not accept our programming offer or we are unable to produce programmes or acquire broadcasting rights in a profitable manner, it may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may be unable to attract or retain customers and advertisers if we fail to conclude or extend the licence agreements under which we distribute key programmes

Our performance depends on our ability to acquire attractive television programmes. Our pay TV customers' access to television channels depends on our purchase of licences from TV broadcasters. In the media segment, we independently produce certain TV programmes, while other TV programmes and content are broadcast under licence agreements. Our licence agreements are usually concluded for definite periods, usually two to three years for films and TV series, and three to ten years for sports programmes. Under certain circumstances, a licensor may terminate a licence agreement before it expires without our consent. This is particularly likely if we fail to fulfil our obligations, including the obligation to pay licence fees. In order to acquire and retain customers and advertisers, it is necessary to maintain an attractive selection of TV programmes. There can be no assurance that our licence agreements will be extended on equally favourable terms or that they will be extended at all, nor can we exclude the possibility that a licensor will terminate the licence agreement before its agreed expiry date. In addition, we have no influence on delays in the execution of our rights under certain concluded licence agreements, which may occur due to extraordinary events of a similar nature to the COVID-19 pandemic or armed conflicts.

Our inability to obtain, maintain, or extend important program licences, as well as delays in the execution of our licence rights may make it difficult for us to provide and offer new attractive channels and programmes, which may result in losing our ability to acquire and retain customers and advertisers. This in turn may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our ability to increase sales of our services depends on the effectiveness of our sales network

We operate an organized and specialized Poland-wide sales network, which distributes the products and services we offer. Because of strong competition with other pay TV providers and telecommunications services providers, as well as increase in wages observed on the domestic labour market we might have to raise fees paid to our distributors, which may result in higher operating costs and probably lead to lower profit from operating activities.

Furthermore, if we decide that our distribution network requires extensive reorganization or reconstruction, we may face the need to incur substantial financial outlays. Moreover, our sales network may be subject to operational downtime in the event of extraordinary events, which could result in a reduction of our revenues. For example, in 2020, following the COVID outbreak, restrictions were imposed as a result of which part of our sales network remained temporarily closed or experienced a significantly lower volume of visits by existing and potential customers, which negatively impacted our sales during this period. The occurrence of future extraordinary events with similar effects may translate into a decline in sales of services and equipment, as well as the churn rate, and may require us to incur additional costs to reorganise our sales channels to adapt them to permanently changing customer preferences.

Any failure to maintain, expand or modify our sales and distribution network, as well as the reduced efficiency of its operation as a result of extraordinary events, may make it much harder to acquire and retain customers of our services, which may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

In our business, we depend on third-party providers for certain services, infrastructure or equipment. If these are delivered late or if they are not delivered at all our services may be delayed or even suspended

Our ability to grow our customer base depends on our ability to provide high-quality, reliable services and products. In offering products and services, we rely on a number of third-party providers of network infrastructure, services, equipment and content over whom we have no control.

We collaborate with a number of third parties in providing our pay TV, broadband Internet access and mobile telephony and fixed-line services and the ability to deliver services to our customers depends on the correct operation of the infrastructure and equipment belonging to the entities with which we collaborate.

The mobile access layer of the network infrastructure used by us to provide telecommunications services to our customers has, since July 2021, remained the property of Towerlink Poland, a company forming part of Cellnex capital group. Potential disputes between this entity and the Group companies, Towerlink Poland's failure to fulfil its contracts (in particular, the detailed provisions of the Service Level Agreement), delays in concluding new orders or failure to fulfil orders concluded with Towerlink Poland in a timely manner could result in our inability to provide high quality services to our customers. This, in turn, could have a negative impact on the acquisition and retention of customers for telecommunications services, higher customer churn rates and, ultimately, the level of revenue generated from the sale of telecommunications services. Moreover, Towerlink Poland's failure to comply with the arrangements contained in our signed Service Level Agreement could lead us to exercise the option contained in the Buyback Agreement, which provides an entitlement (but not an obligation) for Polkomtel to repurchase shares in Towerlink Poland (formerly Polkomtel Infrastruktura) for a price reflecting the fair value of the shares to be repurchased, taking into account the discount agreed between the parties. We have no assurance that the repurchase process would not negatively impact the continuity of our service provision or the satisfaction of our customers with the services we provide. We also cannot ensure that we, if required to exercise the repurchase option, would have adequate financial resources or would be able to arrange additional financing of sufficient scale and on acceptable terms, and thus we have no certainty that the exercise of the repurchase option would be effectively possible.

Our customers' pay TV antennas are adapted to receiving signals delivered through Eutelsat S.A.'s transponders located on the Hotbird 13G satellite. In order to switch the satellite operator in the event of our failure to extend a contract, or in the event of contract termination by Eutelsat S.A., or for other reasons, we would be forced to find an alternative provider of satellite transmission capacities and potentially reposition our customers' satellite antennas, which would be a cost- and time-consuming process considering the size of our customer base.

To broadcast our terrestrial channels, we use the services provided by Emitel S.A. In parallel, with regard to pay digital TV services we rely on other third-party contractors, Nagravision and Irdeto, which provide us with conditional access systems to secure audiovisual content against unauthorized access. We regularly take steps to detect unauthorized access due to the significant risks it poses to our business and, consequently, to our revenues. In accordance with our agreement with Nagravision, when unauthorized access to our services is detected, Nagravision will replace the conditional access system with the cards provided to our customers and, if necessary, adapt the decoders to support the new system, if there is no other option. Our broadcasting services also rely on a number of third-party contractors, and we outsource a number of non-core activities (including certain IT functions) not related to our broadcasting business. These, and other services, are often central to many of our operating activities.

The provision of our services may be disrupted or interrupted if any of our contractors (or their subcontractors) is unable to, or refuses to, perform their contracted services or provide access to infrastructure or equipment in a timely manner, on acceptable terms or at all. These and other disruptions or interruptions may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Our ability to provide telecommunications services depends to a large degree on our ability to interconnect with telecommunications networks and services of other telecommunications operators, including our direct competitors. In particular, part of our services are provided based on regulated access to Orange Polska's infrastructure or wholesale access to networks of other wireline operators. We also rely on third-party operators for the provision of international roaming services to our customers. Although we have interconnection, infrastructure access and roaming agreements with these operators, we do not have direct control over the availability or quality of their networks, interconnections or roaming services. Therefore, there can be no assurance that availability and quality of services provided by these operators will comply with the relevant contracts. Any difficulties or delays in interconnecting with other networks and services, the failure of any operator to provide reliable interconnections, regulated access or roaming services on a consistent basis or early termination of any of material interconnection, regulated access or roaming agreements could result in an inability or limited ability to provide services to our customers or in a deterioration of quality of the services, which in turn can lead to loss of customers or decreased usage of our services, and consequently have a material adverse effect on our performance, financial condition and growth prospects.

We are in the gradual process of implementing a new, integrated IT environment supporting sales and customer care as well as a convergent billing system for our products and services. The purpose of the implementation is to redefine and standardize the sales processes and the offers across Polsat Plus Group as well as to provide a single, consistent and effective tool which will enable management of sales and customer relations in all possible spheres. The project is implemented in cooperation with Asseco Poland S.A. which provides IT systems and, as the main integrator of the system is responsible for effecting the implementation.

Ongoing cooperation with some of the external suppliers is important for the ability to conduct uninterrupted operational activities. Should any of the major suppliers of telecommunications equipment be considered a high-risk supplier and excluded from the supply chain, the competitiveness of the market may be reduced and the price of telecommunications equipment may increase. In addition, imposing an obligation on telecommunications operators to replace hardware or software supplied by a supplier deemed to be a high-risk supplier may entail additional high costs for the replacement of such network equipment and, as a result, adversely affect the pace of construction and modernisation of the telecommunications network of the operator concerned. We cannot exclude the possibility that this fact could have a negative impact on the cost and pace of construction and modernisation of the telecommunications network used by our customers.

We also rely on agreements with external suppliers of handsets, modems and routers, external suppliers of components necessary for the production of end devices in our factory in Mielec and external providers of IT services. We do not have any control over our key suppliers and have limited influence on the manner in which these key suppliers perform their obligations under concluded contracts. There can be no assurance that these providers will not terminate their contracts with us, extend them upon expiry, extend them on the same or more favourable terms, or that we will be able to acquire the necessary equipment and services in the future from these or other suppliers, in required amounts and at the right time, or at all. Furthermore, in the event of a permanent or temporary reduction in the supply of components by external suppliers, there may be disruptions in the supply chain for imported equipment offered to our customers. Accordingly, due to dependence on third-party suppliers, we are exposed to the risk of delayed provision of necessary services or equipment or lack of such provision.

If such third-party providers do not perform their contractual obligations towards us or do not adjust to changes in requirements of the Group's companies, or are unable or refuse to provide services or deliver infrastructure or equipment, on which the possibility of timely and economically justified provision of certain services and products to our customers depends, our customers may experience service interruptions, which could adversely affect the perceived quality of our services and products, therefore, adversely impact the brand and reputation of the Group's companies, thus affecting the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may be unable to keep pace with new technologies used on markets, on which we operate

The technologies used in broadcasting and delivering pay TV, mobile and fixed-line telephony and broadband Internet access develop extremely quickly, which is why there can be no assurance that we will be able to introduce new and/or enhanced technologies, services and products in a fast and efficient enough way.

Compression, signal encoding and customer management systems vital to the correct functioning of our satellite centre, software of set-top boxes manufactured by us, as well as other software and technologies used by us and our suppliers, must be constantly updated and replaced to match the latest technological developments. Our inability to replace obsolete technological solutions may result in disruption of our pay TV services, which may in turn cause an outflow of customers to competitors who have brought their technologies up to date.

Technological progress requires us to modify our content distribution and TV programming methods to keep pace with the changing market. New technologies – including new video formats, IPTV, Internet streaming and downloading services, video on demand (VOD), the DVB-T2/HEVC standard, set-top boxes with recording capability, as well as other devices and technologies – introduce new media and entertainment options and change the way customers receive content. This allows them to enjoy television outdoors or at any chosen time, without commercials and to a personalised custom schedule. Such technologies are growing in popularity and are becoming easier to use, yet the resulting fragmentation of TV viewers may cause a general decline in TV advertising revenues.

It is expected that certain communications technologies that are currently under development, including 5G, as well as fibre optics technology allowing for faster data transmission at lower unit costs, to become increasingly important in the markets in which we operate. Technological developments may also shorten product life cycles and facilitate convergence of various segments in the telecommunications industry. We cannot currently predict how emerging and future technological changes will affect our operations, nor can we predict whether new technologies required to support our planned services will be available when expected, if at all.

Furthermore, fixed-line broadband services are associated with a need for investments in modernization of access networks. Some market players are currently conducting large investments programmes which allow to significantly increase throughput provided to end-users and increase the reach of an access network. In addition, there are programmes to support the construction of broadband fibre networks using European Union funds, among others, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (KPO) and the European Funds for Digital Development (FERC) for 2021-2027.

We are not able to guarantee that the demand for our fixed-line broadband services will be sufficient to reach our revenue targets. Neither can we guarantee that the growing coverage of the less developed areas of Poland with optic fibre technologies giving the end users broader access to video content, will not adversely affect the demand for our pay TV satellite access services or wireless Internet.

Given the fast pace of technological change and customers' growing expectations, and considering the risk that our competitors may offer telecommunications products and services that are based on new technologies which are more advanced, less costly or otherwise more attractive to customers than those provided by us, we may be required to rapidly deploy new technologies, products or services. The rapid evolution of technology in the markets in which we operate and the complexity of our information technology systems, as well as a number of other factors, including economic ones, may affect our ability to timely launch new technologies, products or services. We cannot guarantee that we will correctly predict the development of new technologies, products or/and the demand for products and, therefore, that we will at an appropriate moment engage appropriate amounts of capital and resources to develop the necessary technologies, products or services that will satisfy existing customers and attract new customers. If we fail to implement new technologies, products or services or implement such new technologies, products or services too late, it may render our technologies, products or services less profitable or less attractive than those offered by our competitors. In addition, new or enhanced technologies, services or products we introduce may fail to achieve sufficient market acceptance or experience technical difficulties. We may also be unable to recover the investments we have made or may make to deploy these technologies, services and products and therefore no assurance can be given that we will be able to do so in a cost-efficient manner, which would also reduce our profitability. Moreover, we may not be able to obtain funding, in sufficient amounts on reasonable terms, in order to finance capital expenditures necessary to keep pace with technological developments and with the competitors.

Failure on our part to adapt our products and services to the changing lifestyles and preferences of our customers, or to make sufficient use of new technologies in our activities, may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are exposed to the risk of fraudulent activities by customers

Given the nature of the telecommunications market stemming from the manner of making interconnect settlements related to the exchange of domestic and international telecommunications traffic, incurring wholesale costs related to traffic generated by our customers when using telecommunications networks of foreign operators (roaming) and fees for sold premium services, some of our customers use telecommunications services in a way that differs from the standard method of their use by the end user, e.g. by terminating mass traffic in the network of another operator while bypassing wholesale interconnect settlements. We prevent such behaviour by analysing any abnormal traffic patterns on individual SIM cards. If such traffic patterns are identified, the card can be immediately deactivated, in accordance with the service provision regulations. However, there can be no assurance that we will be sufficiently effective in preventing this type of fraud. If we do not identify a fraud or identifies a fraud with a delay, we may be exposed to additional costs or lose some revenue due to us, which can have a negative effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We might be unable to maintain the reputation of the major brands in our portfolio

The reputation of the major brands in our portfolio, including “Polsat Box”, “Plus”, “Polsat”, “Polsat Box Go”, “Netia”, and “Interia.pl” is a significant component of Group's value. Maintaining this reputation is fundamental for acquiring new and retaining existing customers and advertisers. Our reputation may also suffer if we are unable to provide existing products and services or implement new products and services due to technical faults, a lack of necessary equipment, or other circumstances. Also, the quality of our products and services depends on the quality of third-party infrastructure and services, over which we have little control. If our partners fail to observe relevant performance standards or supply faulty products or services, the quality of our products and services, as well as our reputation may suffer. There can be no assurance that these or other risks, which would compromise the reputation of our most important brands, will not materialize in the future. Any damage to our reputation may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Goodwill and brand values may be impaired

Following the acquisitions made in the past, in particular of Telewizja Polsat, Polkomtel, Netia, Interia.pl, Port Praski and PAK-PCE we carry considerable amounts of goodwill and intangible assets, representing brand value, on our balance sheet. We test the goodwill and brand value allocated to our business segments for impairment on an annual basis, by measuring the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units, based on value in use. Any adverse changes to the key assumptions we apply in impairment testing may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may lose our management staff and key employees

Our performance, as well as the successful implementation of our strategy, depend on the experience of our management staff and the commitment of our key employees. Whether we are successful in the future will depend partly on our ability to retain the Management Board members and senior managers who have made considerable contributions to the development of our Group, as well as to acquire and retain qualified employees who will ensure effective operation of our business segments. In the media and telecommunications sectors, both in Poland and worldwide, there is strong competition for highly qualified employees. Therefore, no assurance can be given that in the future we will be able to acquire or retain Management Board members, senior managers or qualified employees. Loss of our key managers or our inability to acquire, properly train, motivate and retain key employees may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Disruptions to set-top box production may adversely affect our reputation and increase customer churn

To reduce acquisition costs of pay TV reception equipment and to be able to offer our customers the option to lease set-top boxes at lower prices, we are currently producing most of the set-top boxes we offer and deliver to our customers at our manufacturing plant in Mielec. Should any batch of the set-top boxes we have manufactured prove defective and need to be withdrawn from the market, we are under the obligation to replace the set-top boxes we have made available to our customers. Any disruption of services provided to our customers may trigger our obligation to refund subscription fees due to the inability to use the pay TV services that should be delivered using the defective set-top boxes, and to pay the stipulated damages. Furthermore, the withdrawal of reception equipment due to a confirmed systemic defect could be harmful to our reputation.

Any problems with production of set-top boxes would force us to acquire larger numbers of set-top boxes from third-party suppliers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to purchase a sufficient number of set-top boxes from third-party suppliers when required. Furthermore, the cost of acquiring from third-party suppliers of most set-top box models we offer could be much higher than the cost of manufacturing them at our own plant. If we were unable to obtain set-top boxes from third-party suppliers on satisfactory pricing terms, we might have to raise the prices for our customers to cover our increased expenses. Moreover, if the deliveries of set-top boxes we managed to procure were insufficient to meet the demand, our reputation among our current and potential customers would suffer. As our production of set-top boxes is based on components purchased from third-party contractors, there is a risk that we lose access to such components, for instance due to problems with the availability of these components, discontinuation of their production or changes in technologies or products. Losing access to certain components would force us to redesign our set-top boxes, which could affect continuity of their production and supplies to our customers.

In the event of temporary constraints in the supply of components or production disruptions, we could partially mitigate their impact by drawing on devices already manufactured and held as safety stock for servicing purposes. However, prolonged production disruptions or the inability to replace obsolete set-top boxes with new devices could, in the longer term, lead to customer attrition and adversely affect our ability to acquire new subscribers to our pay-TV services. Any disruption to our set-top box production and subsequent necessity to procure more set-top boxes from third-party suppliers could adversely affect our reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Network infrastructure, including information and telecommunications technology systems, may be vulnerable to circumstances beyond the Group's control that may disrupt service provision

The mobile telecommunications business depends on providing customers with reliable service. The services we provide may encounter disruptions from many sources, including power outages, acts of terrorism and vandalism and human error, as well as fire, flood, or other natural disasters. In addition, we could experience interruptions of our services due to, among other things, software bugs, hacking attacks, or unauthorized access. Any interruptions in our ability to provide services could seriously harm our reputation and reduce customer confidence, which could materially impair our ability to attract and retain customers in both the retail and wholesale segments. Such interruptions could also result in an obligation to pay contractual penalties or cause our customers to terminate their agreements or the imposition of regulatory penalties due to violations of the terms of frequency allocation. They might also result in a need to incur significant expenditure to restore the functionality of the telecommunications network and guarantee reliable services to customers.

In order to provide pay TV services to our customers, we rely primarily on our satellite centre, as well as satellite transponders, customer management system, reporting systems, sales support system, and customer relationship management system. Any failure of the individual components of our satellite centre, including failure of satellite transponders or any intermediate link, may result in serious disruption or even suspension of our activities for a certain period. In the media segment, the IT systems are used primarily for management of advertising scheduling, program broadcasting, and maintaining relations with advertisers. Failure of any of our IT systems may prevent us from carrying out our operations successfully, while restoring them to full working condition may require significant financial outlays.

Such events may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We could become a party to labour disputes or experience growth of employment costs

Despite maintaining good relations with our employees, we may not rule out the risk of occurrence of work disruptions, disputes with employees, strikes or significant growth of labour costs in one or many of our companies. Each of the above events could prevent our ability to satisfy customer needs or lead to growth of labour costs which would reduce our profitability. In addition, any employee-related problems affecting external companies providing services or technologies to us could also have adverse impact on us if they hinder our ability to obtain the required services or technologies on time or the ability to offer the expected quality. All disruptions of this type may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

The administrative and court proceedings in which we are involved may result in unfavourable rulings

We were, and currently are, party to a number of past or pending administrative and court proceedings in connection with our business. Therefore, there is a risk of new proceedings being instituted against us in the future, outcomes of which may prove unfavourable.

One category of proceedings to which we are a party relates to claims brought by collective management organisations administering related rights, covering periods prior to September 2024. Under Polish copyright law (in particular following the amendment effective as of September 20, 2024), in the course of our operations we are, among others, required to make payments, via collective management organisations for copyright or related rights, to entitled parties in respect of copyright or related rights, in connection with broadcasting, retransmission or making content publicly available in such a way that users may access it at a place and time of their choosing (VOD). Such payments are collected pursuant to agreements concluded with these organisations. Although we have entered into relevant agreements with several collective management organisations, there remains a risk that claims may be asserted against us by organisations representing other categories of entitled parties. In connection with the mandatory collective management of copyright and related rights introduced in 2024, as well as the extension of its scope to cover additional retransmission technologies, we are engaged in discussions with representatives of collective management organisations. At present, both the collective management organizations and other pay TV operators and providers of on-demand audiovisual media services are adapting to the new legal situation. The most problematic issues relate to the scope of repertoires of individual organisations and the absence of approved remuneration tables.

We are in turn a party to administrative and court proceedings, including the ones which have been initiated by regulators, competition and consumer protection office, tax authorities as well as disputes and court proceedings involving third party entities. Any unsuccessful court, arbitration and administrative ongoing and future proceedings may have an adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Should any claims related to the infringement of third-party intellectual property rights be brought against us, we may be forced to incur substantial expenses to defend against those claims, to acquire a licence for a third-party technology, or to redefine our business methods to eliminate the infringement

Our business success depends largely on third-party intellectual property rights, particularly rights in advanced technologies, software, and programming content. No assurance can be given that we have not, or that we will not in the future, infringe any third-party intellectual property rights although we exercise due diligence to avoid such situations. Any such infringement may result in claims for damages being brought against us by third parties. We may also be placed under an obligation to obtain a licence or acquire new products which would enable us to conduct our business in a non-infringing way, or we may have to expend time, human and financial resources to defend against claims of infringement. Expenditure on defending against intellectual property infringement claims or obtaining necessary licences, and the need to employ time and human resources, including the management staff, to handle issues related to absence or infringement of intellectual property rights, may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our own intellectual property rights and other means of protection may not adequately protect our business, and insufficient protection of our programming content, proprietary technologies and know-how may cause profit erosion and customer churn

A large proportion of our products make use of proprietary or licenced content, delivered to the customers and the viewers through our broadcast channels, interactive TV services, and pay TV. We establish and protect our property rights on distributed content relying on trademarks, copyrights, and other intellectual property rights, but no assurance can be given that these rights will not be challenged, revoked or disregarded.

Even if our intellectual property rights remain in full effect, no assurance can be given that our protection and anti-piracy measures will successfully prevent unauthorized access to our services and theft of our programming content. Furthermore, our proprietary content and the content we use under licences may be accessed, copied or otherwise used by unauthorized persons. The risk of piracy is particularly harmful to our media segment and the distribution of paid content. Media piracy is a problem well known in many geographies, including Poland. Technological advancements and digital conversion of multimedia content are powerful incentives for pirating, as they enable the production and distribution of high-quality unauthorized copies, recorded on various carriers, of pay-per-view programmes delivered via set-top boxes, licence-free or free-to-air transmissions on television or the Internet. This is further exacerbated by the difficult enforcement of the laws governing copyright and trade-mark infringements on the Internet, which compromises the protection of our intellectual property rights in that medium. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property may adversely affect our operations, harming our reputation and undermining our trading partners' confidence in our ability to properly protect our proprietary and licenced content, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our broadcasting licences may be revoked or may not be renewed

Our business operations in the media segment require that we obtain licences issued by the National Broadcasting Council (KRRiT). These licences may be revoked or may not be renewed.

To keep our TV broadcasting licences, we must comply with the applicable laws and the terms and conditions of the licences. Failure to comply with the applicable laws or breach of the terms and conditions of a broadcasting licence, especially with respect to the period within which we must commence broadcasting of a channel, could lead to the licence being revoked or a fine being imposed on us. Our broadcasting licences may also be revoked if we are found to be conducting activities in violation of the applicable laws or the terms and conditions of our broadcasting licences, or we fail to remedy such violation within the applicable grace period as well as in the event that the broadcaster attains a dominant position in the relevant market. In addition to licence revocation, there is also a risk that licences granted by KRRiT will not be renewed. The grounds for non-renewal are the same as the grounds for revocation of a licence.

If any of our broadcasting licences are not extended, are revoked or extended on unfavourable conditions, the Group may be forced to suspend the provision of some services temporarily or permanently, may be unable to offer services based on a particular technology or may have to incur substantial expenditure, all of which may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our current frequency allocations may be revoked or may not be renewed on acceptable terms or at all

We base our business activities in mobile telecommunications services, on acquired radio frequency reservations. All frequency allocations (including those for the media segment) have been issued to us for a definite term. There can be no assurance that our frequency allocations will be extended prior to their expiry. In particular, pursuant to the Electronic Communications Law, the President of UKE may refuse to extend or revoke frequency allocations if he decides that the terms of use of the allocated frequencies has been repeatedly breached, used ineffectively, or if particular circumstances occur which jeopardize the state defence capabilities, state security or public order, or if revocation of the frequency allocations follows from the necessity to ensure equal and effective competition or substantially better use of frequencies, especially if the extension of the allocation would lead to excessive concentration of frequencies at the given capital group. The risk associated with maintaining or renewing frequency reservations applies to all telecommunications operators holding radio spectrum resources and forms part of the regulatory environment of the telecommunications market as a whole.

To maintain our frequency allocations, we must comply with the terms of the allocation, as well as relevant laws and regulations. Particular importance is attached to the timely fulfilment of investment and coverage and quality obligations associated with frequency reservations, including those in the 3.6 GHz and 700 MHz bands. Any delays in meeting these obligations, resulting, among other things, from constraints related to the investment and construction process, could lead to regulatory measures being taken by the relevant authority in accordance with applicable law. Due, in particular, to the complexity of, and frequent changes to, laws and regulations governing the Polish telecommunications industry, there can be no assurance that we will not breach any laws or regulations related to frequency allocation or any terms of such allocation. Additionally, regulatory changes affecting the framework for spectrum management cannot be ruled out, including measures aimed at aligning the duration of frequency reservations across operators. Such measures could, in the future, result in the need to conduct new selection procedures for certain frequency resources currently used by telecommunications operators.

If any of our frequency allocations is not extended, is revoked or extended on unfavourable conditions, we may be forced to suspend the provision of some services temporarily or permanently, may be unable to offer services based on a particular technology or may have to incur substantial expenditure in order to be able to provide services to customers based on frequencies from other bandwidths, all of which may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

No assurance can be given that if we lost certain frequency allocations on the basis of which we provide telecommunications services, we would be able to gain access to sufficient alternative frequency band resources on satisfactory terms or at all, and failure to obtain access to such resources could have a negative impact on the implementation of business strategies and consequently a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may not be able to reap the expected benefits of the past or future Group's acquisitions and strategic alliances

Whether the Group will be able to reap all expected benefits from past or future acquisitions or strategic alliances may depend on various factors, including our ability to implement our strategy of integrating business processes leading to noticeable income and cost synergies on acquisitions or strategic alliances. Through acquisitions or strategic alliances, the scale of our business continues to grow and we make efforts on a day-to-day basis to integrate the business processes of the target companies within the Group structure, as well as other actions aimed at consummating the benefits of strategic alliances. If we are unable to attain all or some of our goals, the benefits from past or future acquisitions or strategic alliances, including the estimated income or cost synergies, may deviate from the plans or may fail to be obtained in full or at all, or obtaining them may take longer than anticipated.

It cannot be ruled out that the process of integration of business processes after past or future acquisitions, or the implementation of past or future strategic alliances may result in losing key employees, disruptions to our day-to-day business in some business areas and incoherencies in standards, procedures or policies, which might adversely affect our ability to maintain existing relations with third parties and employees or our ability to obtain the expected benefits from past or future acquisitions or strategic alliances. In particular, in order to achieve all expected benefits from our past or future acquisitions or strategic alliances, we need to identify and optimize some areas of our business and assets across the whole organization. Our inability to achieve all or any expected benefits from our past or future acquisitions or strategic alliances, as well as any delays in the integration processes related to past or future strategic alliances may have an adverse effect on us. Furthermore, the integration may require additional, unanticipated costs and the benefits of acquisitions or strategic alliances may never the consummated.

All these factors may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

In the real estate segment, we are exposed to risks associated with a decrease in demand for the properties we offer, undiscovered defects and the impact of external factors, climate change or warranty claims

Our financial results in the real estate segment directly depend on the level of sales and rental prices of real estate in Poland, which is influenced, among other things, by changes in demand for the premises offered. Market volatility and deterioration of the macroeconomic situation, outflow of foreign investors from the markets of Central and Eastern Europe, limited availability of sources of financing for customers, especially mortgage loans, an increase in the supply of premises in a specific area and a change in purchasers' expectations regarding the standard, location or furnishing of premises may result in a reduction of the demand for the properties we offer. To mitigate this risk, we continuously monitor market conditions and flexibly adjust investment schedules and pricing policies to current supply and demand dynamics. At the same time, the strategy of Port Praski - our key investment in the real estate segment - assumes the delivery of projects to a high standard, targeted at the premium customer segment, for whom property purchases are often of an investment nature and therefore less sensitive to short-term economic fluctuations.

The development projects we carry out may suffer damage due to undiscovered faults or due to the impact of external factors (e.g. floods, landslides or earthquakes). In particular, our investment Port Praski is located in the centre of Warsaw in the immediate vicinity of the Vistula River, which may expose it in particular to the risk of flooding. The occurrence of such events may entail the need to carry out the associated maintenance and repair work without the possibility of transferring the costs thereof to third parties. However, it should be noted that in recent years the City of Warsaw has built a flood protection embankment and Port Praski has built a lock, which allows the use of the port and is part of the flood protection for the entire Praga Północ district. These measures significantly reduce the risk of flooding.

Climate change, which has been observed with increasing intensity in recent years, such as global temperature increase, weather anomalies or increase in greenhouse gas concentrations, can have a negative impact on our development activities at every stage, from design to construction and maintenance of buildings, exposing us to additional costs associated with the need to adapt properties to dynamic climate change. We take climate risks into account already at the investment design stage by applying technical solutions and construction materials adapted to the climatic conditions prevailing in our geographic area, which limits the potential impact of weather anomalies on the construction and operation of buildings.

In addition, the construction, lease and sale of the property may involve claims for defective construction work repair or otherwise. We are liable to purchasers of premises under the warranty for physical and legal defects of the buildings and the land on which the buildings are built, as well as for defects in the individual premises. Possible claims of this type may have an adverse effect on the perception of the Group's business, properties and projects by target customers, tenants or investors. In order to mitigate the risk of material technical defects, companies within the Group ensure ongoing, professional engineering supervision during the investment execution phase and cooperate with experienced architectural firms and proven construction contractors.

The occurrence of damage due to undiscovered defects and external factors, climate change or warranty claims may have an adverse effect on the Group's reputation which, together with a decline in demand for the properties we offer, could have an adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Key risks associated with production and distribution of hydrogen

The hydrogen sector, both in Poland and globally, is relatively underdeveloped due to the innovative nature of the technology, which means that economies of scale may take several years to materialize. The small number of suppliers in the hydrogen sector results in limited opportunities for order diversification. In order to mitigate this risk, it is necessary to systematically conduct detailed and comprehensive technology analyses before placing orders. Due to the high demand for hydrogen technology components, such as equipment for stationary hydrogen refuelling stations, mobile hydrogen refuelling stations or hydrogen trailers, it is necessary to place orders well in advance.

The Group also identifies a risk associated with potential disruptions to hydrogen production. Such events may hinder the timely fulfilment of contractual obligations related to hydrogen deliveries to customers. As hydrogen production operations reach a more mature stage and operational experience continues to increase, the likelihood of such incidents is expected to decline. At the same time, this risk is mitigated through arrangements that secure the ability to source hydrogen from external suppliers in the event of disruptions or interruptions to the Group's own production.

Regulatory risks in the hydrogen sector primarily relate to changes in the regulatory environment. The Polish Hydrogen Strategy until 2030 sets the main goals for the development of the hydrogen economy, but specific regulations and financial incentives are needed. Without a stable regulatory environment and support both from Polish and EU legislation, the development of this market may be hampered. Regulatory changes may affect, among others, the regulations related to the construction and operation of hydrogen production facilities and hydrogen refuelling stations, which could have a significant impact on the timing and cost of project implementation. To reduce the impact of this risk, current regulations are monitored and planned changes at the national and European level are analysed. The most important factor influencing the dynamics of the green hydrogen market is regulation in the area of decarbonization of the economy - the degree of its restrictiveness has and will have a direct impact on the degree of demand for green hydrogen from industries that use large amounts of fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) today.

6.2. Risk factors associated with the Group's financial profile

The servicing of our debt is very cash-intensive, and our debt servicing liabilities may impair our ability to finance the Group's business operations

The Group has significant financial leverage. The Group's indebtedness under loans and bonds increased significantly following the past acquisitions, in particular the acquisition of Telewizja Polsat, Polkomtel, Netia and PAK-PCE and completion of the related financial transactions. Furthermore, the renewable energy investments undertaken as part of Strategy 2023+ have also been supported by debt financing.

Our ability to service and repay debt depends on future results of operations and ability to generate sufficient cash flows to pay these and other liabilities, which in turn depends, to a significant extent, on the general economic situation, financing terms, monetary and fiscal policy of the Polish government, market competition, acts of law and secondary legislation, and a number of other factors which are often outside of our control. If our future operating cash flows and other capital resources prove insufficient to repay liabilities as they fall due or cover our liquidity requirements, we may be forced to dispose of assets, restrict or postpone certain business and investment projects, incur more debt or raise new capital or restructure or refinance our debts and, ultimately, creditors may initiate actions to enforce their claims by seeking satisfaction from the collateral established on our assets. The terms and conditions of debts limit our flexibility to take the above measures. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that they will be taken.

The refinancing of debt on unfavourable market terms would require us to pay high interest margins or observe stringent covenants, further restricting flexibility of business activity. Any significant adverse change in financial market liquidity, resulting in debt or equity financing constraints, may restrict our access to financing sources and increase our borrowing costs, which could significantly affect our ability to achieve financing and manage liquidity, or restructure or refinance the existing debt.

The SFA dated April 28, 2023, and the terms and conditions of the Series D, E and F Bonds provide for a number of restrictions and obligations (including maintaining specified financial ratios and the achievement of sustainable development goals), limiting the Group's flexibility to incur new debt for financing future operations or to pursue certain business opportunities.

If the Group companies fail to settle material payments, or fail to comply with any other material obligations, it may result in a breach of the SFA or the terms and conditions of the Series D, E and F Bonds, which include cross-default clauses and, as a result, cross-acceleration. The debt under the aforementioned titles may become immediately payable, and we may not have sufficient funds to repay all liabilities. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to service our debt, or to restructure or refinance it on commercially reasonable terms (or at all), may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

We may need to incur a significant amount of new debt in the future. In particular, the terms and conditions of the SFA, Series D, E Bonds Terms and Series F Bonds Terms impose certain limitations on, but do not prohibit us from, incurring new debt or other liabilities. In particular, a high level of debt may (i) limit our ability to repay our liabilities under the SFA, Series D, E and F Bonds or other liabilities; (ii) require us to apply a considerable portion of operating cash flows towards debt repayment, restricting the availability of cash used to finance investment activities, working capital, and other corporate needs of the Group and business opportunities; (iii) reduce our competitiveness relative to other market players with lower debt levels; (iv) affect our flexibility in business planning or responding to the overall unfavourable economic conditions or to specific adverse developments in our sector; and (v) impair our ability to borrow new funds, increase our borrowing costs and/or affect our equity financing capacity. In consequence, any additional debt may further reduce our ability to secure external financing for our operations, which may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We might be unable to refinance our existing debt, secure favourable refinancing terms, or raise capital to finance new projects

We are exposed to risks related to debt financing, including the risk that the debt will not be repaid, extended, or refinanced at maturity, or that the terms of such extension or refinancing will be less favourable than at present. In the future, we may need to increase our share capital if our operating cash flows are insufficient to ensure financial liquidity or fund new projects. Depending on our capital requirements, market conditions, and other factors, we may be forced to seek additional sources of financing, such as issuance of debt instruments or a share offering. If we are unable to refinance our debts on reasonable terms, or at all, we may be forced to sell certain assets, or to restrict or suspend certain activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and performance. Our inability to secure external financing could force us to delay or abandon potential new projects, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may be unable to repay our debts in the event of a change of control of the Company as defined in the SFA and the terms and conditions of the Series D, E and F Bonds

In the event of a change of control of the Company within the meaning of the SFA and the terms and conditions of the Series D, E, and F Bonds we are under the obligation to repay liabilities arising from the above financing documents. Moreover, if a change of control takes place, our ability to repay our debt will be limited by the level of available funds at the time. There can be no assurance that those funds will be sufficient to repay outstanding debts. In view of the above, we believe that in the case of change of control over the Company, we would require additional external financing in order to repay the debt.

Limitations arising from our contract obligations could make it impossible for us to repay the credit facilities or secure external financing if events constituting a change of control occur. Any breach of those limitations may lead to a default under other contracts and acceleration of other debts, which could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

6.3. Risk factors associated with the market environment and economic situation

We are exposed to the effects of the regional or global economic slowdown

We derive almost all our revenues from telecommunications services customers, pay TV customers and TV advertisers in Poland. Our revenue depends on the amount of cash our existing and potential customers can spend on entertainment, communication services and telecommunications equipment. If the economic conditions in Poland deteriorate or there is prolonged inflationary pressure of a supply-side nature, consumers may be willing to spend less on entertainment, communication services and telecommunications equipment, which may have an adverse effect on the number of our customers or on our customers' spending on our services and products. In addition, continued inflationary pressures may result in an increase in the cost of our day-to-day operations, thereby reducing the margins we achieve. Lower consumer spending caused by economic recession or increase in inflation may also lead existing and potential customers to choose cheaper versions of our service packages or to discontinue using the services and the equipment we offer. The foregoing factors may have a material adverse effect on results of our operations, financial condition, and growth prospects.

Lower advertising spending in Poland may have a material adverse effect on our revenue and the growth prospects of our business in the media segment. Slower GDP growth in Poland usually negatively impacts advertising spending. Moreover, as many of our advertisers are global companies, the global economic downturn, even if it has no direct effect on Poland or its effect on the Polish economy is not as significant as in other countries, as well as economic slowdown in Poland, may force customers to cut their advertising budgets in Poland, which will have a negative impact on the demand for advertising services in Poland. A decrease in our advertising revenue may force us to adjust the level of our costs to lower revenues. As adjustments of the cost base to market conditions are not generally sufficient to fully offset the effect of lower revenue, the consequences of such risk factors may include a reduced profitability, lower quality of our programmes, or limited number of programmes broadcast by us, both our own productions and content purchased from third parties. Any constraints on the quality or quantity of our programming may result in the loss of audience share both to our competitors and to alternative forms of entertainment, which in turn may affect the attractiveness of our offering to potential advertisers and sponsors.

The results of our operations in the real estate segment are also dependent on the current economic situation in Poland. In the event of an economic downturn, consumers may postpone decisions to buy or lease real estate, or may not be able to obtain the financing necessary to purchase or lease real estate. As a result, we may see a reduction in the ability to sell real estate and a decrease in the rents earned from rental properties. This, in effect may reduce our revenues derived from the real estate segment's operations or lead to the need to revaluate our real estate assets.

Moreover, the worsening of the macroeconomic conditions across the world, as well as possible uncertainty regarding the future economic situation, may have, among others a negative impact on the Group’s ability to acquire sufficient financing on the global capital markets or the cost of obtaining and servicing such financing.

In view of the above, the worsening of macroeconomic conditions in Poland or across the world may, as a result, have a considerably adverse impact on the financial situation, results of our operations and growth prospects of the Group.

We are exposed to the effects of extraordinary events such as a pandemic, epidemic or war

Our operations may be reduced as a result of extraordinary events, such as the announcement of a state of epidemic or pandemic or the start of an armed conflict in our region. Temporary restrictions have been put in place in the past to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, such as restrictions on movement, organization of events and meetings, entertainment activities, operation of shopping malls or quarantine obligations. The future introduction of restrictions of a similar nature in connection with the occurrence of extraordinary events may lead to a significant reduction in the functioning of the economy and, as a result, entail negative effects like an economic slowdown or recession, which could negatively affect our operating activities and financial results.

The ongoing military conflicts in Ukraine and Middle East could have a significant and long-lasting impact on the global, European and Polish macroeconomic environment. In particular, as a result of a sudden reduction in the availability of raw materials, oil, steel, gas or biomass and fossil fuels, an economic slowdown and deepened inflationary pressures may occur. These phenomena may translate adversely into the cost of conducting current operations and demand for our services. At the same time, continuing inflationary pressure may cause to tighten monetary policy, which, in turn, may affect the cost of servicing our debt or the ability to raise additional financing. We are not able to predict development of events in Ukraine and Middle East or their long-term impact on the global and regional economy and, consequently, on our operations and financial results. In view of the above, the occurrence of extraordinary events such as a pandemic, epidemic or war and the introduction of related restrictions on the functioning of society and the economy may have a significant adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and development prospects.

The Polish telecommunications industry is highly competitive

We face strong competition in all of its core business areas, especially from telecommunications operators, in particular: Orange Polska, T-Mobile Polska and Play. There can be no assurance that our current customers will not find the offerings of those operators more attractive.

A shift in the business model of mobile telecommunications network operators in Poland, whereby competing providers of telecommunications services would form joint ventures or strategic alliances, or launch of new types of services, products and technologies may additionally intensify competition on the telecommunications services market. The situation on the telecommunications market in Poland may also change significantly as a result of potential acquisitions or intensify if new mobile telecommunications operators enter the market or if broadband Internet access services are offered by entities other than mobile telecommunications operators.

We face growing competition from entities offering non-traditional voice and data transmission services which rely on the VoIP technology, such as instant messaging (e.g. WhatsApp, Messenger), or video conferencing platforms (e.g., Zoom, Teams), through which customers who use only mobile data transmission or fixed Internet access can be provided with voice and video services, usually at prices lower than traditional voice and data transmission services. To this end, such entities use, among other things, the possibility to provide services via existing infrastructure, belonging to telecommunications operators, so as to avoid having to implement capital-intensive business model themselves. Continued growing popularity of these services may lead to a decrease in ARPU per customer and the customer base of telecommunications operators, including the Group’s one. It can be expected that in the future the Group will also have to compete with providers of services supported by communication technologies that are currently are at an early stage of development or which will be developed in the future. The Group's existing competitors as well as new players on the Polish market may introduce different new services or telecommunications services based on better technologies than those currently used by the Group before such services are introduced by the Group or may offer such services at more competitive prices. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNO) also compete with traditional mobile telecommunications network operators.

The Group’s ability to effectively develop its operations on the Polish telecommunications services market may be also adversely affected by the imposition of new regulatory requirements or new fees or payments on entities operating in Poland, further legal changes, or the regulator's policy designed to increase the competitiveness of the telecommunications services market.

Moreover, the high rate of mobile voice penetration and the highly consolidated nature of the Polish mobile telephony market may result in increased pricing pressure and our ability to compete effectively will depend on our ability to introduce new technologies, convergent services and attractive bundled products at competitive prices. It cannot be ruled out that we will be forced to reduce prices for certain products and services in response to the pricing policies of our major competitors, which may have an adverse effect on our future revenue and profitability.

Group’s reduced competitiveness and increased pricing pressures could have a material adverse effect on the financial situation, results of our operations and growth prospects of the Group in the future.

Our operating results in media segment depend on the importance of television and Internet as advertising media

In 2025, ca. 68% of the revenue generated by our media segment came from sale of advertising time and sponsored time slots on our TV channels and Internet media. The Polish advertising market sees television competing with other advertising media, such as the Internet, newspapers, magazines, radio, and outdoor advertising. In view of the continuing growth in the importance of online advertising in Poland, we are consistently developing our online advertising channels, however, the vast majority of our advertising revenues come from TV operations. There can be no guarantee that TV commercials will maintain their position on the Polish advertising market, or that changes in the regulatory regime will not favour other advertising media or other broadcasters. The growing competitive pressure among advertising media, higher spending on thematic channels, and the development of new forms of advertising may have an adverse effect on TV advertising revenue generated by our media segment, and thus on our operations, financial condition, performance, and cash flows.

Our potential advertising revenue depends on several factors, including the demand for and prices of advertising time. No assurance can be given that we will be able to respond successfully to the changing preferences of our viewers, which means that our audience share may decrease, which may adversely affect demand for our advertising time and our advertising revenue.

The diminishing appeal of TV as a whole, and our own channels in particular, attributable both to higher interest in other forms of entertainment and to the declining importance of television as an advertising medium, may have an adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Due to the strong competition in the television market, we cannot guarantee that in the future customers using our services and advertisers will use our offer and not the services offered by our competitors

The Polish television market is characterised by strong competition and we are therefore unable to guarantee that in the future we will achieve satisfactory revenues from pay TV subscriptions and television advertising in comparison to our competitors. Our current and potential competitors may have greater financial and marketing resources that will enable them to more effectively attract customers and advertisers for their services.

Our main competitor in the satellite TV market is the Canal+ platform. We also compete with broadcasters using other transmission technologies, such as terrestrial television, cable television and internet television. We also expect increasing competition from joint ventures and strategic alliances entered into by satellite TV providers, cable TV providers and telecommunications operators. We are also competing with local and foreign competitors entering the Polish market in the form of OTT services and applications based on providing all types of content, especially video.

Our main competitors in the TV advertising market are other broadcasters such as TVN (Warner Bros. Discovery Group), a commercial broadcaster, and TVP - a broadcaster financed to a significant extent from public funds, which by definition fulfils the mission of public television. In relation to the fulfilment of the public television mission, TVP has restrictions on interrupting individual programmes and films with advertisements. Any changes to TVP's restrictions on the transmission of advertising may intensify competition from TVP and reduce our advertising revenues. In addition, we will be forced to compete with existing TV broadcasters and potential new entrants for the granting of licences for terrestrial and satellite television broadcasting in Poland. The loss of customers and advertisers to our competitors could have a material adverse effect on results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We face competition from entities offering alternative forms of entertainment and leisure

Technological progress, as well as a number of various other factors expose our operations to growing competition for the time and form of customers' leisure and entertainment activities. In particular, we compete with entities offering such alternative forms of leisure and entertainment as streaming, cinema, radio, home video, printed media, as well as other non-media forms of leisure, including live events. New technologies, such as video on demand (VoD), Internet streaming and downloading, have broadened and may continue to broaden the selection of entertainment options available to existing and potential users of our services. The media market is witnessing a trend of changing preferences in the way content is consumed, with a gradual shift away from linear television, especially among younger generations. In particular, increasing activity of foreign players operating in the OTT model, e.g. Netflix, Amazon Prime, HBO Max, Disney+ or SkyShowtime. These platforms are increasingly investing in Polish-language content and local productions, enhancing the appeal of their offerings to Polish audiences. The growing variety of leisure and entertainment options offered by our current and future competitors may bring about a decrease in demand for our products and services, and weaken the effect of television as an advertising medium. This may have a material adverse effect on the financial situation, results of our operations and growth prospects of the Group in the future.

In the green energy segment we face the risk of growing competition in the area of energy generation from renewable sources

Due to its potential and potential returns, the vast majority of energy market players have the development of RES-based capacity in their strategic plans. A general trend towards zero-carbon technologies, but also a lower barrier to entry compared to other technologies (e.g. conventional or nuclear), is a motivating factor for such activities. Therefore, it is expected that competition in this market segment will increase.

As the installed capacity of individual weather-dependent technologies (such as photovoltaic and wind turbines) in the system increases, the supply of energy produced during periods of high wind or sunshine increases, which, in the absence of demand-side flexibility, has a negative impact on spot market prices. High energy supply during periods of high wind and sunshine and low energy supply during periods of low wind and sunshine increase balancing costs. The above factors could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. Periodic high levels of production from photovoltaic or wind farms may also cause non-market curtailment of renewable generation sources by the energy grid operator. Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne SA (PSE SA) issues orders to reduce electricity generation in RES installations connected to the national power system when this is necessary to ensure its safe operation. The greater the scale of non-market curtailment, the greater the impact of this mechanism on the volume of production and, consequently, the lower the revenues from the sale of energy generated in the reallocated source.

6.4. Factors relating to market risks

When conducting its business operations, the Group is exposed to a number of financial risk factors, including:

- credit risk,
- liquidity risk,
- market risk, including currency risk and interest rate risk.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to reduce the impact of adverse conditions on the Group's results.

The Management Board is responsible for oversight and management of each of the risk factors that the Group is subjected to in its activities. Therefore, the Management Board has established an overall risk management framework as well as specific risk management policies with respect to market, credit and liquidity risks.

Detailed information about the Group's and Company's exposure to each of the above risk factors, the objectives and processes for measuring and managing risk were presented in Note 41 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2025 and in in Note 37 to the Company's standalone financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

Market risk management

We employ an active approach to managing market risk exposure. The objectives of market risk management are to: (i) limit fluctuations in profit/loss before tax. (ii) increase the probability of meeting budget assumptions. (iii) maintain a healthy financial condition. and (iv) support the process of undertaking strategic decisions relating to investing activity, with attention to sources of capital for this activity.

All the market risk management objectives should be considered as a whole, while their realization is dependent primarily upon the internal situation and market conditions.

We apply an integrated approach to market risk management. This means a comprehensive approach to the whole spectrum of identified market risks, rather than to each of them individually. The primary technique for market risk management is the use of hedging strategies involving derivatives. Apart from this, we also use natural hedging to the extent available.

All of the potential hedging strategies and the selection of those preferred reflect the following factors: the nature of identified market risk exposures, the suitability of instruments to be applied and the cost of hedging, current and forecasted market conditions. In order to mitigate market risk, derivatives are primarily used. We transact only those derivatives for which we have the ability to assess their value internally, using standard pricing models appropriate for a particular type of derivative, and also those that can be traded without significant loss of value with a counterparty other than the one with whom the transaction was initially entered into. In evaluating the market value of a given instrument, we rely on information obtained from particular market leading banks, brokers and information services.

We are permitted to use the following types of instruments: swaps (IRS/CIRS), forwards and futures and options.

Currency risk

One of the main risks to which we are exposed is the currency risk resulting from fluctuations in exchange rate of the Polish zloty against other currencies. Revenues we generate are denominated primarily in the

Polish zloty, while a portion of operating costs and capital expenditures are incurred in foreign currencies. The Company's currency risk is associated mainly with royalties to TV and radio broadcasters (USD and EUR), transponder capacity usage agreements (EUR), fees for conditional access system (EUR and USD) and purchases of reception equipment and accessories for reception equipment (USD and EUR). After the purchase of Telewizja Polsat and the significant expansion of its offer by sport content which require the acquisition of certain licences, the currency risk exposure is also associated with purchases of foreign programming licences. After the purchase of Polkomtel the currency risk exposure is also associated with agreements with suppliers of stock, mainly mobile phones, and suppliers of telecommunications network equipment (EUR and USD), roaming and interconnect agreements and rental of office space (various currencies). Following the takeover of the PAK-PCE Group, foreign exchange risk also arises from contractual obligations in connection with the development of photovoltaic and wind farms or hydrogen projects, including the supply of components, goods or installation services.

In respect of licence fees and transponder capacity usage agreements, the Group partly reduces its currency risk exposure by means of an economic hedge as it denominates receivables from signal broadcast and marketing services in foreign currencies.

We do not hold for trading any material assets denominated in foreign currencies.

The SFA dated April 28, 2023, which we entered into with a syndicate of banks, provides, among others, for the granting of a EUR-denominated loan tranche to the Company, and therefore there is exposure to foreign currency risk under the financing agreements in place.

We have no means to influence the foreign exchange rates fluctuations and any adverse change of foreign exchange rates to PLN may translate into a significant increase of our costs expressed in PLN, and that may have a material, adverse effect on our performance, financial condition and prospects. Considering our open exposure to currency exchange risk, the Group has in place a market risk management policy and uses, *inter alia*, natural hedging and hedging transactions, in particular with regard to the currency risk arising from interest payments on the loan granted to the Group in EUR.

Interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates have no direct effect on our revenues, however they do have an effect on net cash from operating activities due to interest earned on overnight bank deposits and current accounts, and on net cash from financing activities through the cost of servicing the Group's debt. All of the Group's indebtedness, including the borrowings under the SFA dated April 28, 2023, issued bonds and investment loans for renewable energy projects, is subject to variable interest rates based on WIBOR or EURIBOR plus an applicable margin.

We regularly analyse a level of interest rate risk exposure, including refinancing and risk minimising scenarios. Based on these analyses, we estimate the effects of changes in interest rates on its profit and loss.

In order to reduce interest rate risk exposure resulting from interest payments on the floating rate senior facility, the Company and the Group entered into interest rate swaps and currency interest rate swaps for which hedge accounting was adopted. In order to reduce interest rate risk exposure resulting from Polkomtel Group's floating rate senior facilities, the Group also uses interest rate swaps and currency interest rate swaps, and for these the hedge accounting was not adopted.

Interest rates fluctuations may affect our ability to repay current liabilities and have a material adverse effect on our performance, financial condition and prospects.

6.5. Risk factors associated with the legal and regulatory environment

The complexity, lack of clarity, and frequent amendments of Polish tax laws may lead to disputes with tax authorities

Tax laws in Poland are complex, unclear and subject to frequent and unpredictable changes. Frequent amendments in the tax laws and contradicting legal interpretations among the tax authorities result in uncertainties and lack of consistency in the tax ordinance, which in fact lead to difficulties in the judgement of the tax consequences in the foreseeable future. In consequence, the application of tax law in practice is accompanied by controversies and interpretation disputes which usually need to be resolved by administrative courts, and even their judicial practice is notoriously inconsistent. The Polish tax laws also include the so-called General Anti-Avoidance Rule (“GAAR”), intended to prevent artificial legal arrangements designed mainly to obtain tax benefits, and a number of detailed regulations intended to combat tax evasion which are often formulated using non-defined or inaccurate notions or criteria.

Given the frequency of changes in the Polish tax laws and the fact that such changes can be retroactively applied in practice, as well as the existence of inconsistencies and lack of uniform interpretation, and considering the relatively long limitation periods applying to tax liabilities, the risk of misapplication of tax laws in Poland may be greater than in the legal systems of more developed markets. Accordingly, there is a risk that we may fail to bring certain areas of our activity in compliance with the frequently amended tax laws and the ever-changing practice of their application.

Therefore, no assurance can be given that there will be no disputes with tax authorities or that the tax authorities will not see the tax consequences of the Group’s business transactions differently than the Group, and, consequently, that tax authorities will not question the correctness of the Group companies' tax settlements on non-statute-barred tax liabilities (including conformity with the taxpayer's obligations), and will not determine the existence of tax arrears of such Group companies. Any unfavourable decisions, interpretations (including changes to any interpretations obtained by the Group companies) or rulings by tax authorities may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Tax authorities may question the accuracy of intra-Group and related-party settlements under applicable transfer pricing regulations

In the course of their business, the Group companies enter into transactions with their related parties within the meaning of the Corporate Income Tax Act. Related-party transactions, which guarantee that the Group's business is run efficiently, include inter-company rendering of services and sale of goods. When entering into and performing related-party transactions, the Group companies take steps to ensure that terms and conditions of such transactions are consistent with the applicable transfer pricing regulations. At the same time, it cannot be ruled out that Group companies may be subject to inspections, audits or tax proceedings by the competent tax authorities with respect to the foregoing. The nature and diversity of transactions with related-parties, the complexity and ambiguity of the regulations governing methods of verifying the prices applied, dynamic changes in market conditions affecting the calculation of prices applied in such transactions, as well as the difficulty in identifying comparable transactions, the risk that the methodology used to determine arm's-length terms for the purpose of such transactions is questioned by tax authorities cannot be excluded, and therefore tax authorities may question the accuracy of the model of settlements implemented by the Group companies with respect to transactions with related parties under applicable transfer pricing regulations, which may have material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Assessment of tax effects of the Group’s restructuring activities by tax authorities may differ from assessment of such activities by the Group

The current composition of the Group is a result of consolidation, restructuring and other transactions involving assets of considerable value, implemented over the recent years by and between the Group’s companies. Those activities had an effect on the tax settlements not only of the companies directly involved in such consolidation, restructuring and other transactions involving assets of considerable value, but also of their respective members or shareholders.

Despite monitoring the risk in individual business areas, with respect to completed and planned restructuring activities, no assurance can be given that the tax authorities will not have a different assessment of tax effects of individual restructuring events and transactions, both completed and planned, in particular with respect to the possibility, manner, and timing of the recognition of income and tax-deductible expenses by entities participating in such events and transactions, or that financial terms of such activities will not be questioned, which may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

The tax regime applicable to our operations and the sectors in which we operate create numerous uncertainties

The tax regime applicable to transactions and events typical for our operations and the sectors in which we operate are a source of numerous interpretation uncertainties. Among others, there is uncertainty as to the interpretation of income tax laws with respect to the possibility, manner, and timing of recognition of income and tax-deductible expenses on individual transactions and events and the requirements for their documentation, or the rules of calculation, withholding and remittance of the withholding tax. Also, VAT legislation is characterized by vague and complex regulations, particularly where it concerns goods and services subject to the tax, the tax rate, tax base or time at which the tax liability or right to deduct input tax arises with respect to transactions subject to VAT. Further, Polish tax legislation does not provide unequivocal rules regarding imposition of other taxes, including property tax (in particular with respect to the determination of tax base and taxable property) and customs duties.

Given that Polish tax laws are frequently amended, inconsistent, and lack uniform interpretation, and considering the relatively long limitation periods on tax liabilities, there is a risk that our selected operations may not be harmonized with the changing legal (including tax) regulations and their changing application.

Despite monitoring the risk in individual business areas, there can be no guarantee that disputes with tax authorities regarding assessment of tax effects of individual events and transactions typical for our operations and the sector in which we operate will not occur, and consequently that the tax authorities will not question the correctness of tax settlements on non-statute-barred tax liabilities of Polsat Plus Group entities (including conformity with the taxpayer's obligations), and will not determine the existence of tax arrears of these entities. There is also a risk that tax authorities may question financial terms of individual events and transactions. This may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

The Group’s companies are subject to legal regulations (including tax legislation) in force in different jurisdictions

Given the international structure of the Group, its companies are governed by legal regulations (including tax legislation) in force in different jurisdictions. Therefore, in view of such dissimilar legal frameworks, there is a risk that the Group will interpret local legal regulations (including tax legislation) in a way which is divergent from their construction by the tax authorities of the countries where the Group has conducted, conducts or may conduct business. The diversity of legal regulations by which individual companies are bound may give rise to internal problems within the Group, including problems with respect to the law governing legal relations between the Group's entities. Another aspect of the relationship between the Group companies which may raise doubts is the application and interpretation of double-tax treaties concluded between countries in which the companies conducted, conduct or will conduct business. An additional risk factor are the regulations introduced in 2021 for hybrid structures (ATAD 2 Directive). The lack of clarity on the interpretation of the regulations and the breadth and multidimensionality of the operations carried out by the Polsat Plus Group may result in a different tax interpretation of the arrangements and events reported by the individual Group's companies to the relevant tax jurisdictions.

At the same time, in many cases the legal regulations (including tax legislation) in countries where the Group conducted, conducts and will conduct its business are frequently ambiguous and there is no single or uniform interpretation or practice followed by local tax authorities. Additionally, the tax legislation (including the provisions of applicable double-tax treaties) in the countries where the Group companies conducted, conducts and will conduct business, may be subject to change. The practice adopted by the local tax authorities in respect of particular tax regulations may change as well, even retroactively.

Therefore, no assurance can be given that there will be no disputes with tax authorities in countries where the Group conducted, conducts and will conduct its business, and consequently that the tax authorities will not question the correctness of the Group companies' tax settlements on non-statute-barred tax liabilities, and will not determine the existence of tax arrears of such Group companies, which may have an adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Pending or future tax inspections, tax and customs inspections, tax proceedings and other reviews of the Group companies to which Group companies are parties conducted by Polish tax authorities or local tax authorities abroad may result in additional tax liabilities in the countries where the Group conducted, conducts and will conduct its business (in particular in Poland)

The Group companies are and may again be in the future subject to tax inspections, tax audits, tax proceedings or verifications conducted by Polish tax authorities. At the same time, there are or may be activities related to the verification of the correct implementation of the tax obligations of the Group's companies by local tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the Group conducted, conducts or will conduct its business. Such activities, to which Group companies are or will be parties conducted by Polish tax authorities or local tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the Group conducted, conducts or will conduct its business (in particular in Poland) may result in the tax authorities challenging the correctness of the Group companies' settlements of outstanding tax liabilities (including, in the jurisdictions where this is applicable, the proper performance of the Group's obligations as a tax remitter) and in assessing tax arrears for these companies.

In particular, as at the date of this Report, the Group companies are party to the following tax proceedings before Polish tax authorities, namely: (i) proceedings regarding compliance with corporate income tax regulations; and (ii) proceedings regarding the accuracy of value added tax (VAT) settlements for selected tax years.

Due to the foregoing, it should be assumed all future tax inspections and other reviews conducted against Group companies or tax proceedings to which Group companies are parties conducted by Polish tax authorities or local tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the Group conducted, conducts or will conduct its business, may result in additional tax liabilities in the jurisdictions where the Group conducted, conducts or will conduct its business (in particular in Poland). The costs related to such tax inspections, reviews or tax proceedings as well as any additional payments on account of taxes, may have a significant, adverse effect on revenues, performance, business, condition or development prospects of the Group, and thereby have a significant, adverse effect on our business performance, financial condition and prospects.

We are exposed to changes of Polish law which may adversely affect labour costs

The regulations relevant to the determination of the level of remunerations and labour costs have been recently undergoing profound changes which will affect the level of our costs of employment as well as our ability to employ employees in the future. In particular, on September 11, 2025 the Council of Ministers adopted a regulation on the minimum salary in 2026, setting it at PLN 4,806 as of January 1, 2026.

Additionally, starting from 2019 selected Polish enterprises (including Polsat Plus Group) have been obliged to launch Employee Capital Plans, a form of pension schemes which envisage additional financial contributions from the employer. In addition, starting from January 2022, the Polish tax system has undergone comprehensive changes including, among other things, an increase in the health contribution without the possibility of deducting it from the tax base, which can effectively result in the amount of actual net remuneration received by part of our employees.

All changes affecting the remunerations and costs of labour will have an effect on our ability to employ new employees, the level of remuneration costs incurred as well as the level of external services provided by external providers procured outside the Group, which may have a material, adverse effect on our business performance, financial condition and prospects.

There can be no assurance that in the competition and consumer protection authorities will not deem, despite our different assessment, the practices we use to be anti-competitive or in breach of the Polish consumer protection laws

Our operations are reviewed by institutions of competition and consumer protection: the President of the Polish Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK) and, with respect to any anti-competitive practices which may affect trade among Member States - the European Commission, to ensure that we comply with Polish and European laws prohibiting practices that limit competition or Polish regulations prohibiting infringements of collective interests of consumers, such as for example providing inaccurate information to customers, dishonest market practices or use of abusive contract clauses. As a general rule, our operations are subject to the assessment of the President of the Polish Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK). If the regulator finds any of our practices or contract clauses to be in conflict with Polish or European competition and consumer protection laws, we may be subject to fines and our reputation could be harmed. In addition, if such practices or clauses are considered abusive, the President of UOKiK prohibits their application, may impose a fine and define the measures to remedy the subsisting effects of breaching the prohibition and compel us to take actions in order to amend the contracts already concluded with consumers.

In addition to the prohibition of particular practices, the President of UOKiK could impose on us a cash fine of up to 10% of our turnover generated in the financial year immediately preceding the year in which the fine is imposed. Agreements or other legal actions which implement anti-competitive practices are invalid by operation of law in full or in part. Similar regulations, including the European Commission's right to impose a fine up to 10% of the annual revenue, apply to infringements of the European competition protection regulations. The President of UOKiK may also compel us to pay public compensation to consumers, who were affected by the practices in question or apply other measures. Fines of up to PLN 2 million may also be imposed on our managing persons, if through their actions or omissions, they permitted a breach of the prohibition from entering into agreements limiting competition. Moreover, if we, even unintentionally, fail to provide the President of UOKiK with the required information or provide misleading information, a fine of up to 3% of the revenue generated in the financial year preceding the year in which the penalty is imposed may be imposed on us.

Any decisions by the President of UOKiK or by appeals bodies confirming our infringement could also result in claims for damages by consumers, contractors and competitors. The potential amount of such claims is difficult to assess but may be significant. If any of our practices or contract terms are deemed to be in conflict with Polish consumer protection laws, the Company may be subject to fines and its reputation could be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our business performance, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, expansion of consumer protection legislation or case law in this field, could increase the scope or scale of our potential liability or the scope of consumer rights. Such events may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

We may violate the acts of law and regulations governing our satellite TV distribution business as well as telecommunications, TV broadcasting, advertising and sponsoring activities, which are subject to periodic amendments

We are required to comply with Polish and EU laws and regulations that affect the manner in which we conduct our business. Our operations are also affected by market regulators, especially the President of the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE) and the National Broadcasting Council (KRRiT), the bodies responsible for overseeing compliance with the Polish Act on Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Electronic Communications Law, and the terms of our frequency reservations and broadcasting licences. Decisions by the President of UKE, the Chairperson of KRRiT, or other regulators may place certain restrictions on the way in which our business can be run.

The President of UKE supervises our telecommunications operations, as well as transmission of radio signal. As part of our telecommunications services, we mainly provide mobile voice services, broadband Internet access as well as certain wholesale services to other operators. Telecommunications enterprises operating in Poland are subject to a number of legal and administrative requirements having a direct impact on their business, both in relations with individual and business customers (for instance, by specifying the scope of customers' rights or the content of standard terms and conditions for the provision of electronic communications services, setting rules for settlements in international roaming services, caps for pricing of international services or restricting the maximum time for which contracts can be concluded with customers) and wholesale customers (for instance, by imposing MTR and FTR caps or defining caps for rates used in roaming traffic settlements). In the event of our non-compliance with any provisions of the Electronic Communications Law, companies from the Group may face a fine from the President of UKE of up to 3% of revenue generated in the year preceding the year in which such fine is imposed. The media segment is in turn overseen by the President of UKE for compliance with the terms of licences and frequency allocations assigned by the President of UKE for the purposes of TV broadcasting services. Furthermore, legislative work is underway at both the national and European Union levels in the areas of electronic communications and cybersecurity, the final outcome of which remains uncertain at this stage. This applies in particular to work on implementing regulations under the Electronic Communications Law, the implementation of Directive (EU) 2023/2225 on consumer credit agreements, and proposed EU regulations concerning digital networks and cybersecurity. It cannot be ruled out that the adoption of new regulations will require adjustments to our operational, sales or technical processes, as well as additional expenditure related to their implementation.

The KRRiT regulations primarily affect our operations in the media segment. As a TV broadcaster operating in Poland, we have to observe a number of legal and administrative requirements related to such matters as broadcasting time, programming content, and advertisements. Furthermore, KRRiT undertakes regular checks to ensure that our operations conform to the terms of our broadcasting licences, provisions of the Polish Act on Television and Radio Broadcasting, and its own internal guidelines. In the event of our non-compliance with any applicable regulations, we may face a fine from KRRiT of up to 50% of the annual fee for the right to use the frequency designated for terrestrial broadcasting and, if we do not pay the fee for the right to use such frequency, a fine of up to 10% of the revenues generated in the previous fiscal year, taking into account the scope and degree of harmfulness of the violation, our past activities and our financial capabilities.

The regulatory regime for the broadcasting industry is subject to frequent changes, and so there can be no assurance that such future changes will not have an adverse effect on our channel mix, ability to attract advertisers or the way in which our business is run.

In future, our pay TV business may be subject to zoning, environmental or other regulations that will place restrictions on where satellite antennas may be deployed. We may also have to deal with pressures from local communities regarding deployment of our satellite antennas. Any such legal restrictions or conflicts with local communities related to the deployment of our satellite antennas may render our pay TV services less attractive, leading to a fall in customer numbers.

Non-compliance with valid law or with the decisions issued by regulatory bodies may have material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Operations of companies belonging to Polsat Plus Group are subject to a number of legal regulations and requirements of awarded frequency allocations which could be amended in the future

As a mobile and fixed telecommunications network operator, we are subject to a number of laws and regulations, in particular those regulating maximum rates charged for specific telecommunications services, those related to ensuring effective competition, non-discrimination, transparency in telecommunications services prices, reporting, data protection and national security. Any potential breach of the applicable laws or terms of frequency allocations may in certain cases result in penalties imposed on us, loss of reputation, inability to obtain new frequency allocations or even loss of current frequency allocations. Furthermore, future changes in our Group's regulatory environment may be disadvantageous to our business, for instance by increasing its costs.

An important and active role in ensuring the observance of telecommunications laws and regulations by entities operating in the telecommunications market in Poland is played by the regulators of the Polish telecommunications market, including in particular the President of the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE). The President of UKE has a number of regulatory and supervisory powers, including those with respect to provision of electronic communications services and managing radio frequency and orbital slot resources. If the President of UKE determines that a relevant market is not sufficiently competitive, the President may designate one or more telecommunications providers as a provider with significant market power (SMP) in such market and impose on such provider(s) certain regulatory obligations, such as an obligation to accept requests from other telecommunications providers for the provision of telecommunications access and the obligation to prepare and submit a draft framework offer for telecommunications access to serve as a basis for cooperation between a provider with SMP and its competitors. Polkomtel has been designated as holding SMP in certain relevant markets at the wholesale level. As a result, Polkomtel is required to meet strict regulatory obligations on the wholesale markets of call termination to a public mobile telecommunications network and of call termination to a public fixed line network. As part of its continued provision of telecommunications services in Poland, Polkomtel is also regularly reviewed by the President of UKE to ensure that it has complied with the terms of the licences and frequency allocations granted by the President of UKE. If the President of UKE was to declare that Polkomtel breached a provision of the Electronic Communications Law, the company could be forced to pay a fine of up to 3% of the revenue it generated in the year prior to the imposition of the fine and it could be prohibited from providing further telecommunications services in Poland.

The President of UKE may also designate one or more network operators to guarantee the provision of universal services (including voice and broadband access, and customer network access) which may then apply to the President of UKE to be compensated by the other telecommunications operators, on the justified net costs basis.

Group's operations are also supervised by the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection, the Personal Data Protection Office, and other agencies.

Violation of the laws or terms of frequency allocations applicable to our business may expose us to costs, penalties, sanctions or claims as a result of potential violation of such requirements or laws that, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition and prospects.

Operations of companies belonging to Polsat Plus Group are subject to a number of legal regulations related to energy generation from renewable sources

In Poland, the electricity generation segment is heavily influenced by the current legislation governing the industry. The regulations cover, among others, requirements for the implementation of investments, access to the electricity grid, but they can also have a significant impact on the level of market prices.

The basic legal acts applicable to entities generating and trading electricity in Poland are the Energy Act, the Renewable Energy Sources Act, the Environmental Protection Act, which defines the principles of sustainable use of the environment, and the Wind Energy Investment Act. According to the Energy Act, the generation and trading of electricity, subject to the exceptions specified in the Act, require a licence issued by the President of the Polish Energy Regulatory Office (URE). Licences are issued for a fixed term, not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years. In certain situations, the President of the URE may revoke a licence, in particular if an energy company grossly violates the conditions set out in the licence or other conditions for carrying out licenced activities. In addition, the President of the URE may revoke a licence or change its scope, inter alia, in case of a threat to the defence or security of the state or the safety of citizens, in case of a division of an energy company or its merger with other entities, as well as in case of failure to fulfil certain obligations under the Energy Act. A revocation or change in the scope of the licence under which the Group's companies operate could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business and financial results.

In connection with the implementation of the acquisition of shares in PAK-PCE, the general provisions of the investment and construction process and the specific provisions of the Wind Power Investment Act will apply to the activities of the Group's entities, particularly to the investment process involving the creation of new photovoltaic and wind power installations. Accordingly, as part of this process, selected Group companies will be required to obtain, among others, decisions on environmental conditions, decisions on development conditions, water permits, construction permits and occupancy permits. In certain situations, the construction of a new photovoltaic and wind power plant may require either the adoption of local zoning plans or an amendment to the local zoning plan to accommodate the planning requirements for this type of investment. In certain situations, a particular Group company may not obtain the required administrative decisions (due to possible protests by the local community or regulatory restrictions) or the administrative process in this matter may be prolonged, which could have a negative impact on the further development of the Group's business and its financial performance. The implementation of investments in renewable energy sources is also associated with the need to enter into a number of agreements to secure legal title to the land on which such an installation is to be made, which means that the financial expectations of many landowners must be met and potential non-market expectations taken into account.

The realization of the above situations may adversely affect the Group's operations, which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial results. It should be noted, however, that all wind and photovoltaic farms currently operated by the Group have already been commissioned, marking the completion of the principal investment phase and the associated administrative and regulatory approval processes.

Risks related to environmental regulations

Producers of electricity from renewable energy sources are required to comply with relevant environmental laws (including those of the European Union), both in Poland and abroad. These laws regulate, among others, emissions of pollutants, wastewater, protection of soil and groundwater, and the health and safety of humans and wildlife. Failure to comply with laws, regulations and other environmental requirements could subject Group companies to significant fines or even shutdown. Some equipment used in photovoltaic and wind farms, such as transformers, contain substances that can cause environmental contamination in the event of a malfunction or accident.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations involves certain costs, and potential violations of such laws and regulations and the resulting potential imposition of penalties by the relevant governmental authorities may adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company and the Group companies.

Risks related to administrative proceedings in the scope of real estate development and construction law

Our investment activities in the real estate segment involve the need to obtain numerous decisions and administrative permits. Only after this stage is completed we move on to the design phase and then the construction of the designed facilities.

Obtaining the relevant administrative acts is often associated with lengthy administrative proceedings, which creates the risk that we will not be able to complete the particular phases of the investment within the assumed deadlines. In particular, there is often a delay in issuing a construction permit resulting from, among others, a delay in issuing an environmental decision or refusal to issue such a decision by the relevant authorities, which causes additional administrative and court proceedings to be initiated. This has a negative impact on the economics of such an investment. Accumulation of this could have an adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial position or prospects. This risk is mitigated by maintaining ongoing dialogue with public administration authorities responsible for issuing the decisions required for the implementation of the investment, as well as by continuously monitoring changes in the regulatory environment, including work on general plans and local spatial development plans, which may streamline the investment process.

No assurance can be given that we will not breach any personal data protection laws or regulations, or that we will not fail to meet requirements imposed by the President of the Personal Data Protection Office and we may incur pecuniary penalties for non-compliance with or violation of GDPR

Entities within the Group collect, store and use personal data, in particular customer data, which is protected under personal data protection regulations. Accordingly, since May 25, 2018, these entities, acting either as data controllers or as processors on behalf of data controllers, have been required to comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27, 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (the “GDPR”).

The GDPR introduced stringent requirements for both data controllers and entities processing personal data on behalf of controllers. It also empowers supervisory authorities to impose administrative fines of up to EUR 20 million or 4% of total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whereby the supervisory authority may take into account the annual worldwide turnover of the capital group to which a given entity belongs. In addition, the supervisory authority may impose a temporary or permanent ban on the processing of personal data.

Any breach or circumvention of the measures implemented to protect personal data may result, for example, in the disclosure of personal data as a consequence of human error, intentional unlawful actions by third parties or failures of IT systems, or may otherwise lead to the improper use of such data. We also rely on external service providers and cooperate with external partners, agents, suppliers and other third parties that process personal data on our behalf. Accordingly, despite the implementation and continuous enhancement of measures aimed, in particular, at verifying processors' ability to meet GDPR requirements and entering into data processing agreements, we are unable to eliminate entirely the risk of, for example, system failures affecting the storage or transmission of data by such entities.

Any breach of personal data protection laws or requirements imposed by the President of the Personal Data Protection Office (UODO), whether by us or by entities processing personal data on our behalf, may result in financial penalties, reputational damage, and the loss of customers or their trust, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial position and growth prospects.

We are exposed to significantly greater cyberattack risks than in the past

Since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, Poland has become one of the main targets of increasingly sophisticated cyberattacks, often carried out by organised groups. Cyber threats pose a risk of disruption to business continuity, including potentially significant parts of our operations.

Such attacks may compromise the security of customer data, exposing customers to harm and potentially resulting in obligations to provide compensation or support in mitigating the consequences of an incident. Security incidents or personal-data breaches may also lead to administrative fines imposed by the President of the Office of Electronic Communications or the President of the Office for Personal Data Protection. In addition, the rapid restoration of full operational capacity following an attack may involve significant, unplanned costs.

Escalation of activities by organised hacker groups may lead to further tightening of regulatory requirements concerning cybersecurity and cyber-resilience. Further regulatory initiatives are underway in Europe in this area, which may in the future require us to incur additional costs related to strengthening our cybersecurity systems and processes.

At the same time, the Group is in the process of migrating its telecommunications network to newer technological standards. In an environment of increased exposure to increasingly advanced and effective cyberattacks, this process requires ensuring an appropriate level of security of the telecommunications network, which may result in higher capital expenditure.

In recent years, there has been an increase in cyberattacks targeting energy infrastructure, in particular renewable energy sources and transmission networks. Energy installations are now largely centrally controlled, and their proper operation depends on ICT systems and remote control of executive components, such as industrial controllers connected within automation networks. As the availability of technology increases, so does the number of potential attack vectors for such installations, while industrial solutions have historically been less frequently secured in line with best practices applied in the IT area. Effective protection of energy systems is a complex and costly process, which may generate risks both for our generation assets and for us as an energy consumer. As a result, this may lead to the need to incur additional expenditure to protect energy infrastructure or to an increase in the cost of energy required to provide our services. At the same time, in Poland there are no systemic solutions ensuring priority energy supplies for critical infrastructure, including with respect to the order of power restoration or securing access to fuel for emergency generators.

At the same time, regulatory requirements and business needs related to supply chain oversight are increasing. A growing number of incidents worldwide demonstrate that, as gaining direct access to the infrastructure of large organisations becomes more difficult, threat actors are increasingly seeking to exploit vulnerabilities within the supply chain, including those of suppliers. In the context of the national implementation of the NIS2 Directive, as well as for broader business reasons, supplier management and oversight are expected to generate significant operating costs and extend procurement processes. They may also necessitate changes to certain suppliers or reduce the number of vendors able to participate in tender procedures.

Cybersecurity risk mitigation within the Group is implemented on the basis of standardised information security management frameworks compliant with ISO/IEC 27001. This includes, among others, systematic risk identification and assessment, implementation of appropriate technical and organisational measures, security incident management, continuous improvement of controls, and regular audits and certification of selected areas of activity. The application of international information security standards supports the Group's operational resilience, reduces the likelihood and potential impact of cyber incidents, and constitutes an important element of ensuring business continuity and the protection of stakeholders' data.

Piotr Żak
President of the Management Board

Maciej Stec
Vice President of the Management Board

Andrzej Abramczuk
Member of the Management Board

Bartłomiej Drywa
Member of the Management Board

Jacek Felczykowski
Member of the Management Board

Anna Miller-Pytlak
Member of the Management Board

Agnieszka Odorowicz
Member of the Management Board

Warsaw, August 19, 2026

Glossary of technical terms

Term	Definition
2G	Second-generation cellular telecommunications networks commercially launched on the GSM standard in Europe.
3G	Third-generation cellular telecommunications networks that allow simultaneous use of voice and data services.
4G	Fourth-generation cellular telecommunications networks.
5G	Fifth-generation cellular telecommunications networks.
ARPU per B2C/B2B customer	Average monthly revenue per B2C/B2B Customer generated in a given settlement period.
ARPU per prepaid RGU	Average monthly revenue per prepaid RGU generated in a given settlement period.
Catch-up TV	Services providing access to view selected programming content for a certain period after it was broadcast. Cyfrowy Polsat has been providing such services since 2011.
Churn	Termination of the contract with B2C Customer by means of the termination notice, collections or other activities resulting in the situation that after termination of the contract the Customer does not have any active service provided in the contract model. Churn rate presents the relation of the number of customers for whom the last service has been deactivated (by means of the termination notice as well as deactivation as a result of collection activities or other reasons) within the last 12 months to the annual average number of customers in this 12-month period.
Operational definition (90 day for prepaid RGUs)	The number of reported RGUs for prepaid mobile telephony and Internet services refers to the number of SIM cards that, within the last 90 days, have made or received a call, sent or received an SMS/MMS, or used data transmission services.
DTH	Direct-to-Home (DTH) - paid digital satellite television services provided in Poland since 2001.
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television.
DVB-T	Digital Video Broadcasting–Terrestrial - a technology for terrestrial digital television broadcasting.
DVB-T2	Digital Video Broadcasting–Terrestrial Second Generation - second-generation terrestrial digital television broadcasting technology.
FTR	Fixed Termination Rate - the wholesale fee rate for terminating a telephone call in another operator's fixed-line network.

Term	Definition
GRP	Gross Rating Point - a rating point defined as the number of people watching a given advertising spot broadcast at a specific time, expressed as a percentage of the target group. In Poland, one GRP equals 0.2 million residents within the primary advertising target group aged 16–49.
HSPA/HSPA+	High Speed Packet Access / High Speed Packet Access Plus - a radio-based data transmission technology in wireless networks that increases the capacity of UMTS networks. It also includes HSPA+ Dual Carrier technology. It enables data transmission speeds of up to 42 Mb/s for downlink and up to 5.7 Mb/s for uplink.
IPTV	Internet Protocol Television - a technology enabling the transmission of television signals over broadband networks based on the Internet Protocol.
Customer	A natural person, legal person, or organizational unit without legal personality that holds at least one active service provided under a contractual model. A customer is identified based on a unique PESEL, NIP, or REGON number.
Location	(also referred to as: site / mast / tower or rooftop structure) - a single steel structure located within a defined geographic region, enabling the installation of one or more base stations in order to provide radio signal coverage to mobile end-user terminals within that region.
LTE	*Long Term Evolution - a standard for high-speed, wireless data transmission also referred to as 4G. Based on a carrier bandwidth limited to a maximum of 20MHz it supports data transmission speed of up to 150 Mbps (downlink, using MIMO 2x2 antennas).*
LTE Advanced	Subsequent standard for high-speed, wireless data transmission of the fourth generation (4G). Through carrier aggregation from different bandwidths (a total of up to 100 MHz) it allows to significantly increase maximum data transmission speed up to 3 Gbps (downlink, using MIMO 8x8 antennas).
MTR	A wholesale charge for call termination in another operator's mobile telecommunications network (Mobile Termination Rate).
MUX, Multiplex	A package of TV and radio channels and additional services, simultaneously transmitted digitally to the user over a single frequency channel.
ODU-IDU	Outdoor Unit Indoor Unit, a proprietary solution of Polsat Plus Group based on a set comprising an external LTE modem (ODU) and an indoor WiFi router (IDU), which increases effective coverage and improve the quality of the LTE signal.
OTT Over-The-Top -	a method of delivering content or television over the Internet without the direct involvement of an Internet access provider (known as an open network).
PPV	Services providing paid access to selected TV content (pay-per-view).
Real users	An estimated number of persons who visit a website or open an Internet application at least once in a given month.

Term	Definition
RGU Revenue Generating Unit -	single, active and generating retail revenue service of pay TV in all types of access technology, mobile and fixed-line Internet Access or mobile telephony provided in contract or prepaid model.
Base station	(also referred to as: relay station / BTS / Base Transceiver Station / transmitter / NodeB / eNodeB) - a device equipped with transmitting and receiving antennas that connects a mobile terminal (e.g. a mobile phone, mobile router) to the transmission part of the telecommunications network. A base station uses a single technology on a dedicated carrier (a frequency block within a designated frequency band). A base station should not be confused with a location (site).
Integrated services	A package of two or more services selected from the paid television, mobile telephony, and Internet access services provided by the Group, delivered under a single contract and a single subscription fee.