INTERIM CONSOLIDATED REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF 9 MONTH ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group

BNP PARIBAS

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected consolidated financial data		PLN'000	PLN'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Statement of profit or loss	**Note**	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net interest income	8	**4,470,702**	4,424,260	**1,044,557**	1,044,320
Net fee and commission income	9	**986,938**	944,145	**230,593**	222,860
Profit before tax		**2,656,699**	2,826,587	**620,724**	667,199
Profit after tax		**1,664,264**	2,170,795	**388,847**	512,403
Total comprehensive income		**1,603,539**	2,406,691	**374,659**	568,085
Statement of cash flows		**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Total net cash flows		**(6,071,300)**	(6,245,774)	**(1,418,528)**	(1,474,277)
Ratios		**30.09.2026**	30.09.2025	**30.09.2026**	30.09.2025
Number of shares (items)	48	**147,949,302**	147,880,491	**147,949,302**	147,880,491
Earnings per share	18	**11.25**	14.62	**2.63**	3.45
Statement of financial position		**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025
Total assets		**183,256,625**	180,725,264	**41,962,041**	42,758,006
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	23	**97,053,655**	90,887,678	**22,223,314**	21,503,224
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	24	**389,804**	286,183	**89,257**	67,708
Total liabilities		**165,589,256**	163,126,956	**37,916,573**	38,594,401
Amounts due to customers	33	**141,485,710**	141,338,836	**32,397,351**	33,439,524
Share capital	48	**147,949**	147,880	**33,877**	34,987
Total equity		**17,667,369**	17,598,308	**4,045,468**	4,163,605
Capital adequacy		**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025
Total own funds		**18,835,643**	17,485,758	**4,312,979**	4,136,976
Total risk exposure		**104,072,892**	103,722,212	**23,830,576**	24,539,762
Total capital ratio		**18.10%**	16.86%	**18.10%**	16.86%
Tier 1 capital ratio		**14.67%**	13.60%	**14.67%**	13.60%

Selected separate financial data	PLN'000	PLN'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Statement of profit or loss	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net interest income	**4,392,709**	4,339,483	**1,026,334**	1,024,309
Net fee and commission income	**917,150**	885,181	**214,287**	208,942
Profit before tax	**2,666,367**	2,779,167	**622,983**	656,005
Profit after tax	**1,679,811**	2,135,565	**392,479**	504,087
Total comprehensive income	**1,619,086**	2,371,461	**378,291**	559,769
Statement of cash flows	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	**3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026**	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Total net cash flows	**(6,069,812)**	(6,246,555)	**(1,418,180)**	(1,474,461)
Ratios	**30.09.2026**	30.09.2025	**30.09.2026**	30.09.2025
Number of shares (items)	**147,949,302**	147,880,491	**147,949,302**	147,880,491
Earnings per share	**11.36**	14.39	**2.65**	3.40
Statement of financial position	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025
Total assets	**178,945,284**	176,310,134	**40,974,831**	41,713,425
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**93,057,131**	86,786,401	**21,308,191**	20,532,898
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**389,804**	286,183	**89,257**	67,708
Total liabilities	**161,390,046**	158,839,504	**36,955,039**	37,580,028
Amounts due to customers	**141,483,355**	141,355,067	**32,396,811**	33,443,364
Share capital	**147,949**	147,880	**33,877**	34,987
Total equity	**17,555,238**	17,470,630	**4,019,793**	4,133,397
Capital adequacy	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025	**30.09.2026**	31.12.2025
Total own funds	**18,714,912**	17,407,001	**4,285,334**	4,118,343
Total risk exposure	**102,888,716**	102,421,309	**23,559,424**	24,231,980
Total capital ratio	**18.19%**	17.00%	**18.19%**	17.00%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.72%**	13.70%	**14.72%**	13.70%

For purposes of data conversion into EUR, the following exchange rates are used by the Group:

For items of the statement of financial position, rates of the National Bank of Poland are applied:

- as at 30.09.2026 - 1 EUR = 4.3672 PLN

- as at 31.12.2025 - 1 EUR = 4.2267 PLN

For items of the statement of profit or loss and the statement of cash flows, the EUR exchange rate is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the rates published by the National Bank of Poland as at the last day of each month in the period:

- for the period from 1.01.2026 to 30.09.2026 - 1 EUR = 4.2800 PLN

- for the period from 1.01.2025 to 30.09.2025 - 1 EUR = 4.2365 PLN

Calculation of earnings (loss) per share is described in Note 18.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Interest income	8	2,403,322	6,946,229	2,450,195	7,456,138
Interest income calculated with the use of effective interest rate method		2,118,392	6,226,371	2,258,734	6,860,090
interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost		1,881,602	5,522,597	2,025,979	6,181,878
interest income on financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		236,790	703,774	232,755	678,212
Income similar to interest on instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		284,930	719,858	191,461	596,048
Interest expenses	8	(843,041)	(2,475,527)	(993,602)	(3,031,878)
Net interest income		**1,560,281**	**4,470,702**	**1,456,593**	**4,424,260**
Fee and commission income	9	387,292	1,182,007	356,638	1,137,808
Fee and commission expenses	9	(68,042)	(195,069)	(68,104)	(193,663)
Net fee and commission income		**319,250**	**986,938**	**288,534**	**944,145**
Dividend income		5,913	10,088	5,225	9,614
Net trading income (including exchange result)	10	209,555	625,511	225,761	828,762
Result on investment activities	11	8,721	12,762	(43)	(3,013)
Result on hedge accounting		5,171	13,320	947	(1,882)
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(5,591)	(9,140)	(12,786)	(13,772)
Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	12	(54,255)	(197,264)	(96,774)	(105,778)
Result on legal risk related to foreign currency loans	51	(52,552)	(202,206)	(65,291)	(379,554)
General administrative expenses	13	(704,856)	(2,335,870)	(668,834)	(2,175,760)
Depreciation and amortisation	14	(130,774)	(388,019)	(131,140)	(386,894)
Other operating income	15	67,616	254,487	47,216	247,416
Other operating expenses	16	(85,133)	(289,589)	(56,782)	(268,693)
Operating profit		**1,143,346**	**2,951,720**	**992,626**	**3,118,851**
Tax on financial institutions		(98,137)	(295,021)	(95,493)	(292,264)
Profit before tax		**1,045,209**	**2,656,699**	**897,133**	**2,826,587**
Income tax expense	17	(356,111)	(992,435)	(201,632)	(655,792)
Net profit		**689,098**	**1,664,264**	**695,501**	**2,170,795**
attributable to equity holders of the parent entity		689,098	1,664,264	695,501	2,170,795
Earnings (loss) per share (in PLN per one share)					
Basic	18	4.66	11.25	4.69	14.62
Diluted	18	4.66	11.24	4.69	14.61

In the three quarters of 2026, the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group generated a net profit of PLN 1,664,264 thousand, down by PLN 506,531 thousand (i.e. 23.3%) year on year. The year-on-year comparability of the net profit generated in the three quarters of 2026 was affected by the increase of the income tax rate for banks from 19% to 30% resulting from the Act amending the Corporate Income Tax Act and the Act on Tax on Certain Financial Institutions, adopted in Q4 2025. The change led to an increase of the Group's income tax by PLN 336,643 thousand year on year (i.e. 51.3%).

The Group's net banking income in the three quarters of 2026 amounted to PLN 6,075,079 thousand, down by PLN 91,758 thousand (i.e. 1.5%) year on year.

The key drivers of net banking income in the three quarters of 2026 and its comparability to net banking income of the three quarters of 2025 included the macroeconomic conditions and the central banks' policy on interest rates, as well as volatility on the financial markets. The most significant impact on the Group's financial performance was exerted by:

- NBP interest rates. The NBP interest rates were unchanged up to early May 2025 (5.75% reference rate). In May 2025, the Monetary Policy Council ("RPP") initiated a rate cut cycle, which brought the reference rate down to 4.75% as at 30 September 2025, 4.00% as at 31 December 2025, and 3.75% as at 30 March 2026. The rate cuts affected the profitability of floating rate PLN loans in the three quarters of 2026 year on year. Meanwhile, the Group optimised its customer deposit costs, which partly offset the drop in interest income on loans;
- uncertainty about the impact of the conflict in the Middle East on future inflation and interest rates, affecting the valuation of financial instruments in the three quarters of 2026;
- continuously strong liquidity position of customers increasing the volume of the Group's deposits and enabling further business expansion;
- favourable conditions on the Warsaw Stock Exchange in the three quarters of 2026, combined with falling deposit interest rates, which spiked customers' interest in investment products and asset management and brokerage services.

Net interest income, which is the key item of net banking profit, stood at PLN 4,470,702 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 46,442 thousand (i.e. 1.0%) year on year. The observed drop in the profitability of loans was partly offset by optimised costs of deposits, improved net interest income on hedging derivatives, and growing gains from invested overliquidity (including gains on securities).

In the three quarters of 2025, the Group closed several large transactions in derivatives with Corporate and Institutional Banking Customers. In the absence of similar transactions in 2026, combined with a lower valuation of shares and a drop in gains on treasury transactions in financial instruments, net trading income dropped to PLN 625,511 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 203,251 thousand (i.e. 24.5%) year on year.

Elements of the regulatory environment that significantly impacted the Group's results in the three quarters of 2026 compared to the three quarters of 2025 included an increase in the annual contribution to the bank resolution fund set by the Bank Guarantee Fund (BFG). The structure of BFG contributions changed in 2026: the quarterly contribution to the deposit guarantee fund was waived while the one-off contribution to the resolution fund booked in Q1 was increased substantially. As a result, the BFG costs in the three quarters of 2026 increased by PLN 52,488 thousand i.e. 28.1% year on year. Consequently, the Group's annual BFG costs in 2026 will increase by PLN 42,572 thousand i.e. 21.7% year on year.

Total administrative expenses and depreciation and amortisation in the three quarters of 2026 increased by PLN 161,235 thousand i.e. 6.3% year on year. Excluding the BFG costs in both pariods analyzed, the increase in total adinistrative expenses and depreciation was 4.6%.

Legal risk of litigation concerning foreign currency mortgage loans continued to affect the comparability of the Group's net profit in the periods under review. The charges amounted to PLN 202,206 thousand tin the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 177,348 thousand (i.e. 46.7%) year on year.

The pre-tax profit in the three quarters of 2026 was affected by a PLN 91,486 thousand year-on-year increase in negative net allowances for expected credit losses of financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities. That increase was not caused by any recent changes in the quality of the loan portfolio. The share of non-performing loans in the portfolio decreased year on year and remains very low compared to Poland's banking industry. The increase in the negative net allowances was mainly driven by changes to the models used to estimate expected credit losses and by updates of parameters, as well as by a stronger negative impact of updates to expectations of future macroeconomic conditions in the three quarters of 2026.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net profit for the period		**689,098**	**1,664,264**	**695,501**	**2,170,795**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss upon fulfilment of certain conditions		**(79,878)**	**(62,149)**	**87,932**	**234,547**
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gross	27	(54,429)	(23,471)	100,815	235,886
Deferred income tax on the valuation of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income		13,064	5,619	(19,154)	(44,818)
Valuation of cash flow hedging derivatives gross	22	(50,510)	(58,047)	7,741	53,678
Deferred income tax on valuation of cash flow hedging derivatives		11,997	13,750	(1,470)	(10,199)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**548**	**1,424**	**1,824**	**1,349**
Actuarial valuation of gross employee benefits	7e	725	1,867	2,253	1,666
Deferred income tax on actuarial valuation of employee benefits		(177)	(443)	(429)	(317)
Other comprehensive income (net)		**(79,330)**	**(60,725)**	**89,756**	**235,896**
Total comprehensive income		**609,768**	**1,603,539**	**785,257**	**2,406,691**
attributable to equity holders of the parent entity		609,768	1,603,539	785,257	2,406,691

Total comprehensive income of the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group in the three quarters of 2026 decreased by PLN 803,152 thousand (i.e. 33.4%) year and year, driven mainly by:

- PLN 506,531 thousand (i.e. 23.3%) decrease in net profit,
- change in valuation of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income (-PLN 259,357 thousand),
- change in valuation of gross cash flow hedging derivatives (-PLN 111,725 thousand).

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS	Note	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash and balances at Central Bank	19	7,800,123	10,224,866
Amounts due from banks	20	8,403,584	11,616,566
Derivative financial instruments	21	2,043,725	2,359,460
Adjustment of the fair value of hedged and hedging positions	22	704,411	345,550
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	23	97,053,655	90,887,678
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	24	389,804	286,183
Securities measured at amortised cost	25	38,515,849	36,180,626
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	26	403,067	240,949
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	24,394,664	24,719,802
Intangible assets	28	910,086	964,459
Property, plant and equipment	29	858,926	947,992
Deferred tax assets		841,070	898,673
Current income tax receivables		6,007	920
Other assets	31	931,654	1,051,540
Total assets		**183,256,625**	**180,725,264**
LIABILITIES	Note	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Amounts due to banks	32	10,857,843	10,145,231
Derivative financial instruments	21	2,036,567	2,276,575
Adjustment of the fair value of hedged and hedging positions	22	13,670	320,087
Amounts due to customers	33	141,485,710	141,338,836
Liabilities under issued debt securities (including subordinated issues)	34	4,468,535	4,226,368
Lease liabilities	30	519,422	553,436
Other liabilities	36	3,937,605	2,048,795
Current tax liabilities		237,511	177,971
Provisions	37	2,032,393	2,039,657
Total liabilities		**165,589,256**	**163,126,956**
EQUITY	Note	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Share capital	48	147,949	147,880
Supplementary capital		9,180,883	9,180,883
Other reserve capital		6,153,902	4,672,514
AT1 contingent convertible bonds		650,000	650,000
Revaluation reserve		(244,521)	(183,796)
Retained earnings		1,779,156	3,130,827
retained profit		114,892	73,073
net profit for the period		1,664,264	3,057,754
Total equity		**17,667,369**	**17,598,308**
Total liabilities and equity		**183,256,625**	**180,725,264**

The Group's total assets as at 30 September 2026 stood at PLN 183,256,625 thousand, up by PLN 2,531,361 thousand i.e. 1.4% year to date.

The main changes in the Group's asset mix year to date included an increase in the share of the loan portfolio (total portfolios measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value) by 2.7 p.p., a decrease in the share of amounts due from banks by 1.8 p.p., and that of cash and balances at central bank by 1.4 p.p. The share of the securities portfolio increased by 0.7 p.p.

The Group's main asset category were loans and advances to customers (total portfolios measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value), which represented 53.2% of total assets as at 30 September 2026 vs. 50.4% as at 31 December 2025.

The net volume of loans and advances in both portfolios increased by PLN 6,269,598 thousand (i.e. 6.9%). The institutional customer portfolio increased by 8.1%, mainly due to an increase in the corporate portfolio by 6.3% and an increase in the non-bank financial entities portfolio by 42.8%. The retail customer portfolio increased by PLN 1,639,642 thousand i.e. 4.9% year to date (including an increase of mortgage loans by 2.7%).

The second largest asset category were securities, which represented 34.5% of total assets as at 30 September 2026 (33.8% as at 31 December 2025). The securities portfolio increased by PLN 2,172,203 thousand (i.e. 3.6%) year to date. The biggest increase by PLN 2,335,223 thousand i.e. 6.5% was reported for securities measured at amortised cost (mainly Treasury bonds and securities issued by other financial institutions). Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by PLN 162,118 thousand i.e. 67.3% (Treasury bonds held for trading) while securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income decreased by PLN 325,138 thousand i.e. 1.3% (increase in the portfolio of bonds issued by other financial institutions offset by decrease in the portfolio of NBP monetary bills).

The third biggest asset category were amounts due from banks, whose share in total assets decreased from 6.4% to 4.6% (down by PLN 3,212,982 thousand i.e. 27.7%).

The Group's total liabilities stood at PLN 165,589,256 thousand as at 30 September 2026, up by PLN 2,462,300 thousand i.e. 1.5% year to date. The share of liabilities in the Group's total liabilities and equity amounted to 90.4% in the analysed period compared to 90.3% at the end of 2025.

Amounts due to customers are the biggest liabilities category. Their share dropped to 85.4% (-1.2 p.p.) as at 30 September 2026. The volume of amounts due to customers increased modestly by PLN 146,874 thousand i.e. 0.1% year to date (and stood at PLN 141,485,710 thousand). Amounts due to institutional customers decreased by 0.7% while amounts due to retail customers increased by 1.2%.

Amounts due to banks increased by PLN 712,612 thousand i.e. 7.0% year to date. Their share in total liabilities stood at 6.6% as at 30 September 2026 (vs. 6.2% as at 31 December 2025).

The Group's equity stood at PLN 17,667,369 thousand as at 30 September 2026, an increase by PLN 69,061 thousand i.e. 0.4% year to date. This increase was the result of an increase of PLN 1,481,388 thousand of other reserve capital, partially offset by a deterioration of retained earnings by PLN 1,351,671 thousand. The share of total equity in the Group's total liabilities and equity amounted to 9.6% at the end of September 2026 and compared to 9.7% at the end of 2025.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2026	**147,880**	**9,180,883**	**4,672,514**	**650,000**	**(183,796)**	**3,130,827**	**17,598,308**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(60,725)**	**1,664,264**	**1,603,539**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,664,264	1,664,264
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(60,725)	-	(60,725)
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**1,506,852**	**-**	**-**	**(3,015,935)**	**(1,509,083)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	-	1,506,852	-	-	(1,506,852)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,509,083)	(1,509,083)
Share issue	**69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(30,977)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(30,977)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**5,513**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,513**
As at 30 September 2026	**147,949**	**9,180,883**	**6,153,902**	**650,000**	**(244,521)**	**1,779,156**	**17,667,369**

* the management stock option programme is described in Note 39

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**147,800**	**9,155,136**	**4,042,815**	**650,000**	**(540,845)**	**1,939,150**	**15,394,056**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**357,049**	**3,057,754**	**3,414,803**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	3,057,754	3,057,754
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	357,049	-	357,049
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**25,747**	**663,427**	**-**	**-**	**(1,851,515)**	**(1,162,341)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	25,747	663,427	-	-	(689,174)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,162,341)	(1,162,341)
Share issue	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(41,077)**	**-**	**-**	**(14,568)**	**(55,645)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**7,349**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,349**
Other adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**6**
As at 31 December 2025	**147,880**	**9,180,883**	**4,672,514**	**650,000**	**(183,796)**	**3,130,827**	**17,598,308**

* the management stock option programme is described in Note 39

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**147,800**	**9,155,136**	**4,042,815**	**650,000**	**(540,845)**	**1,939,150**	**15,394,056**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235,896**	**2,170,795**	**2,406,691**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	2,170,795	2,170,795
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	235,896	-	235,896
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**25,747**	**663,427**	**-**	**-**	**(1,851,515)**	**(1,162,341)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	25,747	663,427	-	-	(689,174)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,162,341)	(1,162,341)
Share issue	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(27,850)**	**-**	**-**	**(14,568)**	**(42,418)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**5,217**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,217**
Other adjustments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**6**
As at 30 September 2025	**147,880**	**9,180,883**	**4,683,609**	**650,000**	**(304,949)**	**2,243,868**	**16,601,291**

* the management stock option programme is described in Note 39

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net profit (loss)		**1,664,264**	**2,170,795**
Adjustments for:		**(4,152,479)**	**(1,771,482)**
Income tax expense		992,435	655,792
Depreciation and amortisation	14	388,019	386,894
Dividend income		(10,088)	(9,614)
Interest income	8	(6,946,229)	(7,456,138)
Interest expenses	8	2,475,527	3,031,878
Change in provisions		(5,046)	100,409
Change in amounts due from banks		(434,942)	90,214
Change in assets due to derivative financial instruments		(43,126)	236,906
Change in loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost		(6,131,473)	(3,247,136)
Change in loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss		(103,621)	128,485
Change in amounts due to banks		400,030	(323,872)
Change in liabilities due to derivative financial instruments		(604,472)	(115,583)
Change in amounts due to customers		234,693	(164,622)
Change in other assets and deferred tax assets		109,412	124,357
Change in other liabilities and current income tax liabilities		1,898,492	707,493
Other adjustments	40	99,705	5,538
Interest received		6,792,090s	7,828,279
Interest paid		(2,420,847)	(2,956,895)
Tax paid		(842,034)	(792,746)
Lease fees for short-term leases not included in the valuation of the liability		(1,004)	(1,121)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(2,488,215)**	**399,313**

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Inflows		**139,234,587**	**119,863,340**
Sale of securities		139,214,086	119,814,892
Sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		10,413	37,320
Dividends received and other investment income		10,088	11,128
Outflows		**(141,435,971)**	**(125,056,223)**
Purchase of securities		(141,213,814)	(124,794,587)
Purchase of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		(222,157)	(261,636)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(2,201,384)**	**(5,192,883)**

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Inflows		**1,579,609**	**2,054,065**
Long-term loans received and subordinated liabilities		1,579,540	1,370,913
Issue of debt securities (including subordinated issued)		-	683,072
Net receipts from share issue and repayment of additional capital contributions		69	80
Outflows		**(2,961,310)**	**(3,506,269)**
Repayment of long-term loans received and subordinated liabilities		(1,309,669)	(2,184,479)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(98,222)	(107,006)
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds		(44,252)	(52,368)
Other financial expenses		(84)	(75)
Dividends paid out		(1,509,083)	(1,162,341)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(1,381,701)**	**(1,452,204)**
TOTAL NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(6,071,300)**	**(6,245,774)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**21,321,736**	**18,292,929**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	38	**15,250,436**	**12,047,155**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(159,089)	(18,844)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. IDENTIFICATION DATA

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. (the “Bank” or “BNP Paribas”) is the parent entity of in the Capital Group of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. (the “Group”).

The registered office of the Bank is located at Marcina Kasprzaka 2, 01-211 Warsaw, Poland. The Bank is registered in Poland by the District Court for the capital city of Warsaw, 13th Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under number KRS 0000011571. The duration of the parent entity and the entities of the Capital Group is unlimited.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL GROUP

As at 30 September 2026, the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group comprised BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. as the parent entity and its subsidiaries. The Bank's share in the equity of the subsidiaries is presented in brackets:

1) BNP PARIBAS TOWARZYSTWO FUNDUSZY INWESTYCYJNYCH S.A. (“TFI” 100%),
2) BNP PARIBAS LEASING SERVICES SP. Z O.O. (“LEASING” 100%),
3) BNP PARIBAS GROUP SERVICE CENTER S.A. (“GSC” 100%).

In accordance with the principles of International Financial Reporting Standards, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries as at 30 September 2026.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. is an entity belonging to the BNP Paribas Capital Group with its registered office in Paris.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICY APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARATION OF THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026 were prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, as endorsed by the European Union (“EU IFRS”), in particular in accordance with IAS MSR 34.

The accounting policy applied in the three quarters of 2026 is no different from that in force in 2025, which is described in detail in the Consolidated financial statements of Bank BNP Paribas S.A. Capital Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, including new standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), have been endorsed by the European Union, have come into effect from 1 January 2026 and have been applied by the Group.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required in annual consolidated financial statements and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Polish zloty and all values, unless otherwise indicated, are given in thousands of zlotys (PLN thousand).

The present interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements specified in International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union (“IFRS EU”), as well as the related interpretations, except for the standards and interpretations listed below, which are awaiting endorsement by the European Union or have already been endorsed by the European Union but entered or will enter into force after the balance sheet date.

In the period included in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Group did not early apply standards and interpretations endorsed by the EU, which will enter into force after the balance sheet date.

3.1. New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), have been endorsed by the European Union, are effective and have been applied by the Group

Standards / Interpretations	Date of issue/ publication	Date of entry into force in EU	Endorsed by the EU	Description of changes
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Changes to the classification and measurement of financial instruments	30.05.2024	01.01.2026	27.05.2025	The amendments clarify, among others, that the financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled by means of an electronic payment system before the settlement date. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Nature-dependent electricity contracts	18.12.2024	01.01.2026	30.06.2025	The amendments include: ▪ clarifying the application of the "own-use" requirements; ▪ permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and ▪ adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11	18.07.2024	01.01.2026	09.07.2025	The IASB's annual amendment cycle process deals with non-urgent but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRSs. In July 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued "Annual Improvements to IFRS - Volume 11". The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

3.2. New standards, interpretations and amendments to these standards that have already been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), have been endorsed by the European Union but are not yet effective

Standards / Interpretations	Date of issue/ publication	Date of entry into force in EU	Endorsed by the EU	Description of changes
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure of Information in Financial Statements	09.04.2024	01.01.2027	13.02.2026	IFRS 18 introduces new presentation and disclosure requirements in the financial statements for all entities applying IFRS standards. The Group is analysing in detail the impact of the change on the financial statements. In the opinion of the Group, the implementation of the standard will require changes to the presentation of the statement of profit or loss, the cash flow statement, and the notes to the financial statements with no impact on profit or equity.

3.3. New standards, interpretations and amendments to these standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet endorsed by the European Union

Standards / Interpretations	Date of issue/ publication	Date of entry into force in EU	Endorsed by the EU	Description of changes
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	09.05.2024	01.01.2027	No	IFRS 19 allows eligible entities to apply limited disclosure requirements while applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other IFRS accounting standards. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
Amendments to 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	21.08.2025	01.01.2027	No	The amendments cover new or amended IFRS issued between 28 February 2021 and 1 May 2024 that were not considered when IFRS 19 was first issued. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
Amendments to IAS 21: Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	13.11.2025	01.01.2027	No	The amendments clarify among others how entities translate financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency and how to proceed where the entity's presentation currency is no longer a hyperinflationary currency but the entity's functional currency remains a non-hyperinflationary currency. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
IFRS 20: Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	27.05.2026	01.01.2029	No	IFRS 20 sets out the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of information on regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, regulatory income and regulatory expenses. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.
Amendments to IAS 28: Amendments to Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	26.06.2026	01.01.2027	No	The amendments clarify which entities may use the fair value option under IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The changes will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

3.4. Changes in accounting policies and changes in presentation of financial data

As compared to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements prepared for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2025, the Group has not changed its accounting policies or the presentation of financial data.

4. GOING CONCERN

The present Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared assuming that the Group will continue as a going concern in substantially the same scope, in the foreseeable future, i.e. within at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

5. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PUBLICATION

The Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026 were approved for publication by the Management Board on 4 November 2026.

6. SEASONAL AND CYCLICAL NATURE OF BUSINESS

There are no significant seasonal or cyclical phenomena in the Group's operations.

7. ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the value of assets and liabilities reported in the subsequent period. Judgements, estimates and assumptions, which are reviewed on an ongoing basis, are made based on prior experience and considering other factors, including expectations as to future events, which appear reasonable in specific circumstances.

a. Impairment of financial assets

The assessment of impairment of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 requires estimates and assumptions, especially estimates of the value and timing of future cash flows, the value of collateral established, or the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

The assessment of impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 covers financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as contingent liabilities.

The recognition of expected credit losses depends on the change in the level of credit risk recorded since the moment of initial recognition of the financial asset. Financial assets are subject to the assessment as to whether there are any events of default.

The requirements of IFRS 9 relating to impairment are based on the expected credit loss model.

Financial instruments subject to the assessment of impairment are classified into one of three stages based on the assessment of changes in credit quality observed since initial recognition:

- Stage 1: An allowance due to expected credit losses in 12-month horizon

If the credit risk of a financial instrument did not increase significantly from the date of the initial recognition, and the event of default did not occur from the moment of granting the financial instrument, the Group recognises an allowance for the expected credit loss within the next 12-month horizon.

- Stage 2: An allowance due to expected credit losses for the entire lifetime – no event of default identified

In the case of financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since the moment of their initial recognition, but no event of default occurred, an impairment allowance is created for the entire remaining financing period, considering the probability of the occurrence of the event of default.

- Stage 3: An allowance due to expected credit losses for the entire lifetime – event of default

In the case of financial instruments for which an event of default occurred, an allowance for the expected credit loss is created for the entire remaining financing period.

Criteria for Stage classification

In order to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument (Stage 2), the Group compares the risk of default during the expected period of financing granted as at the balance sheet date and the date of initial recognition.

The assessment consists in verifying whether the ratio of the cumulative PD as at the report date determined for the period from the report date to the maturity date and the cumulative PD as at the initial recognition date determined for the period from the report date to the maturity date exceeds the relative threshold for the change in the PD lifetime parameter. Exceeding the threshold results in classification into Stage 2. PD lifetime weighted by the probability of occurrence of individual macroeconomic scenarios is used for comparison.

The threshold amount is set at the level of homogeneous portfolios based on an analysis of loss levels for historical data. The analysis is designed to ensure high discriminatory power of the introduced allocation and its results are subject to verification for intuitiveness. The thresholds adopted at the Group range from 1.8 to 2.7 times PD lifetime growth relative to initial recognition, depending on the segment.

An important element of the allowance estimation process, affecting both the Stage classification and the parameters used in the allowance estimation process, is the internal credit risk rating system. The rating reflects an assessment of asset quality and key related risks, including an assessment of refinancing risk.

Refinancing risk is assessed periodically by the Group, both in the process of granting the financing and as part of cyclical monitoring performed throughout the financing period.

In the commercial real estate segment, among others, the quality of the asset is examined, including: attractiveness of the location, age of the facility, occupancy level, terms and duration of leases, value of the property, LTV (Loan to Value) and DSCR (Debt Service Coverage Ratio).

In addition, in order to assess a significant increase in credit risk, the Group uses e.g.: information on delay in repayments (over 30 days of delay) and information from internal credit risk monitoring systems, such as warning letters and information about restructuring.

For exposures classified as Stage 2, if in subsequent periods the credit quality of the financial instrument improves and previous conclusions regarding a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are reversed, the exposure is reclassified from Stage 2 to Stage 1 and the allowance for expected credit losses for these financial instruments is calculated over a 12-month horizon.

For the purpose of identifying exposures eligible for Stage 3, the Group uses a single definition of defaulted exposures and a definition of impaired exposures, and classification is based on the default triggers.

The principal event of default is a delay in repayment of more than 90 days (or more than 30 days for exposures with granted facilities) of a material amount of a past due credit obligation. In addition, other indications are taken into account, including in particular:

- restructuring,
- granting a facility where the exposure has a facility or forborne status,
- granting a facility without significant economic loss where at least one of the following conditions is met:
    - a large balloon payment towards the end of the repayment schedule;
    - irregular repayment schedule, with significantly lower payments at the beginning of the repayment schedule;
    - significant grace period at the beginning of the repayment schedule;
    - exposures to a debtor that are subject to distress restructuring on more than one occasion,
- suspicion of fraud (including economic crime or any other criminal offence related to the credit exposure),
- information has been received about the submission of an application for restructuring proceedings within the meaning of the Act on Restructuring,
- filing an application for commencing enforcement proceedings by the Group or becoming aware of the fact that enforcement proceedings against the debtor are being conducted in the amount which, in the opinion of the Group, may result in the loss of creditworthiness,
- becoming aware of the fact of filing of an application for declaring the debtor bankrupt (liquidation bankruptcy, consumer bankruptcy), putting the debtor into liquidation, dissolution or cancellation of the company, appointment of an administrator, appointment of a receiver over the debtor's activity,
- filing an application for bankruptcy proceedings, a declaration of bankruptcy or becoming aware of the dismissal of the bankruptcy application due to the fact that the debtor's assets are insufficient or sufficient only to meet the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings,
- termination of the credit agreement,
- submission of an application to initiate enforcement proceedings against the customer,

- granting a public moratorium under Article 31fa of the Act of 2 March 2020 on special solutions related to the prevention, contravention and control of Covid-19, other infectious diseases and emergencies caused by them,
- financial difficulties identified during the customer monitoring/review process or on the basis of information obtained from the customer in the course of other activities,
- significant deterioration in customer rating.

In determining the materiality level of a past due credit obligation, the Group takes into account the thresholds set in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, Investment and Development dated 3 October 2019 on the materiality level of a past due credit obligation.

A past due credit obligation is considered material when both materiality thresholds are exceeded together:

1) the amount of past due liabilities exceeds PLN 400 for retail exposures or PLN 2,000 for non-retail exposures, and
2) the share of past due liabilities in the exposure is greater than 1%.

Accordingly, the calculation of the number of overdue days for the purpose of determining a default event starts once both of the aforementioned thresholds are exceeded.

While reclassifying the exposure from Stage 3 to Stage 2 or Stage 1, the Group considers a waiting period, where a credit exposure with recognised objective trigger of impairment may only be reclassified into Stage 2 or Stage 1 if the customer has been servicing the receivable on time for a specified number of months. The required waiting period differs depending on the customer type. The length of the waiting period is determined by the Group on the basis of historical observations which allow for determining the period after which the probability of default decreases to the level comparable to that of other exposures classified to the portfolio with no indications of impairment.

With regard to the criteria for assignment to Stages, the Group implemented an indication based on the assessment of the relative change in the PD lifetime parameter.

The Group continuously monitors the sensitivity of customer groups/segments to risk factors in the economic and geopolitical environment. The regular portfolio reviews include in particular factors such as the adverse impact of inflation, global trade and commodity tensions, and the potential impact of current military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East.

The detailed assumptions of the identification of customers sensitive to selected risk factors for institutional customers are presented in Note 52 Credit risk.

As at 30 September 2026, exposures to institutional customers considered sensitive stood at PLN 806,494 thousand. They were classified as Stage 2 customers affected by a significant increase in credit risk. The total allowance for these customers was PLN 142,431 thousand. As at 31 December 2025, the sensitive customers represented PLN 819,644 thousand and the allowance for these customers was PLN 121,471 thousand.

With regard to the remaining segments, in the process of assigning Stages, the Group took into account the increased risk associated with customers with the greatest exposure to turbulence in the economic environment by transferring these exposures to Stage 2. The basis for identifying sensitive customers was:

- for the segment of other retail customers, available indicators that are indicative of the level of debt burden and the timeliness of servicing obligations with other institutions,
- for the portfolio of micro-entrepreneurs, the level of the customer's rating or, for a selected group of customers, borrowing to a degree that threatened the proper servicing of the credit/loan.

These customers represented exposures at PLN 231,854 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (with allowances at PLN 8,183 thousand) and PLN 305,103 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (with allowances at PLN 20,439 thousand).

Description of the methods used to determine the allowance for expected credit losses

The individual valuation is performed by the Group for individually significant financial assets for which an event of default was identified. It consists in the individual determination of the allowance for expected credit losses. During the individual valuation, the Group determines expected future cash flows and impairment allowance is calculated as the difference between the present value (balance sheet amount) of a financial asset which is individually significant and the value of future cash flows generated by that asset, discounted using the effective interest rate. Cash flows from collateral are taken into account for purposes of estimating future cash flows.

The following assets are measured collectively:

- classified as individually insignificant;
- classified as individually significant for which no event of default was identified.

The amount of collective impairment allowances is determined with the application of statistical methods for defined exposure portfolios which are homogenous from the perspective of credit risk. Homogeneous exposure portfolios are defined based on, among others, customer segment and type of credit products.

The criteria applied by the Group to define homogeneous portfolios are aimed at grouping exposures so that the credit risk profile is reflected as accurately as practicable and, consequently, so as to estimate the level of allowances for the expected credit losses as objectively and adequately as possible. The amount of the allowance for expected credit losses in the collective method is determined under four macroeconomic scenarios. The final value of the allowance is determined as the average of these four calculations weighted by the probability of occurrence of a given scenario.

The weight of the base scenario is 50%, the weights of the negative and the severe scenarios are estimated based on the ratio of the current projected loss to the long-term average for the segment, and the weight of the positive scenario is derived from the weights of the negative and the severe scenarios. As at 30 September 2026, the weight of the severe scenario ranged from 0% to 5.32%, depending on the portfolio, and the weight of the pessimistic scenario ranged from 0% to 21.26%. As at 31 December 2025, the weight of the severe scenario ranged from 0% to 5.59%, depending on the portfolio, and the weight of the pessimistic scenario ranged from 0% to 22.36%.

In the process of calculating the amount of allowances, the following parameters are used:

1) probability of default (PD)

The amount of the parameter for individual exposures is estimated using a model based on Markov chains. For its estimation, historical matrices of migration of exposures between risk classes are used. Risk classes are determined based on internal ratings. Migrations are determined within homogeneous portfolios defined by customer segment and product type.

The parameter values resulting from the above model are through-the-cycle. In order to ensure the point-in-time nature required by IFRS 9, they are subsequently adjusted based on current forecasts of the macroeconomic environment. The adjustment made is based on econometric models built for individual segments based on time series. If it is not possible to build a model for a particular segment, a simplification based on the Box-Cox transformation is applied.

2) loss given default (LGD)

The amount of the parameter for individual exposures is determined based on the probability of occurrence of individual recovery paths (return to regular repayments, full repayment of the obligation, commencement of hard debt enforcement) and the expected levels of loss if a given path occurs. The probabilities of occurrence of individual paths are determined based on a model using Markov chains or scoring models and estimations based on historical data.

Loss levels are determined based on historically observed recoveries. They take into account recoveries linked to collateral allocated to a given exposure, repayments not linked to collateral, and recoveries expected from the sale of receivables.

Assignment of specific components is based on customer segment, product type, exposure characteristics, current number of days in default, contract status, and number of months since the commencement of hard debt enforcement. The parameters for recovery from the collateral are based on the customer segment, the type of collateral, and the number of months since the commencement of hard debt enforcement.

The parameter values resulting from the above model are through-the-cycle. In order to ensure the point-in-time nature required by IFRS 9, they are adjusted based on current forecasts of the macroeconomic environment. The adjustment made is based on econometric models built for individual segments, based on time series. If it is not possible to build a model for a particular segment, a simplification based on the Box-Cox transformation is applied; this does not apply to portfolios where expert values are used for parameter estimation due to the lack of sufficient historical observations.

3) credit conversion factor of granted off-balance sheet liabilities to on-balance sheet receivables (CCF)

The amount of the parameter is determined based on average observed historical values. The parameter is estimated within homogeneous portfolios defined by customer segment and product type. For segments where there are not enough observations to determine the parameter, expert values are adopted.

For CCF, the Group demonstrated its lack of dependence on macroeconomic factors based on historical data.

4) prepayment factor (PPF)

The amount of the parameter is determined based on the prepayment curve assigning dependence on the months of existence of the credit exposure. The prepayment curve is estimated based on historical data by customer segment and product type. When calculating the expected credit loss, prepayment factor adjusts the balance sheet exposure resulting from the loan repayment schedule. For PPF, the Group demonstrated its lack of dependence on macroeconomic factors based on historical data.

5) expected lifetime of the loan (BRL – behavioural lifetime).

For exposures for which there is no contractual lifetime, the behavioural lifetime of the loan is estimated. This value is assigned by customer segment and credit product type. The estimation of the behavioural lifetime of a loan is based on building a profile of historically observed lifetime of exposures of a given type and fitting a logistic regression function to it. This function is then used to estimate the final value in a given segment.

In the three quarters of 2026, the Group made a significant change to the IFRS 9 model.

- For retail customer portfolios and the micro-firm segment, the Group introduced changes in the form of behavioural scoring models. The change was designed to align the models to changes in the scope of information provided by third-party systems. The change resulted in release of provisions at PLN 4,851 thousand.

In the three quarters of 2026, the Group set up additional PMA (Post Model Adjustment) provisions due to:

- the current geopolitical situation, in particular the conflict in the Middle East in the amount of PLN 41,000 thousand,
- the risk in the Transport and Storage Sector in the amount of PLN 9,300 thousand.

Furthermore, following the monitoring of segments which are particularly sensitive to risks, the Group released provisions set up for:

- the risk of customers particularly sensitive to changes in the economic environment (release of PLN 9,257 thousand),
- the risk of sensitive customers in the commercial real estate segment (release of PLN 20,500 thousand).

As a result of monitoring, the Group decided that additional provisions for those customer segments were no longer required.

Type of Post Model Adjustment	31.12.2025	Change	30.09.2026
Customers particularly sensitive to changes in the economic environment	9,257	(9,257)	-
Farmers whose crops were affected by adverse weather events	49,458	-	49,458
Geopolitical risk	-	41,000	41,000
Risk in the Transport and Storage Sector	-	9,300	9,300
Adjustment for sensitive customers in commercial real estate segment	20,500	(20,500)	-
Adjustment for customers operating in sectors exposed to the German economy	64,137	-	64,137
Total	**143,352**	**20,543**	**163,895**

In the three quarters of 2026, the Group included the impact of changes to projections of macroeconomic variables in provisions and set up additional provisions of PLN 37,176 thousand. The additional provisions follow the deterioration of macroeconomic forecasts, in particular due to the current conflict in the Middle East.

Sensitivity of allowances

Allowances for the expected credit losses are back-tested on a regular basis. The models of risk parameters used for purposes of estimating impairment allowances are covered by the model management process, which specifies the principles of their development, approval and monitoring (including model back-testing). Additionally, there is a validation unit in the Group, which is independent of the owners and users of the models. The tasks of the unit include annual validation of risk model parameters considered to be significant. The process of validation covers both a qualitative and quantitative approach. The process of estimating impairment allowances is subject to periodic functional control and verified independently by the internal audit.

In order to calculate the sensitivity of the level of allowances estimated by the collective method related to the realisation of macroeconomic scenarios, the Group used the method of changing the weights of the severe, pessimistic, baseline, and optimistic scenarios in accordance with their application consistent with IFRS 9.

The impact of particular scenarios is presented in the table below:

Analysis/scenario	Change in the amount of allowance 30.09.2026	Percentage change in the amount of allowance 30.09.2026	Change in the amount of allowance 31.12.2025	Percentage change in the amount of allowance 31.12.2025
Pessimistic scenario – considering pessimistic and baseline scenarios only (optimistic scenario 0%, baseline scenario 50%, pessimistic scenario 40%, severe scenario 10%)	270,192	15%	273,308	16%
Baseline scenario – uniform distribution of optimistic and pessimistic scenarios (optimistic scenario 25%, baseline scenario 50%, pessimistic scenario 15%, severe scenario 10%)	97,239	5%	102,485	6%
Optimistic scenario – considering optimistic and baseline scenarios only (optimistic scenario 50%, baseline scenario 50%, pessimistic scenario 0%, severe scenario 0%)	(89,085)	-5%	(85,620)	-5%

The sensitivity of the level of allowances results directly from the counter-cyclical nature of the calculation of weights assigned to individual macroeconomic scenarios. Counter-cyclicality is expressed in reducing the weight for the pessimistic scenario as the recession deepens, and in reducing the impact of the optimistic scenario in the event of an “overheating” of the economy.

In addition, the impact of the estimated change in the level of allowances due to scenarios of changes in risk parameters is presented below.

Analysis/scenario	Change in the amount of allowance 30.09.2026	Percentage change in the amount of allowance 30.09.2026	Change in the amount of allowance 31.12.2025	Percentage change in the amount of allowance 31.12.2025
PD decrease by 10%	(98,382)	-5%	(83,639)	-5%
PD increase by 10%	98,382	5%	83,639	5%
LGD decrease by 10%	(184,478)	-10%	(170,873)	-10%
LGD increase by 10%	160,797	9%	146,549	9%

The table below shows the impact of a change in the present value of estimated future cash flows for exposures subject to individual valuation.

Analysis/scenario	Change in the amount of allowance 30.09.2026	Percentage change in the amount of allowance subject to individual valuation 30.09.2026	Change in the amount of allowance 31.12.2025	Percentage change in the amount of allowance subject to individual valuation 31.12.2025
Decrease in present value of estimated future cash flows for individually assessable exposures by 10%	64,811	9%	65,613	9%
Increase in present value of estimated future cash flows for individually assessable exposures by 10%	(63,346)	-8%	(63,155)	-9%

Climate issues

When considering the need to disclose climate-related risks, the Group takes into account the requirements for determining materiality of financial information in paragraph 7 of IAS 1. According to these requirements, the Group should consider both quantitative factors and qualitative factors, as well as the interactions between the factors, when assessing whether or not the information is material.

The Group treats ESG risks, including climate risk, as a cross-cutting risk affecting traditional risks, including credit, liquidity and operational risks. As part of the Group’s risk identification and assessment framework, a separate group of risks related to environmental, social and governance factors was defined.

In the risk identification process, the significant impact of ESG factors on credit risk was recognised among others. As a result, ESG risks were incorporated into the internal risk management framework by including ESG risk as a subtype of credit risk in the Risk Management Strategy and Risk Appetite. In order to mitigate and control the risk, a framework for measuring ESG risk in the Bank's Internal Capital Assessment Process (ICAAP) has also been developed. The capital plan for 2026-2028 was supplemented with limits for ESG risk set based on the risk measurement made. ESG Risk Management Principles have also been developed, which include, inter alia, provisions for risk monitoring and reporting and stress testing.

In response to the requirements of the EBA/GL/2020/06 Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring, the Group developed ESG assessment questionnaires, which were implemented in the lending process. The assessment is carried out for customers for whom new financing or an increase in financing is being processed as well as in the case of customer review. The purpose of the assessment is to identify any risks related to ESG factors affecting the financial position of the customers, as well as the impact of the customers' business activities on ESG factors (double materiality principle).

Environmental risks are subject to special analysis by the Group. They may materialise through:

1) physical risks related to environmental degradation, as well as climate change, including the occurrence of:
   a) long-term climate change,
   b) extreme weather events,
2) transition risks resulting from the need to adapt the economy to gradual climate change, in particular to the use of low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable solutions, including the occurrence of:
   a) regulatory risk (changes in climate and environmental policies),
   b) technological risks (a technology with a less damaging effect on the climate or the environment replaces a more damaging technology, making it outdated),
   c) changes in market sentiment and social norms,
3) liability risk arising from the Group's exposure to counterparties that could potentially be held liable for the negative impact of their activities on environmental, social and governance factors.

The assessment of the impact of long-term climate change and extreme weather events on the activities carried out by customers is taken into account by the Group in the process of loan origination and monitoring in accordance with the following systematics:

Long-term climate changes:	Extreme weather events:
impact of higher temperatures	impact of heat waves
impact of temperature shocks	impact of cold waves
impact of changing wind patterns	impact of fires
impact of changing rain/snow-fall patterns and types	impacts of storms, tornadoes, etc.
impact of sea level rise	impact of droughts
impact of water stress (reduced access to water)	impact of heavy rain/snow-falls
impact of soil and coastal erosion	impact of floods
impact of soil degradation	impact of landslides

ESG risk assessment is one of the elements of a customer's credit risk assessment. The result of the ESG risk analysis is taken into account in the credit decision and in the review of the customer and, in situations of high risk identification, in the rating assignment and update process. High ESG risk was identified for 6 customers as at 30 September 2026 with a total balance-sheet exposure of PLN 5.3 million (14 customers as at 31 December 2025 with a total balance-sheet exposure of PLN 31.3 million).

The early warning indicators (EWA) include ESG indicators. One of the factors in the classification of customers as Doubtful Debts is the identification of adverse events linked to ESG risk factors. The incorporation of ESG factors helps to identify early indicators of potential deterioration of credit quality which may result in customer default. The rules for the classification of credit exposures include ESG factors in the list of criteria which may suggest the debtor's financial distress. The number of customers and the credit exposures of customers with identified ESG EWAs, including default customers, is one of the key risk indicators which are regularly monitored and reported to the Risk Management Committee, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank identified 6 customers with active ESG EWAs with a total balance-sheet exposure of PLN 35.7 million (as at 31 December 2025, 6 customers with active ESG EWAs with a total balance-sheet exposure of PLN 40 million).

The Group runs climate stress tests in order to assess the Group's resilience under various climate change scenarios, including transition risk (e.g. more severe climate policy) and physical risk (greater frequency of floods and droughts). The results show which portfolios are most exposed to loss due to economic transition or climate change.

The share of climate factors in loan loss provisions refers to the analysis of potential effect of physical risk and transition risk of climate change on asset quality and the cost of risk in the loan book. This component is designed to make a quantitative determination, looking forward, of how climate events (such as floods, droughts, extreme heat waves) or regulatory and economic changes related to transition to a low-carbon economy can increase losses. Practically, this incorporates the potential impact of climate scenarios on the customers' probability of default and collateral value. Such measurement helps to estimate the future financial impact of climate risks on the loan book, to make a forward-looking analysis, and to strengthen risk management and financial resilience in view of climate change risks.

The process of selecting counterparties with which the Group enters into business relationships also makes it possible to limit negative impacts in terms of ESG areas through, among others, the sector policies in place, watch lists and exclusions, and customer review in the KYC process (know-your-customer). The established sector policies enable the Group to control the impact of its financing and support customers operating in sensitive sectors. The purpose of the sector policies is to encourage customers to follow best practices and respect the social and environmental criteria set by the Group.

At the same time, the Group has for a long time, through the policies in place and the verification of negative information about customers' ESG activity, introduced restrictions in its activities by avoiding material exposures to the sectors and customers that will be most affected by climate change, e.g. through the materialisation of physical and transition risks.

The Group recognises that climate and environmental risks may represent a material risk to businesses and a systemic risk to the economy, so it is taking steps to collect relevant data on these risks.

b. Classification of financial instruments

When classifying financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group used the assessment of business models for maintaining financial assets and assessing whether the contractual terms related to a financial asset resulted in cash flows that were solely payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

c. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements of financial instruments classified as level 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy are estimated using valuation techniques (mark-to-model) that are consistent with market practice, and are parameterised based on reliable sources of market data obtained from Refinitiv and Bloomberg information systems, among others.

For linear and non-linear OTC derivatives, valuation methods are used based on replicating the payoffs of valued instruments with other instruments with similar characteristics for which market quotes are available from an active market.

A Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) are also determined for this category of instruments, which are estimated based on the projected future exposure resulting from the transaction, the Bank's and the counterparty's credit ratings and the collateral submitted/accepted. In addition, the materiality of other fair value adjustments (X-Value Adjustments, XVA) is verified.

The fair value measurement of debt instruments not traded in an active market and loans and advances is determined using a method based on the present value of projected future cash flows or a method based on the expected recovery of a given exposure, which take into account estimates of unobservable risk factors, i.e. the size of the credit spread, the probability of the debtor's default, the recovery rate.

For equity instruments not traded in an active market, fair value measurements are determined using a method based on market multiples or a method based on the present value of projected future cash flows, which take into account estimates of unobserved risk factors, i.e. limited liquidity of the instrument, uncertainty related to the realisation of assumed financial projections, market risk premium associated with an investment in a particular category of financial instruments.

Information on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 42 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

d. Impairment of non-current assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group verifies whether there is any objective impairment trigger concerning its non-current assets (including investments in subsidiaries). If such triggers are identified, the Group estimates the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount corresponds to fair value less costs to sell or value in use of the asset or cash-generating unit, whichever is higher. Determination of the value in use of a non-current asset requires the Group to make assumptions as to the estimated amounts and dates of future cash flows that may be generated by the Group on the non-current asset. When estimating the fair value less costs to sell, the Group relies on available market data or valuations of independent appraisers, which generally are also based on estimates.

e. Provisions for retirement, disability and post-mortem benefit obligations

The Group creates provisions for retirement, disability and post-mortem severance pay ("severance"), in accordance with IAS 19. The severance provisions are calculated for each employee separately, using the actuarial method of projected unit credit, by an independent actuary, equal to the present value of the Group's future liabilities to employees based on headcount and wages and salaries as at the date of valuation. The calculations take a number of factors into account, including macroeconomic conditions, employee turnover, risk of death and others. The basis for calculating the provision for employees is the anticipated value of severance pay which the Group is to pay pursuant from the Remuneration Regulations in force at the Group.

The anticipated severance pay is calculated as the function of:

- the expected severance base, in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement,
- the expected increase in the severance base from the moment of valuation until the payment of severance,
- the expected entitlement to an individual benefit for each employee.

The projected value is discounted actuarially at the end of each reporting period. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, the financial discount rate for calculating the current value of liabilities related to employee benefits is determined on the basis of market yields on treasury bonds whose currency and maturity date are consistent with the currency and the estimated date of the benefit obligations.

The actuarial discount is the product of the financial discount, the probability of a person's continued employment at the Group until the severance is required, and the probability of the need for a particular benefit (e.g. the probability of acquiring a disability). The value of annual write-offs and the probability are projected with the use of models which take the following three risks into account:

- possibility of dismissal from work,
- risk of inability to work,
- risk of death.

The employee's possibility of termination is estimated through a probability distribution, based on the Group's statistical data. The likelihood of dismissal depends on the age of the employee and is constant throughout each year of work. The risks of death and disability are estimated based on analyses of the latest statistical data on life expectancy in Poland (for men and women) as well as historical data published by the Central Statistical Office (GUS) and the Social Security Institution (ZUS).

Provisions resulting from actuarial valuation are updated quarterly.

f. Restructuring provision

Continuing the Bank's adaptation to the changing business environment, on 13 December 2023, another agreement was signed with the trade unions on the principles of conducting collective redundancies for 2024-2026. Accordingly, in 2023, a provision for liabilities to employees due to restructuring was created in the amount of PLN 48,446 thousand; as at 30 September 2026, the provision amounted to PLN 6,565 thousand (as at 31 December 2025: PLN 17,444 thousand).

g. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The deferred income tax liability is recognised in the full amount using the balance sheet method, due to positive temporary differences between the tax value of assets and liabilities and their balance sheet value in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all negative temporary differences, as well as unused tax credits and unused tax losses carried forward to the subsequent years, in the amount in which it is probable that taxable income will be generated that will allow the use of the above mentioned differences, assets and losses.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and regulations) in force or at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to be effective at the time of realisation of the related deferred income tax assets or settlement of deferred income tax liabilities.

If the temporary differences arose as a result of the recognition of an asset or liability resulting from a transaction that is not a business combination and which at the time of the conclusion did not affect the tax or accounting result, the deferred tax is not recognised.

In addition, a deferred tax liability is created for positive temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries or associates and investments in joint ventures except the situations when the timing of temporary differences reversal is subject to control by the entity and when it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in the event of negative temporary differences from investments in subsidiaries or associates and investments in joint ventures, only to the extent that it is probable that the abovementioned temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable income allowing to offset any negative temporary differences will be generated.

The balance sheet amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced accordingly, and so far as it is no longer probable that taxable income sufficient for partial or total realisation of the deferred tax asset will be realised. An unrecognised deferred tax asset is subject to reassessment at the end of each reporting period and is recognised up to an amount that reflects the probability of achieving future taxable income that will allow recovery of that asset. The Group offsets deferred tax assets with deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has an enforceable legal title to offset corresponding receivables and payables due to current tax and deferred income tax is related to the same taxpayer and the same tax authority.

Income tax related to the items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group maintains assets linked to provisions set up in connection with the settlement process regarding:

- settlements regarding CHF-denominated loan agreements and the possibility of benefiting from a tax preference (waiver of CIT collection on redeemed loans under the Decree of the Minister of Finance of 11 March 2022, as amended),
- cancelling CHF-denominated loan agreements.

For details, see Note 51 Litigation, claims and administrative proceedings.

Up to November 2025, current income tax and deferred tax liabilities were calculated using the 19% rate.

As at the end of 2025, following the change of the CIT rate to 30% in 2026, 26% in 2027 and 23% in 2028 and beyond under tax law, the Bank measured the deferred tax assets and liabilities at the rates which are, according to current expectations, to apply when the asset value is realised or the lability is settled.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, using the tax rates referred to above is affected by temporary differences which change over time and are the basis for the calculation of the deferred tax asset and liability as at 30 September 2026, and by the expected settlement periods of such temporary differences. In the three quarter the Bank applied the average annual effective tax rate.

Pillar Two

The Group uses an exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax asset and liability information related to income tax under Pillar Two in accordance with an amendment of IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

Global minimum tax level

In connection with the obligation to implement into the Polish legal order the provisions of Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring the global minimum level of taxation of multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union, the aim of which is to reduce corporate income tax competition by establishing a global minimum tax, Poland passed the Act dated 6 November 2024 on top-up taxation of members of multinational and domestic enterprise groups (hereinafter: the “Act”). The Act entered into force on 1 January 2025.

The new tax is to be levied on constituent entities of international and domestic groups operating in Poland which have an annual revenue of EUR 750 million or more in their ultimate parent entity’s consolidated financial statements in at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the tested fiscal year.

Groups of companies subject to the global top-up tax are required to calculate an Effective Tax Rate (ETR) on income for each jurisdiction in which they operate. In the event this rate is lower than 15%, an obligation to pay the top-up tax will arise.

Based on available 2025 financial data, the applicability of Transitional Safe Harbours (TSH) was verified and the criteria of the applicability of Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour were found to be met, resulting in no obligation to carry out full calculations of domestic top-up tax and global top-up tax and no obligation to pay domestic top-up tax.

h. Provision for the return of commissions due to early repayment of loans

On 11 September 2019, the CJEU issued a judgment ruling that Article 16(1) of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on consumer loan agreements and amending Council Directive 87/102/EEC should be interpreted in such a way that the consumer’s right to reduce the total cost of a loan in the event of earlier repayment includes all costs that have been imposed on the consumer. The CJEU pointed out that a comparative analysis of the different language versions of Article 16(1) of the Directive does not allow to clearly determine the exact scope of the reduction of the total cost of a loan envisaged by this provision because some language versions of this provision suggest reducing the costs related to the remaining period of the contract, others suggest that the costs associated with this period constitute an indication for calculating the reduction, others still only refer to interest and costs due for the remaining period of the contract.

As a result of the analysis concerning the impact of the judgment on the Group's income, in particular on relations expired before the judgment was issued, the Group sets up provisions for a proportional refund of commissions in the event of early repayment of loans. As at 30 September 2026, the provisions amounted to PLN 2,976 thousand (as at 31 December 2025, the provisions amounted to PLN 8,066 thousand).

The provisions were estimated based on the estimation of the total amount of provisions for early repaid loans and the expected percentage of customers who will claim for a refund of the due part of the commissions. Assuming that the percentage of customers is 5 p.p. higher than the assumed level, the amount of the provision will be higher by PLN 12,500 thousand.

The Group recognises liabilities to customers due to proportional reimbursement of commissions in the event of early loan repayment in the period from the date of the judgment of the CJEU on 11 September 2019 to 31 December 2019. As at 30 September 2026, this liability amounted to PLN 2,184 thousand (PLN 2,204 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

Additionally, the Group sets up provisions to cover the partial reimbursements of loan commissions in the event of early repayment. The estimate of the provisions is based on the difference between the value of commissions to be reimbursed to customers and the balance of unsettled commissions as at the expected date of early loan repayment. This provision is calculated as a percentage of commissions charged to customers, which reflects the expected average difference between the amounts of commissions to be reimbursed to customers and the balance of outstanding commissions at the expected time of early repayment of the loan. This percentage is calculated based on the estimated level of early repayments and the expected timing of repayment.

In the event of early loan repayment, this provision is used; for newly sold loans, a provision is created on an ongoing basis. As at 30 September 2026, the provision amounted to PLN 25,961 thousand (PLN 27,513 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

The total amount of provisions and liabilities related to the CJEU judgment as at 30 September 2026 was PLN 31,120 thousand (as at 31 December 2025, the provision was PLN 37,783 thousand).

The created provision level is based on the Group's estimates and may be changed.

The above provisions are presented by the Group in Note 37 Provisions: Provision for litigation and claims; the Group presents the liability in Note 36 Other liabilities: Sundry creditors.

i. Impact of legal risks arising from litigation related to mortgage loans in CHF

The impact of legal risk resulting from proceedings related to CHF mortgage loans and the model used by the Group are presented in Note 51 Litigation, claims and administrative proceedings.

j. Provisions for unauthorised transactions

The proceedings concerning practices violating the collective interests of consumers and provisions for unauthorised transactions are described in Note 51 Litigation, claims and administrative proceedings.

k. Provision for free credit sanction

Proceedings concerning free credit sanction and provisions for these proceedings are described in Note 51 Litigation, claims and administrative proceedings.

8. NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	2,118,392	6,226,371	2,258,734	6,860,090
interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	1,881,602	5,522,597	2,025,979	6,181,878
Amounts due from banks	74,858	247,750	123,003	410,618
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, including:	1,423,475	4,164,334	1,550,390	4,789,254
non-bank financial entities	61,406	160,135	51,634	175,072
retail customers	588,401	1,719,832	648,548	1,973,479
corporates	682,245	2,011,919	745,668	2,307,866
including individual farmers	123,592	371,347	147,665	477,410
public sector institutions	4,015	9,085	2,119	4,378
lease receivables	87,408	263,363	102,421	328,459
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	382,933	1,108,152	352,162	980,433
Securities purchased under repurchase agreements	336	2,361	424	1,573
interest income on instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	236,790	703,774	232,755	678,212
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	236,790	703,774	232,755	678,212
Income similar to interest on instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	284,930	719,858	191,461	596,048
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,455	11,165	6,850	24,533
Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,844	12,429	1,151	4,058
Derivative instruments as part of fair value hedge accounting	267,204	662,356	172,034	539,572
Derivative instruments as part of cash flow hedge accounting	11,427	33,908	11,426	27,885
Total interest income	**2,403,322**	**6,946,229**	**2,450,195**	**7,456,138**

Interest expense	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Amounts due to banks	(94,946)	(271,629)	(138,680)	(456,653)
Liabilities under issued debt securities	(46,027)	(128,803)	(7,439)	(9,234)
Amounts due to customers, including:	(398,119)	(1,259,268)	(572,374)	(1,748,967)
non-bank financial entities	(19,665)	(62,972)	(41,219)	(118,303)
retail customers	(193,876)	(658,191)	(285,409)	(882,586)
corporates	(151,629)	(446,320)	(206,711)	(632,695)
including individual farmers	(1,226)	(3,869)	(1,820)	(5,969)
public sector institutions	(32,949)	(91,785)	(39,035)	(115,383)
Lease liabilities	(4,478)	(13,742)	(5,171)	(15,709)
Derivative instruments and amortisation of the hedged position as part of fair value hedge accounting	(281,483)	(749,315)	(234,638)	(733,578)
Derivatives under cash flow hedge accounting	(13,101)	(40,435)	(17,986)	(48,367)
Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements	(4,887)	(12,335)	(17,314)	(19,370)
Total interest expense	**(843,041)**	**(2,475,527)**	**(993,602)**	**(3,031,878)**
Net interest income	**1,560,281**	**4,470,702**	**1,456,593**	**4,424,260**

Net interest income, which is the Group's main revenue stream, stood at PLN 4,470,702 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 46,442 thousand i.e. 1.0% year on year. Interest income decreased by PLN 509,909 thousand i.e. 6.8% year on year in the three quarters of 2026 while interest expense decreased by PLN 556,351 thousand i.e. 18.4% year on year.

Central banks' interest rate policy is a key external driver of net interest income. The NBP interest rates were unchanged up to early May 2025 (5.75% reference rate). In May 2025, the Monetary Policy Council ("RPP") initiated a rate cut cycle, which brought the reference rate down to 4.75% as at 30 September 2025, 4.00% as at 31 December 2025, and 3.75% as at 30 March 2026. The conflict in the Middle East and uncertainty as to the scale of its impact on economic conditions (including commodity prices and inflation) delayed further interest rate decisions.

The estimated sensitivity of the Group's net interest income to changes of interest rates is presented in Note 52 Financial risk management in the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026.

As a result of lower average interest rates, the average profitability of PLN credit products decreased year on year in the three quarters of 2026. Consequently, despite an increase in the value of the loan portfolio, total interest income on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through profit or loss stood at PLN 4,175,499 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 638,288 thousand i.e. 13.3% year on year. The comparability of those two periods was further affected by the CJEU judgment of 23 April 2026 in case C-744/24 concerning the admissibility of charging interest on amounts borrowed to cover non-interest costs of the loan. The Bank estimated the negative impact of the judgment on net interest income of the three quarters of 2026 at PLN 33,347 thousand.

Depending on the market situation and available opportunities, the Group adjusts the structure of liquid assets and interbank operations. As a result, the Group reported an increase of interest income on debt instruments measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value by PLN 161,652 thousand i.e. 9.7% in the three quarters of 2026. Interest income on amounts due from banks decreased by PLN 162,868 thousand i.e. 39.7% while interest cost of amounts due to banks decreased by PLN 185,024 thousand i.e. 40.5%. The observed decrease in interest cost of amounts due to banks was driven among others by a change in the Group's approach to subordinated and long-term financing as borrowings were replaced by a bond issue. As a result, interest costs include the cost of liabilities under issued debt securities at PLN 128,803 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 119,569 thousand year on year.

Overliquidity in the banking sector and year-on-year changes to market interest rates in the three quarters of 2026 resulted in a decrease of the cost of deposits. The Group's comfortable liquidity position (net loan/deposit ratio at 69.2% as at 30 September 2026) helped to optimise deposit margins. As a result, interest cost of amounts due to customers stood at PLN 1,259,268 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 489,699 thousand i.e. 28.0% year on year despite an expansion of the deposit portfolio.

Net interest income is impacted by the Group's fair value hedge accounting and (to a lesser extent) cash flow hedge accounting. Change in the measurement of hedging transactions to fair value is recognised in the result on hedge accounting. Interest on IRS transactions and hedged positions is recognised in net interest income. Net interest income on hedging (interest income and interest expense on fair value and cash flow hedging derivatives) was negative at PLN 93,486 thousand in the three quarters of 2026 vs. negative PLN 214,488 thousand in the three quarters of 2025 (negative impact down by PLN 121,002 thousand i.e. 56.4% year on year).

9. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fee and commission income	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Loans, advances and leases	67,605	209,858	64,478	208,721
Account maintenance	55,241	165,710	53,235	164,989
Cash service	6,815	19,775	7,761	23,246
Cash transfers and e-banking	28,660	85,397	25,965	76,670
Guarantees and documentary operations	21,107	60,726	18,082	54,209
Asset management and brokerage operations	53,317	158,456	41,474	119,972
Payment and credit cards	98,207	310,702	96,643	327,902
Insurance mediation activity	37,774	113,896	34,556	120,873
Product sale mediation and customer acquisition	3,064	8,636	2,713	9,056
Other commissions	15,502	48,851	11,731	32,170
Total fee and commission income	**387,292**	**1,182,007**	**356,638**	**1,137,808**

Fee and commission expense	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Loans, advances and leases	(174)	(729)	444	(112)
Account maintenance	(2,603)	(7,469)	(2,291)	(7,044)
Cash service	(7,094)	(20,540)	(7,668)	(23,648)
Cash transfers and e-banking	(957)	(3,048)	(884)	(2,481)
Guarantee obligations and documentary operations	(813)	(1,404)	(1,079)	(3,755)
Asset management and brokerage operations	(2,212)	(6,226)	(2,164)	(5,653)
Payment and credit cards	(30,247)	(87,546)	(27,528)	(79,283)
Insurance mediation activity	(2,641)	(9,406)	(7,812)	(17,856)
Product sale mediation and customer acquisition	(5,570)	(16,396)	(6,103)	(16,410)
Other commissions	(15,731)	(42,305)	(13,019)	(37,421)
Total fee and commission expense	**(68,042)**	**(195,069)**	**(68,104)**	**(193,663)**
Net fee and commission income	**319,250**	**986,938**	**288,534**	**944,145**

The Group's net fee and commission income was PLN 986,938 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 42,793 thousand i.e. 4.5% year on year. This was mainly driven by improved net commission income on asset management and brokerage operations, M&A advisory (under other commissions), guarantee obligations, cash transfers and e-banking.

Fee and commission income stood at PLN 1,182,007 thousand, up by PLN 44,199 thousand i.e. 3.9% year on year, while fee and commission expense stood at PLN 195,069 thousand, which represents a modest increase by PLN 1,406 thousand i.e. 0.7%.

The increase in fee and commission income included mainly:

- commissions on asset management and brokerage operations, up by PLN 38,484 thousand i.e. 32.1% (including higher income on sales and management of investment fund shares, sales of IBV certificates and brokerage services),
- other commissions, up by PLN 16,681 thousand i.e. 51.9% (including M&A advisory and brokerage services),

- cash transfers and e-banking, up by PLN 8,727 thousand i.e. 11.4% (including higher income on domestic outgoing payments),
- guarantee obligations and documentary operations, up by PLN 6,517 thousand i.e. 12.0% (improvement in corporate banking and CIB).

The decrease in fee and commission income included mainly:

- payment and credit cards, down by PLN 17,200 thousand i.e. 5.2% (mainly due to lower income on relations with Euronet and Mastercard in the absence of one-off income comparable to that earned in 2025),
- insurance mediation activity, down by PLN 6,977 thousand i.e. 5.8% (including lower income on insurance of micro loans and mortgages),
- cash service, down by PLN 3,471 thousand i.e. 14.9%.

Fee and commission expense increased modestly year on year (up by PLN 1,406 thousand i.e. 0.7%). The increase in costs of payment and credit cards (up by PLN 8,263 thousand i.e. 10.4%) and other commissions (up by PLN 4,884 thousand i.e. 13.1%) was offset by lower costs of insurance mediation activity (down by PLN 8,450 thousand i.e. 47.3%), cash service (down by PLN 3,108 thousand i.e. 13.1%) and guarantee obligations and documentary operations (down by PLN 2,351 thousand i.e. 62.6%).

10. NET TRADING INCOME (INCLUDING RESULT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE)

Net trading income	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,555)	12,739	(3,143)	47,090
Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,450	(1,392)	(1,800)	(826)
Derivative instruments and result on foreign exchange transactions	211,660	614,164	230,704	782,498
Total result on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange differences	**209,555**	**625,511**	**225,761**	**828,762**
including margin on foreign exchange and derivative transactions with customers	**181,586**	**535,330**	**165,840**	**602,749**

Net trading income was PLN 625,511 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 203,251 thousand i.e. 24.5% year on year. The volume and volatility of net trading income depend mainly on the result of foreign exchange and derivative transactions with customers, the result on transactions of Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) and Asset and Liability Management Division (ALMT), and valuation of equity instruments.

The year-on-year decrease in net trading income in the three quarters of 2026 was due among others to lower margins on foreign exchange and derivative transactions with customers (down by PLN 67,419 thousand i.e. 11.2%) in the absence of large interest rate derivative transactions with customers, comparable to those closed in the three quarters of 2025.

The decrease in net trading income was also driven to lower results on the valuation of financial instruments in asset and liability management operations (FX swaps), lower valuation of interest in infrastructure companies (Visa, Mastercard, BIK, KIR), and a lower result on the Group's own investments. The total result on equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss decreased by PLN 34,351 thousand i.e. 72.9% year on year in the three quarters of 2026 and stood at PLN 12,739 thousand.

11. RESULT ON INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Result on investment activities	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,211	9,750	(40)	(695)
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,510	3,012	(3)	(2,318)
Total result on investment activities	**8,721**	**12,762**	**(43)**	**(3,013)**

The result on investment activities was positive at PLN 12,762 thousand in the three quarters of 2026 vs. a negative result at PLN 3,013 thousand in the three quarters of 2025 (improvement of PLN 15,775 thousand).

The increase in the result on investment activities was mainly due to a higher result on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, up by PLN 10,445 thousand, as well as a higher result on the valuation of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss, up by PLN 5,330 thousand.

12. NET ALLOWANCES FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities

3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Amounts due from banks	270	(283)	-	-	(13)
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	(58,459)	(34,871)	(45,896)	(47,378)	(186,604)
Contingent commitments granted	7,493	(17,343)	(744)	34	(10,560)
Securities measured at amortised cost	(87)	-	-	-	(87)
Total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	**(50,783)**	**(52,497)**	**(46,640)**	**(47,344)**	**(197,264)**

Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities

3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Amounts due from banks	108	(329)	-	-	(221)
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	(30,821)	71,947	(154,238)	1,453	(111,659)
Contingent commitments granted	(7,964)	10,671	3,749	(16)	6,440
Securities measured at amortised cost	(338)	-	-	-	(338)
Total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	**(39,015)**	**82,289**	**(150,489)**	**1,437**	**(105,778)**

Judgments and estimates of material elements are described in Note 7a Impairment of financial assets.

Total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities were negative at PLN 197,264 thousand in the three quarters of 2026 vs. negative PLN 105,778 thousand in the three quarters of 2025 (deterioration by PLN 91,486 thousand).

The difference in the cost of risk between these two periods was mainly due to the following factors:

- changes to models used to estimate expected credit losses and updates to parameters, which had a positive impact in the three quarters of 2025 and a negative impact in the three quarters of 2026,
- stronger negative impact of updates to expectations of future macroeconomic conditions in the three quarters of 2026.

Regarding the main operating segments, total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities in the three quarters of 2026 were as follows:

- Retail and Business Banking: negative PLN 102,305 thousand (additional charge of PLN 83,860 thousand),
- SME and Corporate Banking: negative PLN 100,991 thousand (additional charge of PLN 61,668 thousand),
- CIB: negative PLN 9,158 thousand (release of PLN 36,860 thousand),
- Other Banking Operations: positive PLN 15,190 thousand (release of PLN 17,183 thousand).

The quality of the loan portfolio remained strong in the three quarters of 2026, as reflected in low transfers to Stage 3 combined with amounts recovered on the non-performing portfolio. The cost of risk in the three quarters of 2026 was driven among others by the following one-off events:

- alignment of provisions with expectations of future macroeconomic conditions, resulting in additional PLN 37,176 thousand provisions due to updates of projected macroeconomic variables in the model used to estimate impairment of financial assets;
- changes to additional Post Model Adjustment (PMA) provisions:
    - additional PMA provisions set up in view of:
        - the current geopolitical situation, in particular relating to the conflict in the Middle East, at PLN 41,000 thousand,
        - risk of the Transport and Storage sector at PLN 9,300 thousand,
    - release of PMA provisions set up against:
        - the risk of customers particularly sensitive to changes in the economic environment (release of PLN 9,257 thousand),
        - the risk of sensitive customers in the commercial real estate sector (release of PLN 20,500 thousand);
- a new rating model for SME customers. The change aimed to improve the discriminatory power for PD and to enable improvements in the credit process. The change resulted in additional provisions of PLN 16,500 thousand;
- alignment of scoring models with changes to the scope of information provided by third-party systems for retail customer and micro-form customer portfolios. The change resulted in release of provisions at PLN 4,851 thousand;
- update to migration matrices used to estimate PD in the aligned models following limitation of their discriminatory power over a long time horizon, resulting in additional provisions of PLN 48,602 thousand.

The Bank signed contracts to sell retail, SME and corporate loan portfolios in the three quarters of 2026. The carrying amount of the sold portfolio measured at amortised cost was PLN 106,922 thousand, the impairment allowance was PLN 83,996 thousand. The contractual price of the sold portfolios was PLN 35,154 thousand. The net impact of the portfolio sale on the Bank's results was PLN 12,408 thousand and is presented in Result on impairment of financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities.

The Bank signed contracts to sell retail loan portfolios in the three quarters of 2025. The carrying amount of the sold portfolio measured at amortised cost was PLN 113,924 thousand, the impairment allowance was PLN 85,977 thousand. The contractual price of the sold portfolios was PLN 32,970 thousand. The net impact of the portfolio sale on the Bank's results was PLN 5,023 thousand and is presented in Result on impairment of financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities.

Cost of credit risk measured as net impairment allowances to average gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost (based on balances as at the end of each quarter) was -0.27% in the three quarters of 2026 vs. -0.16% in the three quarters of 2025. Estimated cost of risk net of the impact of the loan portfolio sale was -0.29% in the three quarters of 2026 vs. -0.17% in the three quarters of 2025.

13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

General administrative costs	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Personnel expenses	(416,060)	(1,239,293)	(411,178)	(1,219,963)
Marketing	(34,545)	(102,784)	(31,521)	(92,035)
IT and telecom expenses	(95,077)	(269,535)	(82,040)	(234,695)
Short-term leases and operation	(20,817)	(66,851)	(22,955)	(68,342)
Other non-personnel expenses	(37,171)	(97,251)	(35,471)	(98,717)
Outsourced services from other contracts and consulting	(77,493)	(217,828)	(40,857)	(156,063)
Business travel	(2,355)	(9,422)	(1,453)	(8,685)
Vehicle operating fees	(7,367)	(21,908)	(6,914)	(20,886)
ATM and cash handling expenses	(8,189)	(24,394)	(8,088)	(23,634)
Costs of outsourcing services related to leasing operations	(157)	(501)	(42)	(775)
Court and notary fees	(5,364)	(26,531)	(17,527)	(42,273)
Bank Guarantee Fund fee	-	(238,907)	(9,977)	(186,459)
Cost of PFSA supervision	(261)	(20,665)	(811)	(23,233)
Total general administrative costs	**(704,856)**	**(2,335,870)**	**(668,834)**	**(2,175,760)**

The Group's general administrative costs (including depreciation and amortisation) stood at PLN 2,723,889 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 161,235 thousand i.e. 6.3% year on year.

The following cost categories reported a year-on-year increase:

- outsourced services from other contracts and consulting – increase by PLN 61,765 thousand i.e. 39.6% including:
  - services provided by the Group – increase by PLN 37,653 thousand as a result of partial release in the three quarters of 2025 of provisions set up in previous years,
  - legal consulting – increase by PLN 25,820 thousand, including increase of costs of litigation concerning CHF loans, up by PLN 17,864 thousand, and concerning the free credit sanction, up by PLN 7,868 thousand;
- BFG contribution – increase by PLN 52,448 thousand i.e. 28.1% following the BFG Council decision changing the contribution mix in 2026 as follows:
  - contribution to the deposit guarantee fund was waived (the contribution was PLN 30,341 thousand for the three quarters of 2025), and
  - contribution to the bank resolution fund increased: for BNP Paribas Bank Polska by PLN 82,790 thousand year on year; the Bank booked PLN 238,907 thousand in Q1 2026 (the contribution is paid in Q1 of each year);
- IT and telecom expenses – increase by PLN 34,840 thousand i.e. 14.8% due to an increase of system fees, costs of IT software and hardware maintenance contracts and Contact Centre customer service; meanwhile, non-capitalised investment expenditure decreased;
- personnel expenses – increase by PLN 19,330 thousand i.e. 1.6% due among others to an increase in salaries by PLN 13,414 thousand and in additional payroll charges by PLN 2,635 thousand (annual salary raise in March). Provisions against future liabilities in respect of unused holiday leave and retirement allowances decreased by PLN 1,682 thousand The increase in personnel expenses due to salary raises was partly offset by a reduction of the Group's headcount by 236 active FTEs year on year;
- marketing costs – increase by PLN 10,749 thousand i.e. 11.7% mainly due to more intensive campaigns in 2026 and strong media presence (promotion of banking products: personal account 3x7%, cash loan, progressive rate deposit, and dedicated campaigns for micro-firms "Rozpędź swój biznes" and for Generation Z "Sumy dobrych decyzji") and actions supporting sales of banking products outside the Bank's branch network.

The following cost categories reported a year-on-year decrease:

- court and notary fees – decrease by PLN 15,742 thousand i.e. 37.2%, mainly relating to CHF loans;
- supervisory fees (KNF) – decrease by PLN 2,568 thousand;
- other non-personnel expenses - decrease by PLN 1,466 thousand i.e. 1.5%; following the termination of the lease at Grzybowska Street in Warsaw, provisions set up for rent in previous years were released at PLN 8,882 thousand. An increase was reported in costs of internal meetings (up by PLN 2,498 thousand), contractor fees (up by PLN 2,305 thousand) and bank card costs (up by PLN 1,413 thousand).

Total costs of legal services covering litigation stood at PLN 50,598 thousand in the three quarters of 2026 and were recognised under Outsourced services from other contracts and consulting as well as Court and notary fees. These items covered:

- CHF loans at PLN 42,088 thousand (PLN 40,738 thousand in the three quarters of 2026), an increase of PLN 1,351 thousand year on year;
- litigation concerning the free credit sanction at PLN 8,509 thousand (no such cost was incurred by the Bank in the three quarters of 2025).

14. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Depreciation and amortisation	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Property, plant and equipment	(52,549)	(159,675)	(53,277)	(156,569)
Intangible assets	(78,225)	(228,344)	(77,863)	(230,325)
Total depreciation and amortisation	**(130,774)**	**(388,019)**	**(131,140)**	**(386,894)**

Depreciation and amortisation charges stood at PLN 388,019 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, an increase of PLN 1,125 thousand i.e. 0.3% year on year. Depreciation and amortisation charges in the Group subsidiaries remained stable year on year.

The Bank's investments stood at PLN 212,170 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, down by PLN 27,431 thousand i.e. 11.4% year on year. The decrease was mainly reported in IT hardware and software in 2026 (the new procurement and accounting system GOfusion was implemented in 2025) as well as personnel expenses in respect of external associates.

15. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Sale or liquidation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,118	14,208	417	32,030
Release of allowances on other receivables	14,376	50,787	886	3,115
Gains on sale of goods and services	8,418	21,984	7,788	22,021
Reduction of provisions for litigation and claims and other liabilities	1,483	12,849	3,915	77,389
Recovery of debt enforcement costs	1,337	9,205	4,868	15,202
Income from leasing operations	11,438	40,183	12,995	41,559
Other operating income	29,446	105,271	16,347	56,100
Total other operating income	**67,616**	**254,487**	**47,216**	**247,416**

Other operating income in the three quarters of 2026 included incidental income from released provisions for unauthorised transactions at PLN 7 million and income from IT services at PLN 33 million (PLN 32 million in the three quarters of 2025).

Other operating income stood at PLN 254,487 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 7,071 thousand i.e. 2.9% year on year.

Other operating income was mainly driven by:

- PLN 49,171 thousand (i.e. 87.6%) increase in other operating income relating among others to accounting transfers of customers' cash from closed accounts and release of provisions for customers' unauthorised transactions,
- PLN 47,672 thousand (i.e. 1,530.4%) increase in income from released provisions for other receivables (among others due to the quarterly update – release of provisions for amounts due from counterparties),
- PLN 64,540 thousand (i.e. 83.4%) decrease in income from release of provisions for litigation and claims and other liabilities in the absence of income comparable to that earned in 2025 (in the three quarters of 2025: release of provisions for a penalty imposed by the Chief Inspector of Financial Information among others due to failure to perform obligations arising from the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist-Financing Act and release of provisions for legal risk of relations with the Bank's Partners and provisions for potential litigation concerning cancellation of loan agreements),
- PLN 17,822 thousand (i.e. 55.6%) decrease in income from sale or liquidation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (income from the sale of real estate decreased year on year).

16. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Cost of sale or liquidation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,148)	(9,632)	(800)	(8,714)
Impairment allowances on other receivables	(15,812)	(53,269)	(2,751)	(5,408)
Provisions for litigation and claims and other liabilities	(28,384)	(56,646)	(7,451)	(41,413)
Debt enforcement	(5,468)	(17,812)	(8,122)	(25,951)
Donations made	(1,271)	(10,510)	(534)	(8,072)
Costs of leasing operations	(8,524)	(30,984)	(9,268)	(30,335)
Other operating expenses	(24,526)	(110,736)	(27,856)	(148,800)
Total other operating expenses	**(85,133)**	**(289,589)**	**(56,782)**	**(268,693)**

Other operating expenses in the three quarters of 2026 included incidental costs of provisions for unauthorised transactions at PLN 17 million (PLN 49 million in the three quarters of 2025) and costs of IT services at PLN 27 million (PLN 27 million in the three quarters of 2025).

The Bank presents income and expenses from the release of provisions separately: release of provisions is presented under other operating income while payment or settlement of the liability covered by the provision is presented under other operating expenses.

Other operating expenses stood at PLN 289,589 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, up by PLN 20,896 thousand i.e. 7.8% year on year.

Other operating expenses were mainly driven by:

- PLN 47,861 thousand (i.e. 885.0%) increase in costs of provisions for other receivables (including as a result of the quarterly update – additional provisions set up for amounts due from counterparties),
- PLN 15,233 thousand (i.e. 36.8%) increase in costs of provisions for litigation and claims and other liabilities, including additional PLN 12,200 thousand provisions for repayment of interest charged on non-interest costs of repaid consumer loans in connection with the CJEU judgment of April 2026, set up in Q2 2026, and additional PLN 23,259 thousand provisions for costs of litigation and legal risk of consumer loans (free credit sanction), set up in Q3 2026,
- PLN 38,064 thousand (i.e. 25.6%) decrease in other operating expenses (including in relation to lower costs of provisions for unauthorised customer transactions in the three quarters of 2026 and in the absence of costs of settlements and court judgments paid to former Partners of the Bank in the three quarters of 2025),
- PLN 8,139 thousand (i.e. 31.4%) decrease in costs of debt enforcement.

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Current income tax	(358,987)	(915,905)	(190,218)	(565,783)
Deferred income tax	2,876	(76,530)	(11,414)	(90,009)
Total income tax expense	**(356,111)**	**(992,435)**	**(201,632)**	**(655,792)**
Profit before income tax	1,045,209	2,656,699	897,133	2,826,587
Effective tax rate	34%	37%	22%	23%
Income taxes on gross profit	**(312,598)**	**(792,918)**	**(170,455)**	**(537,052)**
Permanent differences, including:	**(42,860)**	**(189,273)**	**(31,177)**	**(118,740)**
Receivables written off	(5,156)	(8,427)	(2,139)	(7,168)
Representation expenses	(435)	(1,270)	(237)	(849)
PFRON	(751)	(2,312)	(483)	(1,588)
Prudential fee to the Bank Guarantee Fund	-	(71,672)	(1,895)	(35,427)
Tax on financial institutions	(29,441)	(88,506)	(18,144)	(55,530)
Research and development relief	-	22,855	(74)	13,600
Provision for claims related to CHF loans*	(10,952)	(63,315)	(4,221)	(24,249)
Legal risk provisions	181	1,585	70	5,665
Other differences	3,694	21,789	(4,054)	(13,194)
Other amounts affecting the effective tax rate	**653**	**(10,224)**	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax measured at tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled	653	(10,244)	-	-
Total income tax expense	**(356,111)**	**(992,435)**	**(201,632)**	**(655,792)**

*this item presents a net amount of CHF loan provisions set up and released and the incurred cost of cancelled loan agreements

The Group has taken into account the principle of recognizing the burden of the financial result on account of income tax on the basis of the best possible estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate that the Group expects in the full financial year, estimated at 37%.

18. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Basic		
Net profit	1,664,264	2,170,795
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (#)	147,926,365	148,447,585
Basic earnings (loss) per share (in PLN per share)	11.25	14.62
Diluted		
Net profit used in determining diluted earnings per share	1,664,264	2,170,795
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (#)	147,926,365	148,447,585
Adjustments for:		
- stock options	121,451	103,437
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the diluted earnings per share (#)	148,047,816	148,551,022
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (in PLN per share)	11.24	14.61

In accordance with IAS 33, the Bank prepares the calculation of diluted net profit per share, taking into account the shares issued conditionally under incentive schemes described in Note 39. The calculation does not take into account those elements of the incentive schemes which had antidilutive effect in the presented reporting periods and which may potentially cause dilution of profit per share in the future.

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the period.

The diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the ratio of net profit to the weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted as if all potential dilutive ordinary shares had been converted to shares. The Bank has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: stock options. Dilutive shares are calculated as the number of shares that would be issued if all stock options were exercised at the market price determined as the average annual closing price of the Bank's shares.

19. CASH AND BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANK

Cash and cash equivalents	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Cash and other balances	2,187,733	2,541,539
Account in the National Bank of Poland	5,612,640	7,683,669
Gross cash and cash equivalents	**7,800,373**	**10,225,208**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(250)	(342)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**7,800,123**	**10,224,866**

Change in allowance for expected credit losses on receivables on funds at the Central Bank	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**(342)**	**(398)**
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	92	197
Closing balance	**(250)**	**(201)**

20. AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS

30.09.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amounts due from banks	**8,306,241**	**99,454**	**9**	**8,405,704**
Current accounts	7,263,008	98,429	-	7,361,437
Interbank deposits	99,646	-	-	99,646
Loans and advances	-	-	9	9
Other receivables	943,587	1,025	-	944,612
Allowances due to expected credit loss from banks	**(395)**	**(1,721)**	**(4)**	**(2,120)**
Current accounts	(360)	(1,708)	-	(2,068)
Interbank deposits	(1)	-	-	(1)
Loans and advances	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other receivables	(34)	(13)	-	(47)
Total net amounts due from banks	**8,305,846**	**97,733**	**5**	**8,403,584**

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross amounts due from banks	**11,586,494**	**32,002**	**9**	**11,618,505**
Current accounts	10,986,948	18,926	-	11,005,874
Interbank deposits	108,115	5,189	-	113,304
Loans and advances	-	-	9	9
Other receivables	491,431	7,887	-	499,318
Allowances due to expected credit loss from banks	**(558)**	**(1,377)**	**(4)**	**(1,939)**
Current accounts	(510)	(926)	-	(1,436)
Loans and advances	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other receivables	(45)	(442)	-	(487)
Total net amounts due from banks	**11,585,936**	**30,625**	**5**	**11,616,566**

Other receivables as at 30 September 2026 include receivables from cash collateral for derivatives in the gross amount of PLN 942,145 thousand (PLN 496,464 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

Change in allowance due to expected credit losses on receivables from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January 2026	**(558)**	**(1,377)**	**(4)**	**(1,939)**
Increases due to acquisition or origination	(819)	(1,740)	-	(2,559)
Decreases due to derecognition	1,369	17	-	1,386
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	(372)	1,441	-	1,069
Other changes (including foreign exchange differences)	(15)	(62)	-	(77)
As at 30 September 2026	**(395)**	**(1,721)**	**(4)**	**(2,120)**

Change in allowance due to expected credit losses on receivables from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**(527)**	**-**	**-**	**(527)**
Increases due to acquisition or origination	(2,547)	(1,840)	(4)	(4,391)
Decreases due to derecognition	1,196	2,442	-	3,638
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	1,263	(932)	-	331
Other changes (including foreign exchange differences)	63	85	-	148
As at 30 September 2025	**(552)**	**(245)**	**(4)**	**(801)**

21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Trading derivatives	Nominal value	Fair value	Fair value
30.09.2026		Assets	Liabilities
Currency derivatives			
Foreign Exchange Forward (FX Forward + NDF)	14,561,554	109,146	568,892
Currency Swap (FX Swap)	29,180,418	838,826	460,462
Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CIRS)	3,015,808	14,840	18,795
OTC currency options	13,991,851	75,381	82,546
Total currency derivatives	**60,749,631**	**1,038,193**	**1,130,695**
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest Rate Swap	72,761,192	897,526	800,450
OTC interest rate options	6,560,194	43,532	43,670
Total interest rate derivatives	**79,321,386**	**941,058**	**844,120**
Other derivatives			
OTC Commodity Swap	1,784,408	64,474	61,752
Currency Spot (FX Spot)	899,482	-	-
Total other derivatives	**2,683,890**	**64,474**	**61,752**
Total trading derivatives	**142,754,907**	**2,043,725**	**2,036,567**
including: measured using models	142,754,907	2,043,725	2,036,567

Trading derivatives	Nominal value	Fair value	Fair value
31.12.2025		Assets	Liabilities
Currency derivatives			
Foreign Exchange Forward (FX Forward + NDF)	11,962,084	47,570	1,014,109
Currency Swap (FX Swap)	25,534,449	1,497,304	522,909
Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CIRS)	3,316,143	32,398	20,391
OTC currency options	6,660,552	15,756	60,721
Total currency derivatives	**47,473,228**	**1,593,028**	**1,618,130**
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest Rate Swap	73,501,096	696,265	589,009
FRA	845,340	-	312
OTC interest rate options	6,876,181	17,702	18,482
Total interest rate derivatives	**81,222,617**	**713,967**	**607,803**
Other derivatives			
OTC Commodity Swap	1,313,706	52,465	50,642
Currency Spot (FX Spot)	1,890,734	-	-
Total other derivatives	**3,204,440**	**52,465**	**50,642**
Total trading derivatives	**131,900,285**	**2,359,460**	**2,276,575**
including: measured using models	131,900,285	2,359,460	2,276,575

22. HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Fair value hedge

As at 30 September 2026, the Group used fair value hedge **(macro fair value hedge)**.

Hedging relationship description	The hedges are used against interest rate risk, specifically changes in the fair value of fixed-rate assets and liabilities resulting from changes in a specific reference rate.
Hedged items	Fixed-rate PLN, EUR and USD current accounts are the hedged items.
Hedging instruments	Hedging instruments include standard IRS transactions, i.e. plain vanilla IRS in PLN, EUR and USD, in which the Bank receives a fixed interest rate and pays a floating rate based on WIBOR 6M, WIBOR 3M, EURIBOR 3M, EUR ESTR, USD SOFR.

Hedged position	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	36,038,688	-	35,611,091
31.12.2025	21,392,032	-	21,472,628

IRS	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	36,038,688	79,419	652,354
31.12.2025	21,392,032	230,410	321,095

Presentation of result on the hedged and hedging transactions	The change in fair value of hedging instruments is recognised in the Result on hedge accounting. Interest on IRS transactions and current accounts is recognised in Interest income.

The table below presents derivative hedging instruments at their nominal value by residual maturity dates as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

30.09.2026

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	79,419	652,354	397,629	2,050,175	4,092,152	21,821,434	7,677,298	36,038,688
Hedging derivatives - total	**79,419**	**652,354**	**397,629**	**2,050,175**	**4,092,152**	**21,821,434**	**7,677,298**	**36,038,688**

31.12.2025

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	230,410	321,095	2,924,039	1,919,216	3,980,430	7,161,408	5,406,939	21,392,032
Hedging derivatives - total	**230,410**	**321,095**	**2,924,039**	**1,919,216**	**3,980,430**	**7,161,408**	**5,406,939**	**21,392,032**

In the three quarters of 2026 and 2025, the hedging relationships presented proved effective.

The Group also applies **micro fair value hedge** accounting as at 30 September 2026.

Hedging relationship description	The hedges are used against interest rate risk, specifically changes in the fair value of fixed-rate assets and liabilities resulting from changes in a specific reference rate.
Hedged items	The hedged items are: fixed coupon bonds in EUR and USD.
Hedging instruments	Hedging instruments are the standard IRS transactions, i.e. plain vanilla IRS, denominated in EUR and USD, in which the Bank pays a fixed interest rate and receives a floating rate based on EURIBOR 3M, EUR ESTR and USD SOFR.

Hedged position	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	15,346,699	14,875,018	-
31.12.2025	12,326,873	12,447,552	-

IRS	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	15,346,699	611,375	1,569
31.12.2025	12,326,873	68,402	99,700

Presentation of result on the hedged and hedging transactions	The change in fair value of hedging transactions is recognised in the Result on hedge accounting. Interest on IRS transactions and hedged items is recognised in Interest income.

The table below presents derivative hedging instruments at their nominal value by residual maturity dates as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

30.09.2026

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	611,375	1,569	96,078	-	938,270	6,480,268	7,832,083	15,346,699
Hedging derivatives - total	**611,375**	**1,569**	**96,078**	**-**	**938,270**	**6,480,268**	**7,832,083**	**15,346,699**

31.12.2025

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	68,402	99,700	-	180,080	92,987	5,629,378	6,424,427	12,326,872
Hedging derivatives - total	**68,402**	**99,700**	**-**	**180,080**	**92,987**	**5,629,378**	**6,424,427**	**12,326,872**

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss under **fair value hedge** accounting.

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Interest income on hedging derivative instruments	662,356	539,572
Interest expense on hedging derivative instruments	(741,958)	(656,744)
Interest expense on amortisation of the hedged position in fair value hedge accounting	(7,357)	(76,834)
Change in fair value of hedging transactions recognised in the Result on hedge accounting, including:	13,208	(1,739)
change in fair value of hedging instruments	80,077	190,780
change in fair value of hedged instruments	(66,869)	(192,519)

In the three quarters of 2026 and 2025, the hedging relationships presented proved effective.

Cash flow hedging

The Group also applies **cash flow hedge** accounting as at 30 September 2026.

Hedging relationship description	The hedges are used against interest rate risk, specifically no changes in the interest cash flows on the hedged item, resulting from the changes in a specific reference rate.
Hedged items	The hedged items are: Floating rate bonds WZ1131 and WZ0330.
Hedging instruments	Hedging instruments include standard IRS transactions, i.e. plain vanilla IRS in PLN in which the Bank receives a fixed rate and pays a floating rate based on WIBOR 6M.

Hedged position	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	1,325,000	1,295,728	-
31.12.2025	1,325,000	1,291,131	-

IRS	Nominal value	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities
30.09.2026	1,325,000	13,617	87,301
31.12.2025	1,325,000	46,738	64,745

Presentation of result on the hedged and hedging transactions	The change in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated as hedging of cash flows is recognised directly in the Revaluation reserve in the part constituting the effective part of the hedge. The ineffective part of the hedge is recognised in the statement of profit or loss under Result on hedge accounting.

The table below presents derivative hedging instruments at their nominal value by residual maturity dates as at 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

30.09.2026

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	13,617	87,301	-	-	-	700,000	625,000	1,325,000
Hedging derivatives - total	**13,617**	**87,301**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700,000**	**625,000**	**1,325,000**

31.12.2025

Hedging derivatives	Fair value		Nominal value					
	positive	negative	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interest rate contracts								
Swap (IRS)	46,738	64,745	-	-	-	700,000	625,000	1,325,000
Hedging derivatives - total	**46,738**	**64,745**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**700,000**	**625,000**	**1,325,000**

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss under **cash flow hedge** accounting.

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Interest income on hedging derivative instruments	33,908	27,885
Interest expense on hedging derivative instruments	(40,435)	(48,367)
Change in fair value of hedging transactions recognised in the Result on hedge accounting, including:	112	(143)
change in fair value of hedging instruments	112	(143)

Changes in revaluation reserve due to valuation of derivative hedging instruments in **cash flow hedge** accounting.

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**(33,980)**	**(112,125)**
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income during the reporting period	(58,047)	53,678
Closing balance	**(92,027)**	**(58,447)**

In the three quarters of 2026 and 2025, the hedging relationships presented proved effective.

The adjustment of the fair value of the hedged and hedging positions includes the items presented in the table below:

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
Adjustment of the fair value of the hedged and hedging positions	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Hedging positions:	704,411	741,224	345,550	485,540
Derivatives designated as fair value hedge – IRS	690,794	653,923	298,812	420,795
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedge – IRS	13,617	87,301	46,738	64,745
Hedged positions:	-	(727,555)	-	(165,453)
Hedged instruments value adjustment – active relationships	-	(727,555)	-	(158,096)
deposits	-	(727,555)	-	(158,096)
Difference in value to hedged position fair value – terminated relationships	-	-	-	(7,357)
Closing balance	**704,411**	**13,669**	**345,550**	**320,087**

23. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

30.09.2026			
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	Gross balance sheet value	Allowance	Net balance sheet value
Loans and advances for			
Non-bank financial entities	**4,958,959**	**(57,243)**	**4,901,716**
overdraft	3,329,574	(10,660)	3,318,914
investment loans	1,247,934	(46,220)	1,201,714
other loans	381,451	(363)	381,088
Retail customers	**36,091,984**	**(692,525)**	**35,399,459**
mortgage loans	21,878,949	(208,521)	21,670,428
other loans	14,213,035	(484,004)	13,729,031
Corporate customers	**51,839,252**	**(1,527,614)**	**50,311,638**
overdraft	23,256,639	(745,489)	22,511,150
investment loans	20,628,499	(625,711)	20,002,788
other loans	7,954,114	(156,414)	7,797,700
including individual farmers	**7,223,984**	**(245,600)**	**6,978,384**
overdraft	4,457,307	(134,342)	4,322,965
investment loans	2,752,866	(110,183)	2,642,683
other loans	13,811	(1,075)	12,736
Public sector entities	**406,036**	**(3,333)**	**402,703**
overdraft	160,238	(2,705)	157,533
investment loans	245,798	(628)	245,170
Lease receivables	**6,173,475**	**(135,336)**	**6,038,139**
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**99,469,706**	**(2,416,051)**	**97,053,655**

31.12.2025			
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	Gross balance sheet value	Allowance	Net balance sheet value
Loans and advances for			
Non-bank financial entities	**3,480,807**	**(48,348)**	**3,432,459**
overdraft	2,995,749	(13,007)	2,982,742
investment loans	183,203	(34,858)	148,345
other loans	301,855	(483)	301,372
Retail customers	**34,428,276**	**(668,459)**	**33,759,817**
mortgage loans	21,335,075	(225,837)	21,109,238
other loans	13,093,201	(442,622)	12,650,579
Corporate customers	**48,797,028**	**(1,479,602)**	**47,317,426**
overdraft	21,807,021	(696,606)	21,110,415
investment loans	19,656,273	(593,366)	19,062,907
other loans	7,333,734	(189,630)	7,144,104
including individual farmers	**7,296,966**	**(249,325)**	**7,047,641**
overdraft	4,712,173	(139,978)	4,572,195
investment loans	2,572,536	(108,173)	2,464,363
other loans	12,257	(1,174)	11,083
Public sector entities	**218,025**	**(984)**	**217,041**
overdraft	170,374	(861)	169,513
investment loans	30,750	(104)	30,646
other loans	16,901	(19)	16,882
Lease receivables	**6,282,940**	**(122,005)**	**6,160,935**
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**93,207,076**	**(2,319,398)**	**90,887,678**

Gross loans and advances to customers (portfolios measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value) stood at PLN 99,922,572 thousand as at 30 September 2026, up by PLN 6,363,015 thousand i.e. 6.8% year to date.

Gross loans and advances measured at amortised cost stood at PLN 99,469,706 thousand as at 30 September 2026, up by PLN 6,262,630 thousand i.e. 6.7% year to date.

Structure of gross loans and advances measured at amortised cost

Gross loans and advances to retail customers stood at PLN 36,091,984 thousand as at 30 September 2026 and increased by PLN 1,663,708 thousand i.e. 4.8% year to date. Their share in the loan portfolio measured at amortised cost was 36.3% as at 30 September 2026 (down by 0.7 p.p. year to date). Mortgage loans stood at PLN 21,878,949 thousand as at 30 September 2026, representing 60.6% of the credit exposure of retail customers. The majority of mortgage loans are PLN loans (99.0%). CHF loans represented only 0.9% of mortgage loans (down by 0.1 p.p. year to date).

Gross loans and advances to corporate customers (excluding farmers) stood at PLN 44,615,268 thousand (up by PLN 3,115,206 thousand i.e. 7.5% year to date). Their share in the loan portfolio measured at amortised cost was 44.9% as at 30 September 2026 (+0.3 p.p. year to date). Overdrafts represent 42.1% of the loan portfolio (up by 0.9 p.p. year to date) and investment loans represent 40.1% (down by 1.1% year to date).

Loans to individual farmers stood at PLN 7,223,984 thousand as at 30 September 2026, down by 1.0% year to date.

Lease receivables stood at PLN 6,173,475 thousand (decrease by 1.7% year to date). Their share in the loan portfolio measured at amortised cost was 6.2% as at 30 September 2026 vs. 6.7% as at 31 December 2025.

Loans to non-bank financial entities and public sector entities stood at PLN 5,364,995 thousand, up by 45.0% year to date.

Net loans and advances to customers by Stage

30.09.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**86,186,328**	**10,711,112**	**2,400,904**	**171,362**	**99,469,706**
Non-bank financial entities	4,797,433	158,770	2,427	329	4,958,959
Retail customers	33,322,708	2,090,366	649,993	28,917	36,091,984
Corporate customers	43,062,799	7,053,806	1,580,531	142,116	51,839,252
including individual farmers	6,392,765	588,271	230,234	12,714	7,223,984
Public sector entities	290,229	115,807	-	-	406,036
Lease receivables	4,713,159	1,292,363	167,953	-	6,173,475
Allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances for	**(399,062)**	**(611,543)**	**(1,390,012)**	**(15,434)**	**(2,416,051)**
Non-bank financial entities	(12,428)	(42,784)	(1,975)	(56)	(57,243)
Retail customers	(110,838)	(130,929)	(448,039)	(2,719)	(692,525)
Corporate customers	(260,736)	(376,112)	(878,107)	(12,659)	(1,527,614)
including individual farmers	(69,867)	(35,189)	(138,117)	(2,427)	(245,600)
Public sector entities	(714)	(2,619)	-	-	(3,333)
Lease receivables	(14,346)	(59,099)	(61,891)	-	(135,336)
Total net loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**85,787,266**	**10,099,569**	**1,010,892**	**155,928**	**97,053,655**

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**82,011,964**	**8,563,065**	**2,515,977**	**116,070**	**93,207,076**
Non-bank financial entities	3,268,261	209,454	2,582	510	3,480,807
Retail customers	31,963,611	1,787,990	645,479	31,196	34,428,276
Corporate customers	41,544,071	5,507,863	1,660,730	84,364	48,797,028
including individual farmers	6,398,264	626,899	256,424	15,379	7,296,966
Public sector entities	212,950	5,075	-	-	218,025
Lease receivables	5,023,071	1,052,683	207,186	-	6,282,940
Allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances for	**(338,496)**	**(574,083)**	**(1,393,442)**	**(13,377)**	**(2,319,398)**
Non-bank financial entities	(9,496)	(36,526)	(2,148)	(178)	(48,348)
Retail customers	(91,122)	(128,304)	(446,511)	(2,522)	(668,459)
Corporate customers	(223,790)	(363,785)	(881,350)	(10,677)	(1,479,602)
including individual farmers	(69,293)	(34,228)	(143,642)	(2,162)	(249,325)
Public sector entities	(776)	(208)	-	-	(984)
Lease receivables	(13,312)	(45,260)	(63,433)	-	(122,005)
Total net loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**81,673,468**	**7,988,982**	**1,122,535**	**102,693**	**90,887,678**

30.09.2026	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross POCI loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**25,252**	**146,110**	**171,362**
Non-bank financial entities	3	326	329
Retail customers	18,411	10,506	28,917
Corporate customers	6,838	135,278	142,116
including individual farmers	983	11,731	12,714
Allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances for	**(63)**	**(15,371)**	**(15,434)**
Non-bank financial entities	-	(56)	(56)
Retail customers	(39)	(2,680)	(2,719)
Corporate customers	(24)	(12,635)	(12,659)
including individual farmers	-	(2,427)	(2,427)
Total net POCI loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**25,189**	**130,739**	**155,928**

31.12.2025	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross POCI loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**30,352**	**85,718**	**116,070**
Non-bank financial entities	3	507	510
Retail customers	20,911	10,285	31,196
Corporate customers	9,438	74,926	84,364
including individual farmers	3,428	11,951	15,379
Allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances for	**(94)**	**(13,283)**	**(13,377)**
Non-bank financial entities	-	(178)	(178)
Retail customers	(48)	(2,474)	(2,522)
Corporate customers	(46)	(10,631)	(10,677)
including individual farmers	-	(2,162)	(2,162)
Total net POCI loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	**30,258**	**72,435**	**102,693**

The share of Stage 3 and POCI non-performing exposures in gross loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost was 2.6% as at 30 September 2026 vs. 2.8% as at 31 December 2025. Their coverage with provisions was 55.2% as at 30 September 2026, up by 1.1 p.p. year to date.

Allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances measured at amortised cost

Change in allowances for expected credit losses	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
As at 1 January 2026	**(338,496)**	**(574,083)**	**(1,393,442)**	**(13,377)**	**(2,319,398)**
Increase due to acquisition or origination	(150,624)	(120,190)	(59,931)	-	(330,745)
Decrease due to derecognition	49,465	49,385	124,495	566	223,911
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	43,064	33,371	(216,756)	(3,921)	(144,242)
Use of allowances	(177)	2,943	171,126	1,300	175,192
Other changes (including foreign exchange differences)	(2,294)	(2,969)	(15,504)	(2)	(20,769)
As at 30 September 2026	**(399,062)**	**(611,543)**	**(1,390,012)**	**(15,434)**	**(2,416,051)**

Change in allowances for expected credit losses	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**(355,893)**	**(565,099)**	**(1,510,780)**	**(26,472)**	**(2,458,244)**
Increase due to acquisition or origination	(132,065)	(79,649)	(70,755)	-	(282,469)
Decrease due to derecognition	49,924	34,965	112,629	1,582	199,100
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	55,499	118,773	(292,531)	5,519	(112,740)
Use of allowances	-	178	254,118	4,867	259,163
Other changes (including foreign exchange differences)	55	2,487	5,837	13	8,392
As at 30 September 2025	**(382,480)**	**(488,345)**	**(1,501,482)**	**(14,491)**	**(2,386,798)**

Gross amount of foreign currency mortgage loans for retail customers (in PLN'000)

Loans by currency	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
CHF	206,573	254,276
EUR	16,964	18,334
PLN	21,655,327	21,062,351
USD	85	114
Total	**21,878,949**	**21,335,075**

30.09.2026

Value of loan portfolio including CHF	Gross balance sheet value	including CHF exposures	Allowance	including CHF exposures
Loans and advances for				
Non-bank financial entities	**4,958,959**	**-**	**(57,243)**	**-**
overdraft	3,329,574	-	(10,660)	-
investment loans	1,247,934	-	(46,220)	-
other loans	381,451	-	(363)	-
Retail customers	**36,091,984**	**208,154**	**(692,525)**	**(70,512)**
mortgage loans	21,878,949	206,573	(208,521)	(69,922)
other loans	14,213,035	1,581	(484,004)	(590)
Corporate customers	**51,839,252**	**16,591**	**(1,527,614)**	**(8,067)**
overdraft	23,256,639	10,720	(745,489)	(2,249)
investment loans	20,628,499	5,871	(625,711)	(5,818)
other loans	7,954,114	-	(156,414)	-
including individual farmers	**7,223,984**	**46**	**(245,600)**	**(9)**
overdraft	4,457,307	46	(134,342)	(9)
investment loans	2,752,866	-	(110,183)	-
other loans	13,811	-	(1,075)	-
Public sector entities	**406,036**	**-**	**(3,333)**	**-**
overdraft	160,238	-	(2,705)	-
investment loans	245,798	-	(628)	-
Lease receivables	**6,173,475**	**4,754**	**(135,336)**	**(1,545)**
Total loans and advances	**99,469,706**	**229,499**	**(2,416,051)**	**(80,124)**

31.12.2025

Value of loan portfolio including CHF	Gross balance sheet value	including CHF exposures	Allowance	including CHF exposures
Loans and advances for				
Non-bank financial entities	**3,480,807**	**369**	**(48,348)**	**-**
overdraft	2,995,749	369	(13,007)	-
investment loans	183,203	-	(34,858)	-
other loans	301,855	-	(483)	-
Retail customers	**34,428,276**	**257,392**	**(668,459)**	**(101,869)**
mortgage loans	21,335,075	254,276	(225,837)	(99,747)
other loans	13,093,201	3,116	(442,622)	(2,122)
Corporate customers	**48,797,028**	**18,229**	**(1,479,602)**	**(8,353)**
overdraft	21,807,021	11,771	(696,606)	(2,063)
investment loans	19,656,273	6,458	(593,366)	(6,290)
other loans	7,333,734	-	(189,630)	-
including individual farmers	**7,296,966**	**44**	**(249,325)**	**(2)**
overdraft	4,712,173	44	(139,978)	(2)
investment loans	2,572,536	-	(108,173)	-
other loans	12,257	-	(1,174)	-
Public sector entities	**218,025**	**-**	**(984)**	**-**
overdraft	170,374	-	(861)	-
investment loans	30,750	-	(104)	-
other loans	16,901	-	(19)	-
Lease receivables	**6,282,940**	**4,696**	**(122,005)**	**(1,264)**
Total loans and advances	**93,207,076**	**280,686**	**(2,319,398)**	**(111,486)**

24. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Subsidised loans	195,250	286,183
Loans held for sale	194,554	-
Total loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**389,804**	**286,183**

The table below presents a comparison of the fair value of subsidised loans with their gross balance sheet value, which would have been recognised if the Group - in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 - did not measure these portfolios to fair value through profit or loss.

	Gross balance sheet value	Fair value
30.09.2026	258,312	195,250
31.12.2025	352,481	286,183

Subsidised loans measured at fair value	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
30.09.2026	155,144	31,709	8,397	195,250
31.12.2025	225,234	51,044	9,905	286,183

25. SECURITIES MEASURED AS AMORTISED COST

30.09.2026

Securities	Gross balance sheet value	Allowance	Net balance sheet value
issued by other financial institutions	8,984,708	(24)	8,984,684
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	29,508,002	(155)	29,507,847
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	8,256	(4,229)	4,027
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	19,312	(21)	19,291
Total securities measured at amortised cost	**38,520,278**	**(4,429)**	**38,515,849**

31.12.2025

Securities	Gross balance sheet value	Allowance	Net balance sheet value
issued by other financial institutions	8,319,932	(23)	8,319,909
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	27,833,873	(150)	27,833,723
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	8,155	(4,217)	3,938
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	23,100	(44)	23,056
Total securities measured at amortised cost	**36,185,060**	**(4,434)**	**36,180,626**

30.09.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities	**38,516,123**	**-**	**4,155**	**38,520,278**
issued by other financial institutions	8,984,708	-	-	8,984,708
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	29,508,002	-	-	29,508,002
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	4,101	-	4,155	8,256
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	19,312	-	-	19,312
Impairment allowances on securities:	**(274)**	**-**	**(4,155)**	**(4,429)**
issued by other financial institutions	(24)	-	-	(24)
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	(155)	-	-	(155)
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	(74)	-	(4,155)	(4,229)
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	(21)	-	-	(21)
Total net securities measured at amortised cost	**38,515,849**	**-**	**-**	**38,515,849**

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Securities	**36,180,905**	**-**	**4,155**	**36,185,060**
issued by other financial institutions	8,319,932	-	-	8,319,932
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	27,833,873	-	-	27,833,873
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	4,000	-	4,155	8,155
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	23,100	-	-	23,100
Impairment allowances on securities:	**(279)**	**-**	**(4,155)**	**(4,434)**
issued by other financial institutions	(23)	-	-	(23)
issued by governments – Treasury bonds	(150)	-	-	(150)
issued by non-financial entities – bonds	(62)	-	(4,155)	(4,217)
issued by local governments – municipal bonds	(44)	-	-	(44)
Total net securities measured at amortised cost	**36,180,626**	**-**	**-**	**36,180,626**

26. SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Treasury bonds held for trading	177,990	-
Bonds convertible for non-financial entities shares	55,590	68,767
Equity instruments	168,430	171,162
Fund shares	615	540
Certificates issued by non-financial entities	442	480
Total securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	**403,067**	**240,949**

27. SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Securities	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
NBP bills	-	2,198,779
Treasury bonds issued by central governments	9,519,646	9,712,593
bonds issued by other financial institutions	14,875,018	12,808,430
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**24,394,664**	**24,719,802**

The valuation of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is performed using a discounted cash flow model based on current market interest rates, taking into account the issuer's credit risk at a level consistent with parameters observed on the market for transactions with similar credit risk and time horizon. The valuation does not include assumptions that cannot be directly observed in the market.

28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Licenses	638,309	680,718
Other intangible assets	98,187	104,628
Expenditure on intangible assets	173,590	179,113
Total intangible assets	**910,086**	**964,459**

In the three quarters of 2026, the gross value of intangible assets acquired by the Group stood at PLN 171,643 thousand (in the three quarters of 2025: PLN 182,944 thousand).

No intangible assets were sold or liquidated in the three quarters of 2026 (the net balance sheet value of intangible assets which were sold or liquidated stood at PLN 8,737 thousand in the three quarters of 2025).

The Group identifies impairment triggers for intangible assets which are not transferred to utilisation yet, i.e. those under development, on an ongoing basis. Net allowances stood at PLN 1,496 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (PLN 1,496 thousand as at 30 December 2025).

As at 30 September 2026, the Group had significant contractual obligations incurred in connection with the acquisition of intangible assets in the amount of PLN 72,510 thousand (PLN 12,855 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

29. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Fixed assets, including:	381,617	405,254
land and buildings	59,037	65,245
IT equipment	159,160	170,612
office equipment	112,248	116,639
other, including leasehold improvements	51,172	52,758
Fixed assets under construction	12,390	38,268
Right of use, including:	464,919	504,470
land and buildings	440,547	475,347
motor vehicles	24,087	28,446
IT equipment	222	591
other, including leasehold improvements	63	86
Total property, plant and equipment	**858,926**	**947,992**

In the three quarters of 2026, the gross value of property, plant and equipment acquired by the Group stood at PLN 42,583 thousand (in the three quarters of 2025: PLN 77,853 thousand) and the net balance sheet value of sold and liquidated property, plant and equipment was PLN 5,608 thousand (in the three quarters of 2025: PLN 4,920 thousand).

As at 30 September 2026, the Group had significant contractual obligations incurred in connection with the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in the amount of PLN 48,234 thousand (PLN 990 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

In Q1 2026, the Bank reviewed the classification of property, plant and equipment and moved amounts from the line other, including leasehold improvements PLN 82,344 thousand and IT equipment PLN 449 thousand to the line office equipment PLN 82,793 thousand as at 31 December 2025.

30. LEASES

Group as a lessee

The Group is a contractual party of lease agreements related to such underlying assets as:

- property,
- vehicles,
- land, including perpetual usufruct right to land,
- cash deposit machines,
- equipment,
- IT equipment.

The lease period of vehicles equals 1 to 5 years. Lease agreements contain extension options. In respect of vehicles, the Group also concludes leaseback agreements.

The Group is also a party to real estate lease agreements. The contracts are concluded for a definite period of 1 to 30 years and for an indefinite period. The lease period is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease together with periods in which there is an option to extend the lease, if exercising that option is sufficiently probable, and periods in which there is an option to terminate the lease, if exercising that option is sufficiently probable.

When determining the non-cancellable lease period in the case of an agreement concluded for an indefinite period, the Bank takes into account, among other factors, the amortisation period of leasehold improvements related to the leased asset.

The agreements provide for variable lease fees depending on an index (e.g. GUS, HICP).

The Group has also land lease agreements concluded for an indefinite period, and perpetual usufruct rights for land received for the period of 40 to 99 years. Lease payments are indexed in accordance with the land management act.

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Costs of lease recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**(94,241)**	**(99,241)**
cost of interest on lease liabilities	(13,742)	(15,709)
cost of amortisation of right of use assets	(79,173)	(82,060)
costs related to short-term leases (recognised as administrative costs)	(1,326)	(1,472)

Undiscounted lease payments by maturity	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
up to 1 year	118,479	120,322
from 1 year to 5 years	351,137	373,805
over 5 years	123,701	143,146
Total	**593,317**	**637,273**

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Book value of liabilities due to discounted lease fees	**519,422**	**553,436**

31. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets:	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Receivables from contracts with customers:		
sundry debtors	405,642	355,840
accrued income	89,796	79,942
payment card settlements	41,160	25,466
insurance settlements	-	301
Other:		
interbank and intersystem settlements	132,719	304,470
deferred expenses	87,257	98,767
tax and other regulatory receivables	53,454	45,917
other lease receivables	87,032	105,394
other	79,763	75,136
Total other assets (gross)	**976,823**	**1,091,233**
Impairment allowances on other receivables from sundry debtors	(45,169)	(39,693)
Total other assets (net)	**931,654**	**1,051,540**
including financial assets*	**621,384**	**751,778**

*Financial assets include all items of Other assets except: Accrued income, Deferred expenses, Tax and other regulatory receivables, Other

32. AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS

Amounts due to banks	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Current accounts	775,584	508,339
Interbank deposits	110,151	36,257
Loans and advances received	8,216,726	8,235,097
Other liabilities	1,755,382	1,365,538
Total amounts due to banks	**10,857,843**	**10,145,231**

Other liabilities include liabilities to banks from cash collateral in the gross amount of PLN 1,730,282 thousand (PLN 1,347,782 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

In Q3 2026 and in 2025, there were no breaches of contractual provisions and covenants related to the Bank's financial position and disclosure obligations in financing agreements. As at 30 September 2026, there were no such covenants in the Bank's financing agreements.

33. AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Amounts due to customers	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Non-bank financial entities	**6,037,877**	**6,621,690**
Current accounts	2,753,961	2,824,138
Term deposits	2,456,117	3,331,989
Loans and advances received	-	450,612
Other liabilities	827,799	14,951
Retail customers	**59,898,769**	**59,183,277**
Current accounts	38,445,011	33,583,850
Term deposits	20,699,367	24,847,419
Other liabilities	754,391	752,008
Corporate customers	**70,213,124**	**71,765,182**
Current accounts	51,982,540	54,343,396
Term deposits	17,518,614	16,825,515
Other liabilities	711,970	596,271
including individual farmers	**4,162,934**	**4,424,592**
Current accounts	3,921,113	4,232,207
Term deposits	222,400	169,731
Other liabilities	19,421	22,654
Public sector institutions	**5,335,940**	**3,768,687**
Current accounts	3,051,366	3,444,256
Term deposits	2,283,786	321,246
Other liabilities	788	3,185
Total amounts due to customers	**141,485,710**	**141,338,836**

Other liabilities include liabilities in respect of sell-buy-back transactions in securities at PLN 769,519 thousand (PLN 0 as at 31 December 2025).

Amounts due to customers stood at PLN 141,485,710 thousand as at 30 September 2026, up by PLN 146,874 thousand i.e. 0.1% year to date.

By customer category, amounts due to corporate customers and non-bank financial entities decreased. The biggest decrease in volume was reported for corporate customers, with amounts due at PLN 70,213,124 thousand, down by PLN 1,552,058 thousand i.e. 2.2% year to date. This was due to a decrease in the volume of current account balances (down by PLN 2,360,856 thousand), partly offset by an increase in term deposits (by PLN 693,099 thousand). The share of the segment in total amounts due to customers decreased to 49.6% vs. 50.8% as at 31 December 2025.

Amounts due to retail customers increased by PLN 715,492 thousand i.e. 1.2% year to date and stood at PLN 59,898,769 thousand as at 30 September 2026. The share of retail deposits in total amounts due to customers increased to 42.3% vs. 41.9% as at 31 December 2025.

Amounts due to public sector entities increased by PLN 1,567,253 thousand i.e. 41.6% year to date as at 30 September 2026 while amounts due to non-bank financial entities decreased by PLN 583,813 thousand i.e. 8.8%.

The share of current accounts in total amounts due to customers was 68.0% as at 30 September 2026, up by 1.4 p.p. year to date. Current account balances stood at PLN 96,232,878 thousand, up by PLN 2,037,238 thousand i.e. 2.2%. The increase in balances of retail customer accounts by PLN 4,861,161 thousand i.e. 14.5% was offset mainly by lower balances of corporate customer accounts (down by 2,360,856 thousand i.e. 4.3%).

The share of term deposits in total amounts due to customers was 30.4% as at 30 September 2026, down by 1.7 p.p. year to date. The volume of term deposits decreased by PLN 2,368,285 thousand i.e. 5.2% year to date and stood at PLN 42,957,884 thousand.

The share of other liabilities and loans and advances received in total amounts due to customers was 1.6%, up by 0.3 p.p. year to date. The total volume was PLN 2,294,948 thousand.

34. LIABILITIES UNDER ISSUED DEBT SECURITIES (INCLUDING SUBORDINATED ISSUES)

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Debt securities	**4,468,535**	**4,226,368**

Change of liabilities under issued debt securities (including subordinated issues)	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**4,226,368**	**-**
Debt securities issue	-	683,072
Change due to discount, interest, fees and commissions on debt securities at effective interest rate, exchange differences	242,167	9,255
Closing balance	**4,468,535**	**692,327**

In June 2025, the Bank issued bonds in the total amount of EUR 160,000 thousand, which are subordinated liabilities as of August 2025. In October 2025, the Bank issued bonds in the total amount of EUR 630,000 thousand, which are subordinated liabilities as of November 2025.

In December 2025, the Bank issued bonds under MREL requirements in the total amount of EUR 200 thousand.

35. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

Subordinated liabilities	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
	-	**-**

Change of subordinated liabilities	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**-**	**3,420,128**
Repaid loans	-	(700,280)
Change due to interest, fees and commissions at EIR	-	(2,067)
FX differences	-	2,959
Closing balance	**-**	**2,720,740**

36. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Liabilities due to contracts with customers		
Sundry creditors	382,934	258,230
Payment card settlements	204,957	205,228
Deferred income	68,834	85,752
Insurance settlements	28,848	24,418
Other liabilities		
Interbank and intersystem settlements	2,024,262	357,040
Provisions for non-personnel expenses	571,896	563,774
Provisions for other employee liabilities	231,047	281,604
Provision for unused holidays	42,080	38,612
Other regulatory liabilities	84,393	73,611
Other lease liabilities	96,198	40,839
Other	202,156	119,687
Total other liabilities	**3,937,605**	**2,048,795**
including financial liabilities*	**2,737,199**	**885,755**

*Financial liabilities include all items of Other liabilities except: Deferred income, Provisions for non-personnel expenses, Provisions for other employee liabilities, Provision for unused holidays, Other regulatory liabilities, Other.

37. PROVISIONS

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Provision for restructuring	8,919	20,897
Provision for retirement benefits and similar obligations	25,703	26,101
Expected credit losses on contingent liabilities	172,076	159,328
Provisions for litigation and claims	1,753,966	1,772,095
Other provisions	71,729	61,236
Total provisions	**2,032,393**	**2,039,657**

Change in restructuring provisions	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**20,897**	**41,825**
Provisions utilisation	(11,978)	(16,663)
Closing balance	**8,919**	**25,162**

Change in provisions for retirement benefits and similar obligations	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**26,101**	**24,841**
Provisions recognition	2,471	3,190
Provisions utilisation	(1,001)	(597)
Provisions release	(1,868)	(2,253)
Closing balance	**25,703**	**25,181**

Change in expected credit losses on contingent liabilities	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**159,328**	**156,861**
Provisions recognition	119,782	97,511
Provisions release	(114,275)	(73,771)
Changes resulting from changes in credit risk (net)	6,281	(23,165)
Other changes	960	(826)
Closing balance	**172,076**	**156,610**

Change in provisions for litigation and similar liabilities	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**1,772,095**	**1,696,299**
Provisions recognition	308,077	344,329
Provisions utilisation	(351,774)	(242,034)
Provisions release	(2,168)	(7,750)
Other changes, including foreign exchange differences	27,736	8,150
Closing balance	**1,753,966**	**1,798,994**

As at 30 September 2026, the balance of provisions for litigation and similar liabilities consisted of the following: provisions for litigation related to CHF mortgage loans in the amount of PLN 1,642,683 thousand, provisions for reimbursement of commissions for early repayment of loans in the amount of PLN 28,937 thousand, provisions for the CJEU judgment in a case concerning the possibility of charging interest on financing of non-interest loan costs with the loan (C-744/24) in the amount of PLN 12,200 thousand, provisions for legal risk in connection with the free credit sanction in the amount of PLN 24,771 thousand, and provisions for other litigation and similar liabilities in the amount of PLN 45,375 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025, the balance of provisions for litigation and similar liabilities consisted of the following: provisions for litigation related to CHF mortgage loans in the amount of PLN 1,684,488 thousand, provisions for reimbursement of commissions for early repayment of loans in the amount of PLN 35,579 thousand, and provisions for other litigation and similar liabilities in the amount of PLN 52,028 thousand.

Details are presented in Note 51 Litigation, claims and administrative proceedings.

Change in other provisions	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**61,236**	**49,554**
Provisions recognition	18,222	49,118
Provisions utilisation	(79)	(10,152)
Provisions release	(7,650)	(26,344)
Closing balance	**71,729**	**62,176**

As at 30 September 2026, Other provisions included a provision for unauthorised transactions in the amount of PLN 65,794 thousand (PLN 55,794 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

38. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of preparation of the statement of cash flows, the balance of cash and cash equivalents comprises the following balances with maturity shorter than three months.

Cash and cash equivalents	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Cash and balances at Central Bank (Note 19)	7,800,123	10,224,866
Current accounts of banks and other receivables	7,360,811	11,049,370
Interbank deposits	89,502	47,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	**15,250,436**	**21,321,736**

39. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Bank has adopted the “Remuneration policy for persons with a significant impact on the risk profile of BNP Paribas S.A.”.

The principles and assumptions contained in the Policy guarantee the existence of a rational, balanced and controllable remuneration policy, consistent with the accepted risk level, standards and values of the Bank and relevant laws and regulations, in particular the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, Funds and Regional Policy dated 8 June 2021 on the risk management system, internal control system and remuneration policy in banks and recommendations included in CRD5.

Pursuant to the Remuneration policy for persons with a significant impact on the risk profile of BNP Paribas S.A. applied in the Bank, starting in 2020 (excluding persons who have terminated their cooperation with the Bank), the applicable financial instrument in which part of the variable remuneration is paid are ordinary shares (change from phantom shares).

The 2022 variable remuneration convertible into a financial instrument was granted in actual shares of the Bank.

On 9 December 2021, the Supervisory Board approved a modified Remuneration policy for persons with a significant impact on the risk profile of the Bank. The changes consisted mainly in adjusting the provisions of the Policy to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, Funds and Regional Policy of 8 June 2021 on the risk management system and internal control system and remuneration policy in banks and the guidelines contained in CRD5 and consisted, among others, in extending the deferral period.

Programme based on the Bank’s shares

There is variable remuneration scheme in place for the Bank’s employees with a significant impact on risk profile under the Bank’s share-based programme. The variable remuneration is divided into a part granted in the form of a financial instrument (Bank shares) and the remaining part granted in cash.

The right to variable remuneration in the form of the Bank’s shares is granted by issuing subscription warrants in a number corresponding to the number of shares granted; one warrant entitles to acquire one share. The payment of the variable remuneration in the form of the Bank’s shares, i.e. taking up the Bank’s shares through the exercise of rights from subscription warrants, takes place after the expiry of the deferral period.

The Bank will grant subscription warrants to the participants of the Incentive Scheme, which will result in the right to acquire new Series M and Series N shares issued by the Bank under the conditional share capital increase. The rights to acquire Series M and Series N shares will be granted taking into account the principles of dividing the variable remuneration into the non-deferred and deferred portions, as defined in the Remuneration Policy and the regulations adopted on its basis. Series M and Series N shares will constitute a component of variable remuneration for persons having a significant impact on the Bank’s risk profile within the meaning of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, Funds and Regional Policy of 8 June 2021.

In order to implement the Incentive Programme, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank adopted resolutions on the issue of subscription warrants and a conditional increase of the share capital through the issue of Series M shares and Series N shares, depriving the existing shareholders of the subscription right to warrants and to Series M and Series N shares, amending the Bank’s Articles of Association, and dematerialising and applying for the admission of Series M and Series N shares to trading on a regulated market.

The amount and the division into the non-deferred and deferred portions of variable remuneration for employees identified as MRT is determined in accordance with the Bank’s Remuneration Policy and regulations adopted on its basis. The regulations contain information on the annual bonus levels assigned to particular appraisals:

1. a part constituting at least 50% is granted in the form of the Bank’s shares (which will be acquired by exercising rights from subscription warrants);

2. a part of variable remuneration not less than 40% of that remuneration is deferred. The deferral period is at least 5 years for Senior Management and a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 5 years for employees other than Senior Management. The maximum deferral period of 5 years is applied in the case of an assignment of Variable Remuneration that exceeds a particularly high amount.

In order to ensure uniform and lawful conditions for the acquisition of the right to remuneration and its payment, remuneration is paid to persons having a material impact on the risk profile of the Bank taking into account the principles of suitability, proportionality and non-discrimination.

The Bank's rules include the possibility to withhold or limit the payment of variable remuneration where the Bank does not meet the combined buffer requirement:

1. The Bank shall be prohibited from paying granted variable remuneration in excess of the maximum distributable amount (MDA) where the Bank does not meet the combined buffer requirement within the meaning and under the rules set out in Articles 55 and 56 of the Act on macro-prudential supervision.
2. In the event when the Bank does not meet the combined buffer requirement, then before the MDA is calculated, the Bank:

- does not undertake commitments to pay variable remuneration or discretionary pension benefits;
- does not make variable remuneration payments if the obligation to pay them arose during the period in which the Bank did not meet the combined buffer requirement.

If the legal relationship between the Bank and a given person having a material impact on the Bank's risk profile ceases to exist or if the position is excluded from the list, the remuneration is paid provided that the requirements specified in the Remuneration policy for persons having a material impact on the risk profile of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. are met.

A person is entitled to variable remuneration provided that he/she has not been charged and is not subject to criminal or disciplinary sanctions.

In the three quarters of 2026, for the variable remuneration granted for 2020-2025 and in connection with the forecast of the variable remuneration for 2026, which will be granted in 2027, in the part concerning shares to be issued in the future, the Bank recognised an amount of PLN 5,513 thousand under equity. At the same time, an amount of PLN 39,792 thousand (recognised in the previous years) is presented under equity.

Financial instruments (shares - deferred portion) and their changes in the three quarters of 2026 and 2025 determined in relation to the deferred part of the variable remuneration for 2020-2025 are presented in the table below.

	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026		3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	
	units	value (PLN'000)	units	value (PLN'000)
Opening balance	**128,864**	**10,267**	**131,976**	**9,087**
granted in the period	23,987	3,521	30,539	3,035
exercised in the period	(27,657)	(1,907)	(33,651)	(1,856)
expired in the period	(2,872)	(237)	-	-
Closing balance	**122,322**	**11,643**	**128,864**	**10,267**

The table below presents the terms and conditions of the Share/Warrants Purchase Plan for 2026.

Type of transaction under IFRS 2	Share-based payments
Program announcement date	31 January 2020 – effective date of the Resolution of the Supervisory Board approving the Remuneration Policy.
The start date for granting shares	4 March 2026
The end date for granting shares	2 April 2026

40. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities – other adjustments	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
FX differences from subordinated liabilities and subordinated issues	142,536	2,959
Valuation of securities recognised in the statement of profit or loss	(74,958)	(12,309)
Allowance for securities	89	333
Other adjustments	32,038	14,555
Total cash flows from operating activities – other adjustments	**99,705**	**5,538**

41. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The table below presents the value of liabilities granted and received.

Contingent liabilities	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Contingent commitments granted	**37,420,760**	**35,948,590**
Financial commitments	24,218,025	24,921,576
Guarantees	13,202,735	11,027,014
Contingent commitments received	**57,505,675**	**57,773,732**
Financial commitments	18,779	31,000
Guarantees	57,486,896	57,742,732

Following amendments under Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 (CRR3) amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the Bank recognised commitments under proposals in the amount of PLN 2,617,704 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (PLN 4,340,313 thousand as at 31 December 2025) under financial commitments and guarantees.

42. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Based on the methods used to determine fair value, the Group classifies particular assets and liabilities into the following categories:

Level 1

Assets and liabilities measured on the basis of market quotations available on active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2

Assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques based on directly or indirectly observed market quotations or other information based on market quotations.

Level 3

Assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques where input data is not based on observable market data.

The Group periodically (at least quarterly) assigns individual assets and liabilities to particular levels of the fair value hierarchy. The basis for classification to particular levels of the fair value hierarchy is the input data used for the valuation, i.e. market quotes or other information. The lowest level of input data used for the valuation, having a significant impact on determining the fair value, determines the classification of an asset or liability to a particular hierarchy level.

If the input data is changed to data classified to another level, e.g. as a result of changes in the valuation methodology or changes in market data sources, the Group transfers the asset or liability to the appropriate level of measurement in the reporting period in which the change occurred

In Q3 2026 and in 2025, no changes were made to the rules for classification into valuation levels.

As at 30 September 2026, particular instruments were included in the following valuation levels:

1) Level 1: Treasury bonds and bonds issued by European Investment Bank (fair value is determined directly by reference to published active market quotations), quoted shares;
2) Level 2: bonds issued by PFR, interest rate options in EUR, USD and GBP, FX options maturing within 2 years, base interest rate and FX swaps denominated in G7 currencies maturing within 15 years, and base interest rate and FX swaps denominated in other currencies maturing within 10 years, FRA maturing within 2 years, FX Forward, NDF and FX swaps denominated in G7 currencies maturing within 10 years, FX Forward transactions, NDF and FX swaps denominated in other currencies maturing within 3 years, commodity swaps maturing within 1 year, interest rate swaps denominated in G7 currencies, interest rate swaps denominated in other currencies maturing within 10 years, structured instruments (whose fair value is determined using measurement techniques which are based on available, verifiable market data);
3) Level 3: interest rate options in PLN, FX options maturing over 2 years, base interest rate and FX swaps denominated in G7 currencies maturing over 15 years, base interest rate and FX swaps denominated in other currencies maturing over 10 years, FRA contracts maturing over 2 years, FX Forward transactions, NDF and FX swaps denominated in G7 currencies maturing over 10 years, FX Forward transactions, NDF and FX swaps denominated in other currencies maturing over 3 years, commodity swaps maturing over 1 year, interest rate swaps denominated in other currencies than G7 currencies maturing over 10 years, structured instruments (whose fair value is determined using measurement techniques (models) which are not based on available, verifiable market data), derivatives for which significant Fair Value Correction or Credit Value Adjustment was created and corporate bonds other than CATALYST-listed ones, shares which are not listed on the WSE and other exchanges, subsidised loans (fair value determined using measurement techniques which are not based on available, verifiable market data, i.e. in cases other than those described in 1 and 2).

The table below presents classification of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements into three categories.

30.09.2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value	**24,573,852**	**2,697,398**	**664,421**	**27,935,671**
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,974,430	69,295	2,043,725
Hedging instruments	-	704,411	-	704,411
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,394,664	-	-	24,394,664
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	179,188	18,557	205,322	403,067
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	389,804	389,804
Liabilities measured at fair value	**-**	**2,570,778**	**207,014**	**2,777,792**
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,829,553	207,014	2,036,567
Hedging instruments	-	741,225	-	741,225

31.12.2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value	**24,721,099**	**2,559,806**	**671,039**	**27,951,944**
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,190,900	168,560	2,359,460
Hedging instruments	-	345,550	-	345,550
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,719,802	-	-	24,719,802
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,297	23,356	216,296	240,949
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	286,183	286,183
Liabilities measured at fair value	**-**	**2,628,496**	**133,619**	**2,762,115**
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,142,956	133,619	2,276,575
Hedging instruments	-	485,540	-	485,540

In Q3 2026, there were no events of change in fair value level from level 1 to level 2, from level 1 to level 3, from level 2 to level 1, and from level 3 to level 1.

There were changes from level 3 to level 2 and from level 2 to level 3.

In Q3 2025, there were no events of change in fair value level from level 1 to level 2, from level 1 to level 3, from level 2 to level 1, and from level 3 to level 1. There were events of change from level 2 to level 3 and from level 3 to level 2.

In the three quarters of 2026, there were 3 events of derivatives for which the fair value level changed from 2 to 3. One event was due to recognition of FVC and the other two were due to an increase of BCVA.

In the three quarters of 2025, there were 3 events of derivatives for which the fair value level changed from 2 to 3. All were due to an increase of BCVA.

The table below shows the valuation of these transactions at the beginning and end of the reporting period:

3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	12,206	-
Closing balance	642	206

3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	110,431	101,651
Closing balance	182,208	172,891

In the three quarters of 2026, there were 137 events of derivatives for which the fair value level changed from 3 to 2. All were due to a shortening of the time to maturity of the transaction.

In the three quarters of 2025, there were 121 events of derivatives for which the fair value level changed from 3 to 2. All were due to a shortening of the time to maturity of the transaction.

The table below shows the valuation of these transactions at the beginning and end of the reporting period:

3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	75,981	77,645
Opening balance	53,766	67,687

3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	289,416	-
Opening balance	119,970	139

These transfers pertain to the Bank; there were no such changes in the subsidiaries covered by these consolidated financial statements.

The fair value of level 2 and 3 financial instruments is determined using the measurement techniques consistent with market practice, the parameterisation of which is carried out on the basis of reliable data sources. Valuation techniques used include valuation models (e.g., Black-Scholes), cash flow discounting, and estimation of volatility planes.

The input data used for purposes of valuation of level 2 and 3 instruments include foreign exchange rates, yield curves, reference rates, changes in foreign exchange rates, reference rates, stock market indices and stock prices, swap points, basis spreads, stock market index values and futures prices.

For financial instruments classified as level 3, unobservable parameters are estimates including market quotes that are not observable and cannot be corroborated by observable data in commonly quoted ranges, margins for credit risk and liquidity risk, probabilities of default, recovery rates, and premiums and discounts covering other risks specific to the instrument being valued.

The table presented below shows changes in the measurement of level 3 assets and liabilities as well as amounts charged to profit and loss account.

3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Financial assets measured at fair value	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	**168,560**	**502,479**	**133,619**
Total gains/losses recognised in:	(99,265)	5,949	73,395
statement of profit or loss	(99,265)	5,949	73,395
Purchase	-	194,554	-
Sale	-	(5,000)	-
Settlement/expiry	-	(104,493)	-
Transfer	-	1,637	-
Closing balance	**69,295**	**595,126**	**207,014**
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss related to assets and liabilities at the end of the period	**(99,265)**	**5,949**	**73,395**

3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	Derivative financial instruments - assets	Financial assets measured at fair value	Derivative financial instruments - liabilities
Opening balance	**142,215**	**694,524**	**137,825**
Total gains/losses recognised in:	83,869	(4,361)	1,990
statement of profit or loss	83,869	(4,361)	1,990
Purchase	-	16,000	-
Sale	-	(12,000)	-
Settlement/expiry	-	(133,534)	-
Closing balance	**226,084**	**560,629**	**139,815**
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss related to assets and liabilities at the end of the period	**83,869**	**(4,361)**	**1,990**

The table below shows the effect of unobservable factors on the value of financial instruments classified to level 3.

Instrument type	30.09.2026 fair value according to		31.12.2025 fair value according to	
	positive scenario	negative scenario	positive scenario	negative scenario
Derivatives[1]	(137,280)	(137,530)	36,357	34,710
Commercial bonds[2]	48,288	47,124	63,038	61,401
Stocks and shares[3]	157,119	142,155	154,907	140,154
Loans[4]	356,239	343,156	287,102	285,264

[1]scenario: rating change of +3/-3 notches

[2]scenario: change in credit spread by -50bp/+50bp

[3]scenario: change in valuation by +5%/-5%

[4]scenario: change in discount rate by -50bp/+50bp

The Group measures the fair value by discounting all contractual cash flows related to transactions, with the use of yield curves characteristic of each transaction group. Where no repayment schedule is agreed for a product, it is assumed that the fair value is equal to the carrying amount of the transaction, or, in case of revolving products, the curves derived from the liquidity profile of these products and the expected behavioural duration of these exposures are used.

The yield curve used for fair value measurement of liabilities (such as customer and interbank deposits) and receivables (such as loans to customers and interbank deposits) of the Group comprises:

- the credit risk free yield curve,
- the cost of obtaining financing above the credit risk free yield curve,
- the market margin that reflects credit risk for receivables.

The yield curve for fair value measurement of loans is constructed through classification of loans into sub-portfolios depending on the product type and currency as well as customer segmentation. A margin is determined for each sub-portfolio taking into account credit risk. The margin is determined with the use of credit risk parameters of a given customer determined in the process of calculating the impairment of financial instruments.

The current credit risk margin and the current liquidity margin, the values of which are not quoted on an active market, are the nonobservable parameters for all the categories.

The table below presents the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities that are not reported in the Group's statement of financial position at their fair value, as well as the level of fair value classification.

30.09.2026	Book value	Fair value	Level
Financial assets			
Cash and balances at Central Bank	7,800,123	7,800,123	3
Amounts due from banks	8,403,584	7,721,834	3
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	97,053,655	95,538,012	3
Securities measured at amortised cost	38,515,849	36,796,895	1,3
Other financial assets	621,384	621,384	3
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	10,857,843	10,848,931	3
Amounts due to customers	141,485,710	140,528,772	2,3
Lease liabilities	519,422	519,422	3
Other financial liabilities	2,737,199	2,737,199	3
Liabilities under issued debt securities	4,468,535	4,455,333	3

31.12.2025	Book value	Fair value	Level
Financial assets			
Cash and balances at Central Bank	10,224,866	10,224,866	3
Amounts due from banks	11,616,566	10,990,698	3
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	90,887,678	90,570,383	3
Securities measured at amortised cost	36,180,626	35,745,699	1,3
Other financial assets	751,778	751,778	3
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	10,145,231	10,351,420	3
Amounts due to customers	141,338,836	140,513,588	3
Lease liabilities	553,436	553,436	3
Other financial liabilities	885,755	885,755	3
Liabilities under issued debt securities	4,226,368	4,235,185	3

1) Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks

Amounts due from banks and amounts due to banks include interbank deposits and interbank settlements. The fair value of fixed and floating rate deposits/placements is based on discounted cash flows determined by reference to money market interest rates for items with similar credit risk and residual maturity.

2) Loans and advances to customers

The estimated fair value of loans and advances is the discounted value of future cash flows to be received, using the current market rates adjusted by financing cost and by actual or estimated credit risk margins.

The fair value of loans and advances covered by the Law on Crowdfunding for Business Ventures and Borrower Assistance takes into account the impact of changes in repayment schedules resulting from the introduction of credit holidays.

3) Securities measured at amortised cost

The fair value of securities measured at amortised cost was determined by reference to the published quoted prices in an active market for quoted securities (first level of valuation or second level in case of reduced liquidity). However, for unquoted securities, fair value was determined using valuation techniques not based on available market data (third level of valuation).

4) Amounts due to customers

The fair value of fixed and floating rate deposits is based on discounted cash flows determined by reference to money market interest rates adjusted by the actual cost of securing funds over the past three months. For demand deposits, it is assumed that the fair value is equal to their carrying amount.

5) Lease liabilities

The fair value of lease liabilities was determined as equal to their balance sheet value.

6) Liabilities under issued debt securities

Fair value of liabilities under issued securities is determined using a model which discounts future cash flows from the investment, based on market interest rate curves adjusted for issuer credit risk.

43. LOAN PORTFOLIO SALE

In the three quarters of 2026, the Bank concluded agreements for the sale of retail, SME and corporate loan portfolios. In H1 2025, the Bank concluded agreements for the sale of retail loan portfolios.

According to IFRS 9, the sale of a financial asset due to an increase in credit risk does not cause a change to the business model.

Consequently, the Bank maintains the loan portfolio in the business model with the objective of holding financial assets to obtain contractual cash flows.

The gross carrying amount of the sold portfolio measured at amortised cost was PLN 106,922 thousand (PLN 113,924 thousand in the three quarters of 2025) and the amount of impairment allowances created was PLN 83,996 thousand (PLN 85,977 thousand in the three quarters of 2025).

The contractual price for the sale of these portfolios was set at PLN 35,154 thousand (PLN 32,970 thousand in the three quarters of 2025). The net impact on the Bank's result due to the sale of portfolios amounted to PLN 12,408 thousand (PLN 5,023 thousand in the three quarters of 2025) and is presented in the line Net impairment allowances on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities.

44. SECURITISATION

On 30 September 2026, the Bank entered into an agreement with the European Investment Fund ("EIF", "Investor") for a synthetic securitisation transaction executed on a portfolio of corporate loans with a total value of PLN 3,642,660 thousand as at 31 July 2026. The main purpose of the transaction was to release capital that the Bank could use among others to expand its lending volumes.

As part of the transaction, the Bank transferred a significant part of the credit risk from the selected securitised portfolio to the Investor. The securitised selected loan portfolio remained on the Bank's books. The transaction includes an option for the Bank to expand the portfolio on or before 31 March 2029.

As at 30 September 2026, the value of the transaction portfolio included in the balance sheet and off-balance sheet amounted to PLN 3,232,081 thousand.

The closing date of the transaction according to the agreement is 31 December 2034.

The risk transfer of the securitised portfolio was implemented through a credit protection instrument in the form of a financial guarantee issued by the Investor up to PLN 346,053 thousand as at 30 September 2026. Costs on account of this guarantee are presented in Fee and commission expenses - Guarantee commitments and documentary operations.

As at 30 September 2026, the transaction increased the consolidated common equity Tier 1 ratio by 0.26 p.p., the Tier 1 ratio by 0.28 p.p. and the consolidated Total Capital Ratio by 0.35 p.p. in relation to data reported by the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group.

The transaction met the material risk transfer requirements of the CRR and has been structured as meeting the STS criteria (simple, transparent and standard securitisation) under Regulation 2017/2402.

On 28 March 2024, the Bank entered into an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (“IFC”, “Investor”) for a synthetic securitisation transaction executed on a portfolio of corporate loans with a total value of PLN 2,180,097 thousand as at 31 December 2023. The main purpose of the transaction was to release capital that the Bank used to finance climate projects (climate change mitigation projects focusing mainly on renewable energy, energy efficiency and green project financing).

As part of the transaction, the Bank transferred a significant part of the credit risk from the selected securitised portfolio to the Investor. The securitised selected loan portfolio remained on the Bank’s books.

As at 31 December 2025, the value of the transaction portfolio included in the balance sheet and off-balance sheet amounted to PLN 213,638 thousand.

The closing date of the transaction according to the agreement is 31 December 2031; however, the securitisation transaction was closed on 10 January 2026 as the time-call option was exercised.

The risk transfer of the securitised portfolio was implemented through a credit protection instrument in the form of a financial guarantee issued by the Investor up to PLN 19,377 thousand as at 31 December 2025. Costs on account of this guarantee are presented in Fee and commission expenses - Guarantee commitments and documentary operations.

The transaction met the material risk transfer requirements of the CRR and has been structured as meeting the STS criteria (simple, transparent and standard securitisation) under Regulation 2021/557.

The Bank acted as arranger of the transaction.

45. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. operates within the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. is the parent entity of the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group.

The ultimate parent company is BNP Paribas S.A., Paris.

As at 30 September 2026, the Capital Group of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. comprised BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. as the parent entity, and its subsidiaries:

1. BNP PARIBAS TOWARZYSTWO FUNDUSZY INWESTYCYJNYCH S.A. (“TFI”).
2. BNP PARIBAS LEASING SERVICES SP. Z O.O. (“LEASING”).
3. BNP PARIBAS GROUP SERVICE CENTER S.A. (“GSC”).

All transactions between the Bank and its related parties were entered into as part of daily operations and included mainly loans, deposits, transactions in derivative instruments, as well as income and expenses related to advisory and financial intermediation services.

Transactions with shareholders of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. and related parties

30.09.2026	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris	BNP Paribas Fortis S.A.	Other entities of the BNP Paribas S.A. Group	Key personnel	Total
Assets	**10,507,643**	**1,946**	**824,953**	**646**	**11,335,188**
Receivables on current accounts, loans and deposits	8,154,936	1,922	775,083	646	**8,932,587**
Derivative financial instruments	1,646,951	24	23,815	-	**1,670,790**
Derivative hedging instruments	704,411	-	-	-	**704,411**
Other assets	1,345	-	26,055	-	**27,400**
Liabilities	**14,318,599**	**41,199**	**1,134,506**	**6,247**	**15,500,551**
Loans received	2,873,125	-	87,042	-	**2,960,167**
Current accounts and deposits	5,870,659	40,196	930,008	6,247	**6,847,110**
Liability under issued debt securities (including subordinated issues)	4,468,535	-	-	-	**4,468,535**
Derivative financial instruments	364,382	1,003	13,216	-	**378,601**
Derivative hedging instruments	741,225	-	-	-	**741,225**
Other liabilities	673	-	104,240	-	**104,913**
Contingent liabilities					
Financial commitments granted	-	-	311,403	3,905	**315,308**
Guarantee commitments granted	658,958	82,271	656,613	-	**1,397,842**
Commitments received	7,001,107	116,214	1,175,141	-	**8,292,462**
Derivative financial instruments (nominal value)	74,547,471	246,386	842,275	-	**75,636,132**
Derivative hedging instruments (nominal value)	52,710,386	-	-	-	**52,710,386**
Statement of profit or loss	**280,813**	**(1,472)**	**31,402**	**(5)**	**310,738**
3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026					
Interest income	792,693	177	15,902	41	**808,813**
Interest expense	(1,106,683)	(673)	(9,586)	(46)	**(1,116,988)**
Fee and commission income	-	-	1,462	-	**1,462**
Net trading income	660,474	(976)	1,273	-	**660,771**
Other operating income	1,121	-	109,675	-	**110,796**
Other operating expense	-	-	(21,720)	-	**(21,720)**
General administrative expenses	(66,792)	-	(65,604)	-	**(132,396)**

31.12.2025	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris	BNP Paribas Fortis S.A.	Other entities of the BNP Paribas S.A. Group	Key personnel	Total
Assets	**13,423,435**	**-**	**704,126**	**1,204**	**14,128,765**
Receivables on current accounts, loans and deposits	11,435,318	-	693,428	1,163	**12,129,909**
Derivative financial instruments	1,640,910	-	-	-	**1,640,910**
Derivative hedging instruments	345,550	-	-	-	**345,550**
Other assets	1,657	-	10,698	41	**12,396**
Liabilities	**13,856,597**	**35,769**	**993,225**	**2,934**	**14,888,525**
Loans received	3,504,597	-	167,915	-	**3,672,512**
Current accounts and deposits	5,099,198	35,769	795,190	2,934	**5,933,091**
Liability under issued debt securities	4,226,368	-	-	-	**4,226,368**
Derivative financial instruments	540,221	-	3,048	-	**543,269**
Derivative hedging instruments	485,540	-	-	-	**485,540**
Other liabilities	673	-	27,072	-	**27,745**
Contingent liabilities					
Financial commitments granted	-	-	260,628	4,631	**265,259**
Guarantee commitments granted	478,432	77,244	535,329	-	**1,091,005**
Commitments received	7,883,148	109,827	749,058	-	**8,742,033**
Derivative financial instruments (nominal value)	59,595,048	-	26,627	-	**59,621,675**
Derivative hedging instruments (nominal value)	35,043,905	-	-	-	**35,043,905**
Statement of profit or loss	**379,091**	**(566)**	**(4,408)**	**39**	**374,156**
3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025					
Interest income	567,458	216	14,037	94	**581,805**
Interest expense	(806,870)	(782)	(18,808)	(55)	**(826,515)**
Fee and commission income	-	-	1,590	-	**1,590**
Net trading income	667,420	-	(1,416)	-	**666,004**
Other operating income	-	-	82,298	-	**82,298**
Other operating expense	-	-	(17,693)	-	**(17,693)**
General administrative expenses	(48,917)	-	(64,416)	-	**(113,333)**

Remuneration of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of the Management Board	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Short-term employee benefits	13,872	13,426
Long-term benefits	4,264	4,809
Share-based payments*	4,036	4,663
Shares issued**	2,050	2,096
Total	**24,222**	**24,994**

*includes an amount in the Bank's capital linked to the Bank's shares taken up in the future (in accordance with the variable remuneration policy)
**value of shares issued based on actuarial valuation

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Short-term employee benefits	1,647	1,431
Total	**1,647**	**1,431**

46. CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL RATIOS

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Total own funds	18,835,643	17,485,758
Total risk exposure	104,072,892	103,722,212
Total capital ratio	18.10%	16.86%
Tier 1 ratio	14.67%	13.60%

47. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment reporting

The Bank has divided its activities and applied the identification of income and expenses and assets and liabilities into the following reportable operating segments:

- Retail and Business Banking,
- Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) and Corporate Banking,
- Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB),
- Other Banking Operations, including ALM Treasury and the Corporate Centre.

The abovementioned segmentation reflects the principles of customer classification by segment in line with the business model adopted by the Group, which are based on entity and financial criteria (in particular the amount of turnover, level of credit exposure and assets collected) and the type of business. The detailed rules for assigning customers to specific segments are governed by the Group's internal regulations.

The Group's management performance is monitored by considering all items of the statement of profit or loss of the particular segment, to the level of gross profit, i.e. income, expenses and net impairment losses are reported for each segment. Management income takes into account cash flows between customer segments and the asset and liability management unit, measured by reference to internal transfer prices of funds based on market prices and liquidity margins for each maturity and currency. Management expenses of the segments include direct operating expenses and expenses allocated using the allocation model adopted by the Group. Additionally, the management performance of the segments takes into account amounts due to each business line for services between such lines.

The Group's operations are conducted in Poland only. As no considerable differences in the risks, which might be due to the geographical location of the Bank's branches, can be identified, no geographical disclosures have been presented.

The Group applies consistent, detailed principles to all identified segments. As regards income, in addition to standard items, components of the net interest income of the segments have been identified, to include external and internal income and expenses. As regards operating expenses, the Group's indirect expenses are allocated to each segment in the Expense allocation (internal) item. Considering the profile of the Group's business, no material seasonal or cyclical phenomena are identified. The Group provides financial services, the demand for which is stable, and the effect of seasonality is immaterial.

Characteristics of operating segments

Retail and Business Banking Segment covers comprehensive services to retail customers, including private banking customers, as well as business customers (microenterprises). The scope of financial services offered by this area includes maintenance of current and deposit accounts, acceptance of term deposits, granting mortgage loans, cash loans, mortgage advances, overdrafts, loans to microenterprises, issuing debit and credit cards, cross-border cash transfers, foreign exchange transactions, sale of insurance products as well as other services of lesser importance to the Group's income. Additionally, the performance of the Retail and Business Banking Segment includes: performance of brokerage services and distribution and storage of investment fund units.

Retail and Business Banking customers are served through the Bank's branches and alternative channels, i.e. online banking, mobile banking and telephone banking, the Premium Banking channel and Wealth Management. In addition, sales of selected products are carried out through financial intermediaries both nationwide and locally.

SME Banking Segment and **Corporate Banking Segment** provide services to business customers and offer a wide range of services to companies, as well as corporate customers, financial institutions and public sector entities. Distribution network for Corporate Banking is based on Corporate Customer Centres located in Warsaw, Gdańsk, Poznań, Wrocław, Katowice, Kraków and Rzeszów. After-sales service for the customers of the Corporate Banking segment is also carried out by the Telephone Business Service Centre and in the online banking system.

The main products and services provided to business customers include cash management and global trade finance services – comprehensive services related to import and export LCs, bank guarantees and documentary collection, supply chain and exports financing, acceptance of deposits (from overnight to term deposits), financing in the form of, inter alia, overdrafts, revolving and investment loans, loans in the group of agribusiness financing products, financial market products, including the conclusion of customer foreign exchange and derivative transactions, leasing and factoring products, as well as specialised services such as real estate financing, structured financing for mid-caps, investment banking and related services for public sector entities: arrangement of municipal bond issues, forfaiting, dedicated cash management solutions.

The **Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) Segment** supports sales of products of the Group dedicated to the largest Polish enterprises including services provided to key customers.

Other Banking Operations are performed mainly through the Asset and Liability Management Division (ALM Treasury). The main objective of the Division is ensuring an appropriate and stable level of funding to guarantee the security of the Bank's operations and compliance with the standards defined in the applicable laws. The ALM Treasury assumes responsibility for liquidity management at the Bank, setting internal and external reference prices, management of the interest rate risk inherent in the Group's balance sheet as well as the operational and structural currency risk. The ALM Treasury focuses on both prudential (compliance with external and internal regulations) and optimisation aspects (financing cost management and generating profit on management of the Group's balance sheet).

The **Other Banking Operations** segment includes also direct costs of the support functions, which have been allocated to segments in the Expense allocation (internal) item, as well as results that may not be assigned to any of the aforementioned segments (including equity investment, gains/losses on own accounts and customer accounts not allocated to a specific segment).

Changes to the presentation of the Bank's segments as of June 2026

In connection with the transformation of the business model f the Bank and the Group involving change of the Bank's business profile from an institution specialising in financing primarily Agro Customers to the model of a universal bank with integrated support functions and a simplified management system, the following changes were made to presentation:

- the following categories are no longer distinguished:

- Agro Customers, i.e. individual farmers and agro-food industry companies,

- Personal Finance Customers.

The results of these segments intersect with the core operating segments. Food & Agro and Personal Finance have a supporting function, enabling an integrated approach to servicing the Bank's main segments (Retail Banking, SME Banking and Corporate Banking).

- the Small and Medium Enterprise Customer Segment and the Corporate Customer Segment have been combined

The Bank's organisational structure includes one SME and Corporate Banking Area, supervised and managed by one Vice-President of the Bank's Management Board. The organisational structure of the Area integrates support functions, i.e. joint management of services such as strategy and controlling, analysis of resource allocation, business analysis (business analysts), support of the credit process.

30.09.2026	Retail and Business Banking	SME and Corporate Banking	CIB	Other Banking Operations	Total
Statement of profit or loss for the period of 9 months ended 30.09.2026*					
Net interest income	2,310,010	1,522,368	60,300	578,023	**4,470,702**
external interest income	2,333,038	1,623,402	128,494	2,861,295	**6,946,229**
external interest expenses	(883,139)	(475,158)	(7,049)	(1,110,181)	**(2,475,527)**
internal interest income	2,407,930	1,532,490	8,632	(3,949,052)	**-**
internal interest expenses	(1,547,819)	(1,158,366)	(69,777)	2,775,962	**-**
Net fee and commission income	557,974	384,384	45,702	(1,123)	**986,938**
Dividend income	-	2,470	-	7,619	**10,088**
Net trading income (including the result from FX position)	84,048	346,494	185,100	9,869	**625,511**
Result on investment activities	-	-	-	12,762	**12,762**
Result on hedge accounting	-	-	-	13,320	**13,320**
Other operating income and expenses	(13,658)	1,581	(7,885)	(15,138)	**(35,102)**
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(1,273)	(2,450)	-	(5,417)	**(9,140)**
Result on allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	(102,305)	(100,991)	(9,158)	15,190	**(197,264)**
Result on legal risk related to foreign currency loans	(202,206)	-	-	-	**(202,206)**
General administrative expenses	(907,738)	(471,738)	(81,249)	(875,142)	**(2,335,870)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(85,503)	(56,615)	(11,468)	(234,436)	**(388,019)**
Expense allocation (internal)	(717,634)	(364,508)	12,555	1,069,587	**-**
Operating profit	**921,715**	**1,260,995**	**193,897**	**575,114**	**2,951,720**
Tax on financial institutions	(150,555)	(135,111)	(9,279)	(76)	**(295,021)**
Gross profit	**771,160**	**1,125,884**	**184,618**	**575,038**	**2,656,699**
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	**(992,435)**
Net profit					**1,664,264**
Statement of financial position as at 30.09.2026*					
Segment assets	47,004,064	48,663,571	5,453,132	82,135,859	**183,256,625**
Segment liabilities	83,177,185	66,292,478	501,082	15,618,511	**165,589,256**

*Financial data have been rounded and presented in PLN'000, and therefore, in some cases, the totals may not correspond exactly to the total sum.

30.09.2025	Retail and Business Banking	SME and Corporate Banking	CIB	Other Banking Operations	Total
Statement of profit or loss for the period of 9 months ended 30.09.2025					
Net interest income	2,439,092	1,545,647	73,750	365,772	**4,424,260**
external interest income	2,765,490	1,651,641	279,214	2,759,793	**7,456,138**
external interest expenses	(1,195,441)	(603,348)	(7,707)	(1,225,382)	**(3,031,878)**
internal interest income	2,661,262	1,768,455	11,986	(4,441,704)	**-**
internal interest expenses	(1,792,218)	(1,271,103)	(209,744)	3,273,064	**-**
Net fee and commission income	534,938	383,559	29,875	(4,226)	**944,145**
Dividend income	-	2,481	-	7,133	**9,614**
Net trading income (including the result from FX position)	84,521	356,445	241,042	146,753	**828,762**
Result on investment activities	-	(1)	-	(3,012)	**(3,013)**
Result on hedge accounting	-	-	-	(1,882)	**(1,882)**
Other operating income and expenses	(40,453)	(1,035)	1,345	18,865	**(21,277)**
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(4,213)	(1,028)	-	(8,530)	**(13,772)**
Result on allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	(18,445)	(39,323)	(46,018)	(1,993)	**(105,778)**
Result on legal risk related to foreign currency loans	(379,554)	-	-	-	**(379,554)**
General administrative expenses	(908,579)	(413,642)	(87,724)	(765,815)	**(2,175,760)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(88,576)	(57,579)	(13,119)	(227,619)	**(386,894)**
Expense allocation (internal)	(657,938)	(321,858)	2,995	976,800	**-**
Operating profit	**960,793**	**1,453,667**	**202,146**	**502,246**	**3,118,851**
Tax on financial institutions	(155,258)	(115,727)	(16,986)	(4,293)	**(292,264)**
Gross profit	**805,535**	**1,337,939**	**185,160**	**497,953**	**2,826,587**
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	**(655,792)**
Net profit					**2,170,795**
Statement of financial position as at 31.12.2025 *					
Segment assets	45,605,564	41,509,613	7,837,808	85,772,280	**180,725,264**
Segment liabilities	83,215,517	66,384,214	-	13,527,226	**163,126,956**

*Financial data have been rounded and presented in PLN'000, and therefore, in some cases, the totals may not correspond exactly to the total sum.

48. SHAREHOLDERS OF BNP PARIBAS BANK POLSKA S.A.

The table below shows the Bank's shareholding structure as at 30 September 2026, including those holding at least 5% of the total number of votes at the General Meeting:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage share in the share capital	Number of votes at the General Meeting	Percentage share in the number of votes at the General Meeting
BNP Paribas, in total:	110,910,367	74.97%	110,910,367	74.97%
BNP Paribas directly	75,420,141	50.98%	75,420,141	50.98%
BNP Paribas Fortis SA/NV directly	35,490,226	23.99%	35,490,226	23.99%
Other	37,038,935	25.03%	37,038,935	25.03%
Total	**147,949,302**	**100.00%**	**147,949,302**	**100.00%**

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank's share capital amounted to PLN 147,949,302.

The share capital is divided into 147,949,302 shares with the par value of PLN 1.00 each, including: 15,088,100 series A shares, 7,807,300 series B shares, 247,329 series C shares, 3,220,932 series D shares, 10,640,643 series E shares, 6,132,460 series F shares, 8,000,000 series G shares, 5,002,000 series H shares, 28,099,554 series I shares, 2,500,000 series J shares, 10,800,000 series K shares, 49,880,600 series L shares, 330,415 series M shares and 199,969 series N shares.

Four series B registered shares in the Bank are preferred shares with respect to payment of the full par value per share in the event of the Bank's liquidation, once the creditors' claims have been satisfied, with priority over payments per ordinary shares, which, after the rights attached to the preferred shares have been exercised, may be insufficient to cover the total par value of those shares.

The total number of votes conferred by all shares of the Bank is 147,949,302 votes. The number of votes conferred by the series M shares granted in 2026 is 7,556 votes; the number of votes conferred by the series N shares is 61,255 votes.

There were no changes to the Bank's shareholding structure in Q3 2026.

Changes in shareholdings in the three quarters of 2026

On 2 April 2026, the Bank's share capital was increased from PLN 147,880,491 to PLN 147,949,302 as a result of:

- 7,556 series M ordinary bearer shares of the Bank with a nominal value of PLN 1 per share, acquired in the exercise of rights under previously acquired series A6 subscription warrants, and
- 61,255 series N ordinary bearer shares of the Bank with a nominal value of PLN 1 per share, acquired in the exercise of rights under previously acquired series B3 subscription warrants.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. shares held by members of the Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board

A summary of the Bank's shares and share entitlements held by the members of the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board as at the date of the financial statements for Q3 2026 and the financial statements for H1 2026 is presented below.

MEMBER OF THE BANK'S MANAGEMENT BOARD	SHARES	SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS[1]	SALE OF SHARES	SHARES	SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS[1]
	as at the date of the H1 2026 report			as at the date of the Q3 2026 report	
Przemysław Gdański	30,500[2]	8,390	-	30,500	8,390
Małgorzata Dąbrowska	1,208	1,030	-	1,208	1,030
Wojciech Kembłowski	-	3,252	-	-	3,252
Piotr Konieczny	2,026	1,276	-	2,026	1,276
Magdalena Nowicka	5,024	2,385	-	5,024	2,385
Volodymyr Radin	3,697	2,027	-	3,697	2,027
Jerzy Jacek Szugajew	-	-	-	-	-
Natalie Yacoubian	-	-	-	-	-

MEMBER OF THE BANK'S SUPERVISORY BOARD	SHARES	SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS[1]	SALE OF SHARES	SHARES	SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS[1]
	as at the date of the H1 2026 report			as at the date of the Q3 2026 report	
Jean-Charles Aranda	-	770	-	-	770

1) series B4 subscription warrants taken up on 23.03.2026 - one series B4 entitles to take up one series N ordinary bearer share of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A., at the issue price of PLN 1.00 per share

2) registered pledge was established on 18,000 shares of the Bank held by Przemysław Gdański, at a price of PLN 111.50 per share, in force until 1 August 2026

The other members of the Supervisory Board did not declare their shareholding/entitlements in the Bank as at the date of the financial statements for Q3 2026, which has not changed since the submission of the financial statements for H1 2026.

49. DIVIDEND PAID

The Bank's Annual General Meeting on 14 April 2026 adopted a resolution on the payment of dividends from the net profit made in 2025. On the basis of this resolution, the Bank paid a dividend of PLN 1,509,082,880.40, i.e. PLN 10.20 per share. The dividend covers all shares issued by the Bank as at 2 April 2026, i.e. 147,949,302 shares.

50. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with Resolution No. 7 of the Annual General Meeting of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. dated 14 April 2026 on distribution of the profit of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. and payment of a dividend for the financial year 2025 from the net profit generated in 2025 in the amount of PLN 3,012,194,743.91 (three billion twelve million one hundred and ninety-four thousand seven hundred and forty-three zlotys and ninety-one groszy), the Bank paid a dividend of PLN 1,509,082,880.40 and allocated the remaining amount of PLN 1,503,111,863.51 to the reserve capital.

51. LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Legal risk

As at 30 June 2026, there were no proceedings in the court, arbitration tribunal or state administration authorities regarding liabilities or receivables of the Bank, the value of which would exceed 10% of the Bank's equity.

UOKiK proceedings

Court decision on the UOKiK decision regarding calculation of the interchange fee

On 6 October 2015, the Court of Appeal issued a decision regarding calculation of the interchange fee by banks acting in agreement. Thus, the decision of the first instance (Regional) Court of 2013 was changed by dismissing the banks' appeals in whole, while upholding the appeal brought by the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK), which had questioned a considerable reduction in the fines by the first instance court. This means that the penalty imposed under the first decision of the President of UOKiK of 29 December 2006 was upheld. It involved a fine levied on 20 banks, including Bank BGŻ S.A. and Fortis Bank Polska S.A., for practices limiting competition by calculating interchange fees on Visa and MasterCard transactions in Poland in agreement.

The total fine levied on Bank BGŻ BNP Paribas S.A. (presently BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.) amounted to PLN 12,554 thousand and included:

- a fine for the practice of Bank Gospodarki Żywnościowej in the amount of PLN 9,650 thousand; and
- a fine for the practice of Fortis Bank Polska S.A. (FBP) in the amount of PLN 2,895 thousand.

The penalty was paid by the Bank on 19 October 2015. The Bank prepared a last resort appeal against the aforesaid court decision and brought it on 25 April 2016. On 25 October 2017, the Supreme Court overruled the judgment of the Court of Appeal and remitted the case. Acquisition of the core business of Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. (RBPL) did not change the situation of the Bank as RBPL was not a party to this claim.

On 23 November 2020, the Court of Appeal quashed the judgment of the first instance court and remitted the case for reexamination. In November 2022, the first hearing was held. The case is pending.

Proceedings on practices violating collective consumer interests - unauthorised transactions

On 8 July 2022, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK) initiated proceedings related to the practices violating the collective interests of consumers. The UOKiK alleges that the Bank, upon receipt of a consumer complaint regarding an unauthorised transaction, does not automatically return funds to customers within the D+1 deadline, but instead conducts an initial clarification procedure to determine whether the transaction in question should be considered as accepted/conducted by the customer. The second allegation of the UOKiK relates to the Bank providing inappropriate information to customers when rejecting complaints about the disputed transaction.

The Bank discontinued the contested practice as of 1 January 2025.

On 7 September 2026, the Bank received UOKiK's decision obliging the Bank to change its practice related to consumer reports of unauthorised transactions received by the Bank and to review once again the negative decisions regarding complaints concerning unauthorised payment transactions submitted after 15 November 2022. The decision became final on 8 October 2026. The Bank proceeded in accordance with the decision.

Details of the cost of provisions against unauthorised transactions of customers are described in Note 16 Other operating expenses.

Proceedings for practices violating the collective interests of consumers - credit holidays

On 5 September 2022, the Bank received the UOKiK's decision to initiate proceedings against practices that violate the collective interests of consumers by limiting the possibility to apply for a mortgage loan payment suspension by limiting one application to 2 months, whereas the customer should be able to apply for all periods at the same time (up to 8 months).

The Bank disagreed with the allegations and sent its reply to UOKiK, in which it pointed out that the Bank accepted and processed all individual applications submitted by customers (for any number of months). Thus, there was no violation of the collective interests of consumers, as the Bank did not deprive customers of their rights, but only failed to fully automate the electronic application as of the effective date of the law. At the same time, the Bank informed UOKiK that it had changed the questioned practice by launching a new application form in GOonline e-banking on 8 September 2022, allowing customers to apply for any/all periods simultaneously (up to 8 months).

On 17 January 2023, the Bank received the Decision of the UOKiK, in which:

- it recognised the questioned practice as violating the collective interests of consumers;
- the practice was found to be abandoned;
- it ordered publication of the decision;
- it imposed a penalty on the Bank in the amount of PLN 2,721 thousand (reduced by 50% (30% - for cessation of the practice, 20% as a result of initiating a meeting and expressing willingness to cooperate).

On 17 February 2023, the Bank appealed against the decision to the Competition and Consumer Protection Court. On 8 December 2023, the court delivered to the Bank the UOKiK's response to the Bank's appeal, filed with the Competition and Consumer Protection Court on 28 August 2023.

On 24 March 2025, the Court announced its decision which dismissed the Bank's appeal.

The Bank appealed against the Court's decision on 9 May 2025.

The Court dismissed the Bank's appeal on 20 May 2026. The decision was enforced and the penalty was paid using the provision previously set up. The Bank decided to file an appeal on a point of law against the judgment.

PFSA proceedings

Administrative proceedings of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority for the imposition of a penalty in connection with the performance of the function of depositary of investment funds

On 28 September 2022, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority initiated administrative proceedings for the imposition of an administrative penalty against the Bank pursuant to Article 232(1a) of the Act on Investment Funds and Management of Alternative Investment Funds, in connection with the Bank's suspected breach of the provisions of the aforementioned Act during the period 31 January 2017 to 31 August 2019, by failing to exercise due control of the factual and legal acts carried out by investment funds PSF Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych and PSF 2 Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych to ensure that the net asset value of these funds and the net asset value per investment certificate were calculated in accordance with the law and the statutes of these funds.

By decision of 14 June 2024, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority imposed a fine of PLN 1,000 thousand on the Bank for breach of obligations related to ensuring that the net asset value of the funds and the net asset value per investment certificate are calculated in accordance with the law, for valuation dates falling between 31 October 2018 and 31 July 2019. In the justification for the decision, the PFSA indicated that the breach of the aforementioned depositary duties consisted mainly of: (i) not obtaining full information on the financial situation of the issuers of the bonds that the funds were purchasing, which resulted in the Depositary not being able to fully assess the bond issuers' ability to redeem the bonds, (ii) not performing an analysis of the impact of circumstances regarding the financial situation of bond issuers on the rationale for impairment losses on bonds and the final fair value measurement of bonds, (iii) failure to investigate the reasons for negative capital on the part of bond issuers and the possible impact of these circumstances on the bond issuers' ability to repay their bond redemption obligations. The PFSA dismissed the proceedings in part to ensure that the net asset value of these funds and the net asset value per investment certificate are calculated in accordance with the statutes of these funds for the asset valuation days falling between 31 October 2018 and 31 July 2019, and in part to ensure that the net asset value of these funds and the net asset value per investment certificate are calculated in accordance with the law and the statutes of these funds for the asset valuation days falling between 31 January 2017 and 30 October 2018 (acting as depositary by Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A.) and from 1 August 2019 to 31 August 2019.

On 4 July 2024, the Bank applied for reconsideration of the case by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

On 22 April 2026, the Bank received a decision of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority upholding the part of the decision of 14 June 2024 which had been appealed against, i.e. as regards a cash penalty of PLN 1,000 thousand imposed on BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.

As the part of the decision which had been appealed against was upheld, the Bank paid the penalty.

On 22 May 2026, the Bank appealed against the decision of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority upholding the decision of 14 June 2024 to the Regional Administrative Court.

On 2 June 2026, the Bank received the reply of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority to the appeal filed with the Regional Administrative Court. The case is pending.

On 7 December 2022, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority initiated administrative proceedings for the imposition of a penalty under Article 232(1a) of the Act on Investment Funds and Management of Alternative Investment Funds, in connection with the Bank's suspected breach of the provisions of the aforementioned Act in the years 2017 - 2019, by failing to exercise continuous control over the factual and legal actions carried out by the Retail Parks Fund of Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych, in connection with the valuation of the fund's assets, aimed at ensuring that the net asset value of the fund and the net asset value per investment certificate are calculated in accordance with the law.

By decision of 14 June 2024, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority imposed a fine of PLN 500 thousand on the Bank for breach of duties related to ensuring that the fund's net asset value and the net asset value per investment certificate were calculated in accordance with the law, for the valuation days falling on 30 November 2018 and 28 February 2019.

In the justification for the decision, the PFSA indicated that the breach of the above-mentioned duties of the Depositary consisted primarily in the failure to conduct a thorough analysis of the circumstances affecting the determination of the situation of the issuers of the bonds purchased by the fund and to obtain sufficient information on the circumstances affecting this situation.

As a result, the Depositary did not recognise the legitimacy of making impairment allowances for the bonds in an appropriate amount and the valuation of the bonds was inadequate to their actual value. The PFSA dismissed the proceedings in the part concerning the suspected breach in the period from 1 January 2017 to 30 October 2018.

On 4 July 2024, the Bank applied for reconsideration of the case by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

On 9 April 2026, the Bank received a decision of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority upholding the contested part of the aforementioned decision of 14 June 2024, i.e. as regards a fine of PLN 500 thousand imposed on BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.

As the part of the decision which had been appealed against was upheld, the Bank paid the penalty.

On 11 May 2026, the Bank appealed against the decision of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority upholding the decision of 14 June 2024 to the Regional Administrative Court.

On 2 June 2026, the Bank received the reply of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority to the appeal filed with the Regional Administrative Court. The case is pending.

Administrative proceedings of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority for the imposition of a penalty in connection with a breach of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments

On 24 January 2025, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority opened administrative proceedings against BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. for the imposition of a penalty under Article 138(3)(3a) or Article 138(7aa)(1) of the Banking Law in connection with a breach of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments.

The proceedings are pending.

Legal risks of the portfolio of foreign currency and CHF denominated loans

Court proceedings instigated by the Bank's customers being parties to foreign currency and CHF denominated loan agreements

The gross balance sheet value of residential mortgage loans granted to retail customers in CHF as at 30 September 2026 amounted to PLN 206,573 thousand, compared with PLN 254,276 thousand as at 31 December 2025.

As at 30 September 2026, the number of active foreign currency and CHF denominated loans amounted to 3.7 thousand.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank was a defendant in 5,250 (708 new cases in 2026) pending court proceedings (including legally finalised cases, customers brought a total of 11,755 claims against the Bank), in which they demand either that a foreign currency or CHF denominated mortgage loan agreement be declared invalid or that the agreement be declared permanently ineffective and the amounts paid to date be repaid. The claims are based on the presence of abusive provisions in the agreement which do not allow the agreement to be sustained (Article 385^1 of the Civil Code); the Bank is not a party to any collective claim involving such loan agreements.

The total value of the claims raised in the currently pending cases as at 30 September 2026 amounted to PLN 2,754,910 thousand (PLN 3,126,776 thousand as at 31 December 2025), and in the legally concluded cases to PLN 2,763,723 thousand (PLN 2,107,350 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

By 30 September 2026, in 6,505 finalised proceedings, there were 1,722 judgments in favour of the Bank, including 1,112 in connection with court settlements, and 556 cases in connection with the proceedings being stayed. In 4,783 cases the courts ruled against the Bank, declaring the loan agreement invalid or permanently ineffective.

The Bank continuously assesses the impact of legal risks related to pending court proceedings involving denominated or foreign currency loans, taking into account the current status of judgments in cases against the Bank and the line of case-law.

The Polish courts, despite the different indications resulting from the rulings of Court of Justice (EU) (C-19/20 and C-932/19), in the vast majority rule on the invalidity or ineffectiveness of credit agreements.

The total impact of legal risk related to litigation as at 30 September 2026 was PLN 2,436,800 thousand (PLN 2,823,983 thousand as at 31 December 2025), with an impact of PLN 202,850 thousand on the Bank's statement of profit or loss in the three quarters of 2026 (PLN 498,751 thousand in 2025), including PLN 12,912 thousand in respect of the risk of the clients' non-repayment of the original principal in the case of a judgment declaring the loan agreement invalid.

Changes in the total impact of legal risks related to litigation in the three quarters of 2026 are presented in the table below (in PLN thousand):

Total impact of legal risk	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Opening balance	**2,823,983**	**3,238,760**
Increase in the profit and loss account	202,850	379,554
Utilisation	(639,173)	(656,696)
Exchange rate differences	49,140	12,046
Closing balance	**2,436,800**	**2,973,664**

In the three quarters of 2026, the Bank used PLN 171,490 thousand from the estimated impact of legal risk of CHF loans in connection with settlements reached (in the three quarters of 2025, the Bank used PLN 227,253 thousand on this account).

In the three quarters of 2026, the Bank used PLN 467,683 thousand from the estimated impact of legal risk of CHF loans in connection with final judgments received declaring loan agreements invalid (in the three quarters of 2025, the Bank used PLN 429,443 thousand on this account).

The total impact of legal risk related to litigation is presented in the tables below (in PLN thousand):

30.09.2026	Gross balance sheet value (before adjustment for legal risk)	Impact of legal risks	Gross balance sheet value (after adjustment for legal risk)
Real estate loans for individuals in CHF	1,000,690	794,117	206,573
Impact of legal risk recognised as provisions for litigation	-	1,642,683	-
Total impact of legal risk		**2,436,800**	

31.12.2025	Gross balance sheet value (before adjustment for legal risk)	Impact of legal risks	Gross balance sheet value (after adjustment for legal risk)
Real estate loans for individuals in CHF	1,393,771	1,139,495	254,276
Impact of legal risk recognised as provisions for litigation	-	1,684,488	-
Total impact of legal risk		**2,823,983**	

In estimating the impact of legal risk, the Bank takes into account, among others, the estimated number of future lawsuits, the number of lawsuits filed, the probability of losing the case, and the Bank's estimated loss in the event of an unfavourable judgment. In addition, the Bank included in the model the estimated number of settlements that will be made with customers. The amount of the estimated impact of the legal risk associated with the settlements was PLN 111,238 thousand from the total impact estimate.

The Bank estimates the probability of losing a case based on historical judgments, separately for the foreign currency and denominated loan portfolios. Due to the observed volatility in case law, the Bank, when estimating the probability of an adverse judgment, takes into account judgments made after 31 December 2020.

In estimating the loss in the event of a judgment declaring the loan invalid, the Bank assumes that the customer is obliged to return the capital paid out without taking into account other benefits from the consumer (remuneration for the use of the capital or valorisation), that the Bank is obliged to return the sum of the principal and interest instalments repaid together with the statutory default interest awarded, and that the Bank writes off the credit exposure. The loss estimate takes into account the time value of money.

The accounting effect of signing a settlement agreement with a customer is the derecognition of a CHF loan, the recognition of a new loan in PLN and the recognition of a result from the derecognition and the recording of settlements with customers.

The accounting effect of a final judgment declaring the loan agreement invalid is the derecognition of CHF loan exposure and the recording of settlements with customers due to the declaration of invalidity of the agreement.

Should the assumed average loss change by +/- 5%, with all other significant assumptions unchanged, the amount of the estimated impact would change by +/- PLN 58,578 thousand.

The Bank conducted a sensitivity analysis of the model used to estimate the number of lawsuits lost. A change in this estimate would have the following impact on the estimated loss due to legal risk related to CHF loans.

Parameter	Scenario	Impact on Bank's loss due to legal risk
Percentage of lost cases	+5 p.p.	+PLN 35,486 thousand
	-5 p.p.	-PLN 58,357 thousand

The Bank conducted a sensitivity analysis of the model used to estimate the number of future lawsuits.

A change in the number of future lawsuits would have the following impact on the estimated loss due to legal risk related to CHF loans.

Parameter	Scenario	Impact on Bank's loss due to legal risk
Number of future lawsuits	+20%	+PLN 15,410 thousand
	-20%	-PLN 15,410 thousand

Additionally, according to the Bank's assessment, if an additional 1% of customers with CHF loans filed a lawsuit against the Bank, the loss due to legal risk would increase by approx. PLN 12,377 thousand.

When calculating the expected loss on legal risk related to CHF loans, the Bank takes into account the available historical data, including the content of judgments in concluded cases. The Bank monitors the number of collected certificates and the changing number of lawsuits in order to update the estimated impact of legal risk of foreign currency loans accordingly.

The current line of case-law in cases involving actions by CHF borrowers is unfavourable to banks, but nevertheless some legal issues are still not clarified, in particular the qualification of loans as foreign currency loans. The above issues are relevant to the assessment of the risks associated with proceedings involving part of the Bank's portfolio.

The Bank monitors the courts' rulings on an ongoing basis and will adjust the level of estimated impact of legal risk to the current case-law. At the same time, the Bank is aware that the assumptions made are subject to a subjective assessment of the current situation, which may change in the future. In determining the value of the estimated impact of legal risk, the Bank relies on all information available at the date of signing the financial statements.

At the same time, the Bank has taken into account the right to recognise a deferred tax asset in connection with the entitlement to apply a tax preference in respect of settlements falling within the scope of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 11 March 2022, as amended by the Regulation of 20 December 2022, in force until the end of 2024, on the abandonment of the collection of income tax on certain income (net income) related to a residential mortgage loan.

Based on the current estimate of the impact of the legal risk associated with foreign currency loans, the Bank recognises PLN 26,048 thousand in deferred tax assets in connection with settlements regarding CHF denominated loans as at 30 September 2026, with an expected realisation by the end of 2027 (PLN 31,161 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

In addition, based on:

- the ruling of the Supreme Administrative Court on the tax treatment of returned interest related to cancelled foreign currency loan agreements and the exchange rate differences arising in relation to these loans, recognised in previous years, as well as the individual interpretation, according to which statutory interest for late payment ordered by the court consists of a tax-deductible cost for the Bank on the date of payment, and
- the analysis of their impact on the deferred tax estimate,

the Bank recognised a deferred tax asset in connection with the cancellation of CHF denominated loan agreements.

As at 30 September 2026, the deferred tax asset was PLN 194,506 thousand (PLN 215,482 thousand as at 31 December 2025).

Case-law of the Court of Justice (EU) in 2026

On 22 January 2026, the CJEU issued a judgment in case C-902/24 (Herchoski) against Santander Bank Polska S.A. According to the CJEU, Directive 93/13 must be interpreted as not precluding a judicial interpretation of national law which, in proceedings brought by a consumer seeking to have the mortgage loan agreement concluded with a seller or supplier declared invalid and to obtain the repayment of the monthly instalments paid under that agreement, allows that seller or supplier, whilst maintaining, primarily, that that agreement is valid, to raise, in the alternative, a plea of set-off based on a claim corresponding to the amount of that mortgage loan, provided, first, that the latter claim is not deemed to be due before the court having jurisdiction has found that agreement to be invalid and, second, that upholding such a claim does not result in a decision on the costs of the proceedings likely to dissuade the consumer from exercising the rights conferred on him or her by that directive.

On 16 April 2026, the CJEU issued three judgments in cases C-752/24 (Jangielak, mBank SA), C-753/24 (Rzepacz, PKO BP SA) and C-901/24 (Falucka, mBank SA). All three cases concerned the limitation of the Bank's restitution claims on grounds of the loan agreement being invalid. Key conclusions – the CJEU confirmed that*:*

- a counterclaim lodged by the Bank may interrupt the period of limitation of the Bank's claim even before the final judgment in a case brought by a consumer;
- Article 1171 of the Civil Code, which allows in exceptional cases to ignore a consumer's plea of limitation of the Bank's claim, does not contravene Directive 93/13;
- a statement made by a consumer in the course of court proceedings to the effect that the consumer is aware of the obligation to return the loan principal paid may interrupt the period of limitation of the Bank's claim.

On 2 July 2026, the CJEU gave its ruling in two joined cases: C-261/25 (Ścierbek, BPH) and C-262/25 (Drózdzik, RBI), declaring it admissible for the limitation period for a seller or supplier's claims against a consumer for the restitution of payments made in performance of a contract found to be null and void as a result of unfair terms contained therein to run from the date on which the consumer challenged for the first time before the seller or supplier the binding nature of those terms.

On 10 September 2026, the CJEU gave its ruling in case C-510/25 (Adazik, PKO BP) and declared that Directive 93/13 must be interpreted as not precluding, in principle, a judicial interpretation of national law according to which the court seised by the consumer of a claim for repayment of amounts paid under a mortgage loan agreement, rendered invalid by the unfair terms contained therein, proceeds of its own motion to set off the reciprocal claims of the consumer and the seller or supplier who are parties to that agreement, with the result that the consumer is recognised as having a claim solely on the amount of the payments made in respect of the performance of that agreement which exceeds the amount of the capital lent and a right to default interest on that excess amount.

Supreme Court case-law on CHF denominated and foreign currency loans

On 25 April 2024, the full formation of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court adopted the so-called "large resolution on Swiss franc loans issue", resolving the key legal issues, ref. III CZP 25/22, according to which:

1) If a provision of an indexed or denominated loan agreement relating to the method of determining the foreign currency exchange rate consists of an unfair contractual term and is not binding, that provision cannot, in the current state of the law, be regarded as being replaced by another method of determining the foreign currency exchange rate which results from legal or customary provisions.

2) If it is not possible to establish a foreign currency exchange rate that is binding on the parties in an indexed or denominated loan agreement, the agreement shall also not be otherwise binding.

3) Where, in the execution of a loan agreement which is not binding due to the unfair nature of its terms, the bank has provided the borrower with all or part of the amount of the loan and the borrower has made repayments of the loan, independent claims for the repayment of undue benefits arise in favour of each party.

4) If a loan agreement is not binding because of the unfair nature of its terms, the limitation period for the bank's claim for repayment of amounts paid out in respect of the loan begins, as a general rule, from the day following the day on which the borrower challenged the terms of the agreement as binding.

5) If a loan agreement is not binding because of the unfair nature of its terms, there is no legal basis for either party to claim interest or other remuneration for the use of its funds during the period between the time when the undue benefit was provided and the time when repayment of that benefit is delayed.

The resolution refers only to the effects of declaring conversion clauses in indexed or denominated loan agreements as unfair (without prejudging whether such clauses are unfair). The resolution does not apply to foreign currency loans, where the conversion clauses are of an optional nature and as such are not necessary for the execution of the loan agreement.

It should be emphasised that the position of the Supreme Court expressed in the justification does not unequivocally resolve previous divergences in case-law regarding the definition of a foreign currency loan[1].

However, as the Supreme Court noted in the justification to the resolution, this kind of loan is not subject to questions referred by the First President of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court noted that in the case of foreign currency loans in which there is no problem of unfair terms in determining the exchange rate at the time of disbursement of the loan by the bank, or in which, as a result of the removal of such unfair terms, the agreement is still in force in a form in which, in principle, repayment of the loan in foreign currency is possible, it may be assumed that Article 358 § 2 of the Civil Code, as the relevant provision, applies to the conversion of the exchange rate (i.e. the agreement may be continued using the average exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland).

This position of the full formation of the Chamber of the Supreme Court was reflected in a separate opinion of Supreme Court Judge Dariusz Pawłyszcze regarding the judgment of the Supreme Court of 25 June 2024, ref. II CSKP 1765/22 (concerning the Bank). In the justification of the separate opinion, the Judge pointed to the different structure of the Bank's loan agreements and argued that Resolution III CZP 25/22 did not apply to foreign currency loans as, under such agreements, the option of repayment in PLN (at the bank's exchange rates) is merely the borrower's right.

The case-law of common courts includes decisions pointing to the different nature of foreign currency loans and the impact of such classification on the validity of agreements. This position was taken by the Appeal Court in Warsaw in its legally valid judgment, favourable to the Bank, of 5 June 2025, ref. VIII ACa 2851/25, in the judgment of 8 January 2026, ref. VIII ACa 4097/25, and in the judgment of 10 April 2025, ref. VIII ACa 397/26. The Court stressed the foreign currency aspect of the loan agreement between the Bank and the consumer, found no infringement of consumer interests, and confirmed the validity of the loan agreement.

Following the CJEU judgment of 19 June 2025 in case **C-396/24** (Lubreczlik), the Supreme Court confirmed the applicability of the legal principle defined in the resolution of the full formation of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of 25 April 2024, ref. III CZP 25/22, i.e., where a loan agreement is not binding due to its terms being unfair, separate claims arise for the return of undue benefits for each party of the agreement (including the judgment of 6 August 2025, ref. II CSKP 774/23, the judgment of 5 September 2025, ref. II CSKP 550/24, the judgment of 18 July 2025, ref. II CSKP 84/23). Furthermore, in its judgment of 10 July 2025, ref. II CSKP 64/23, the Supreme Court ruled that the legal principle defined by the full formation of the Chamber of the Supreme Court could only be departed from by passing another resolution of the same formation (Article 88 of the Act on the Supreme Court). On 27 February 2026, the Supreme Court received a legal question concerning the option for the consumer to claim that the seller or supplier repay the entire nominal amount paid in the performance of the agreement to the seller or supplier, irrespective of the amount of the benefit paid to the consumer by the seller or supplier in the performance of the agreement (III CZP 7/26).

As at 30 September 2026, 364 appeals on a point of law were filed with the Supreme Court in cases of CHF loans granted by the Bank, 40 appeals were accepted by the Supreme Court for examination and are awaiting substantive decision, as to 190 appeals on a point of law, the Supreme Court issued a decision on refusal to accept them for examination. Nine cases were sent back for examination, while in 34 it dismissed the appeals on a point of law.

Act on special solutions for handling cases concerning loan agreements denominated or indexed to CHF concluded with consumers

The Act on special solutions for handling cases concerning loan agreements denominated or indexed to CHF concluded with consumers was passed on 29 May 2026 and entered into force on 7 August 2026.

The goal of the law is to accelerate court proceedings concerning loan agreements denominated in or indexed to CHF. The key mechanisms set out in the Act include:

- protection of consumer interests (Article 3) – once an action lodged by a consumer is served on the defendant or once a counterclaim lodged by the consumer is served on the plaintiff, the obligation of the consumer to perform the benefits arising from the loan agreement is suspended by law until the proceedings are closed with a final judgment;
- counterclaim (Article 8) – change to the time limitation in civil proceedings (under the general procedure, no later than in the statement of defence) – allowing for a counterclaim to be lodged until the hearing is closed in first instance.

[1] Cf. Supreme Court judgment of 20 May 2022, ref. II CSKP 713/22, Supreme Court order of 24 June 2022, ref. I CSKP 2822/22, Supreme Court judgment of 26 January 2023, ref. II CSKP 408/22, Supreme Court judgment of 31 January 2023, ref. II CSKP 334/22, Supreme Court judgment of 15 September 2023, ref. II CSKP 1356/22, Supreme Court judgment of 9 May 2024, ref. II CSKP 2416/22 and Supreme Court judgment of 25 July 2024, ref. II CSKP 1424/22.

Individual settlements offered by the Bank in CHF loan cases

Since December 2021, the Bank is involved in individual negotiations with its customers with whom the Bank is in dispute or for whom there is a reasonable risk of entering into a dispute. The Bank took this parameter into account when updating the amount of the total impact of legal risk.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank made individual settlement proposals to 14,774 customers (14,473 customers as at 31 December 2025) and 7,650 customers accepted the terms of the proposals presented (7,130 in 2025), out of which 7,285 settlements were signed (6,724 in 2025).

Other material court proceedings

Court proceedings concerning mortgage loan agreements with interest rates based on WIBOR

In January 2023, the Bank received the first claims challenging the variable interest rate clauses based on the WIBOR benchmark in mortgage loan agreements. These claims seek to challenge WIBOR as the basis for variable interest rates. In addition, the extent to which and the manner in which consumers are provided with instructions and information about the volatility of the benchmark as well as the methods of calculating the benchmark and the factors influencing its change are contested.

By 30 September 2026, the Bank received a total of 213 claims (three claims were withdrawn). The actions relate mainly to mortgage loan agreements in PLN.

The total value of the subject of litigation in ongoing court proceedings lodged by customers is PLN 65,464 thousand. Most of the court proceedings are pending before the courts of first instance. In 26 cases, judgments of the court of first instance favourable to the bank were issued, seven of which are legally binding. One judgment is unfavourable to the Bank and is not legally binding.

In cases filed by customers, as at 30 September 2026, there were 19 non-final judgments of the court of first instance in favour of the Bank, 1 non-final judgment of the court of first instance in favour of the claimant, and 11 final judgments in favour of the Bank.

Arguments challenging WIBOR as a benchmark are also raised in debt enforcement cases filed by the Bank.

The Bank's position is that the customers' claims are unjustified, in particular in view of the fact that WIBOR is an official benchmark whose administrator has received the relevant approvals required by law, among others from the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, and the process of its determination, carried out by the administrator (an independent entity not affiliated with the Bank), is in accordance with the law and is also subject to supervisory assessment by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority. The Polish Financial Supervision Authority confirmed WIBOR's compliance with the requirements of the law. The same position was presented by the Financial Stability Committee, which comprises representatives of: the National Bank of Poland, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the Ministry of Finance, and the Bank Guarantee Fund.

On 12 February 2026, the CJEU issued its judgment in case C-471/24 (PKO BP SA), in which it held that a national court may not examine the method of determining the WIBOR benchmark, as doing so would violate the EU Benchmarks Regulation (BMR). The Court did not accept the allegations challenging the reliability or market-based nature of WIBOR. The CJEU stated that banks did not have any special information obligations regarding the methodology of this benchmark. Banks are required to comply with the information obligations imposed by Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property, amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU, and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 as amended by Regulation 2016/1011, since the obligation to publish and make available the benchmark methodology rests with the benchmark administrator. A bank is not required to inform the consumer about the specific characteristics of the benchmark, in particular the nature of the input data (price quotations rather than actual transactions) used to determine it, nor that the creditor contributes such data for the benchmark's calculation. The bank's contribution of input data also does not constitute an imbalance in the rights and obligations of the parties. A potential breach of information obligations regarding variable interest rates is not, in itself, sufficient to invalidate the contract. Even in the event of such a breach, the court must subsequently examine the fairness of the clause. In practice, this means comparing the contractual interest rate with statutory interest and with market rates applicable at the time the contract was concluded.

Three other questions referred to the CJEU are pending, concerning variable interest rates based on WIBOR (C-586/25 Cedrosiwicz vs. PKO BP SA, C-607/25 Koż vs. BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA, C- 630/25 Krywiga vs. PKO BP SA). One of the questions referred was raised in a case pending against the Bank.

Court proceedings concerning claims of investment fund members in connection with the function of investment fund depositary

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank was a party to 201 lawsuits in individual claims and 6 lawsuits in collective proceedings lodged by investment fund members in connection with the function of investment fund depositary (including the investment fund depositary function performed by Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A.).

The total amount of the claims is PLN 227,740 thousand. The total provisions are PLN 4,980 thousand.

The first two collective claims were filed by members of the Retail Parks Fund of Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych w likwidacji (formerly Fundusz RPF) respectively on behalf of 397 members with claims at PLN 96,221 thousand and on behalf of 187 members with claims at PLN 26,720 thousand.

Other collective claims are to establish the Bank's responsibility for its actions as depositary of the following funds: (3) PSF 2 Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych (filed on behalf of 17 fund members; claims value not specified), (4) PSF Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych (filed on behalf of 81 fund members; claims value not specified) (5) EPEF Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych (filed on behalf of 42 fund members; claims value PLN 6,368 thousand) and (6) PSF Lease Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty Aktywów Niepublicznych (filed on behalf of 38 fund members; claims value PLN 8,988 thousand).

The claims raised focus in particular on undue performance by Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. and subsequently the Bank of obligations to ensure that the net asset value of the fund and the net asset value per investment certificate are calculated in accordance with the law and the investment fund statute and of the obligation to check the compliance of the investment fund with laws governing investment funds and with the statute. The Bank takes the view that the claims of the fund members against the Bank are unfounded.

Up to 30 September 2026, a total of 36 non-final judgments of first instance courts and 7 legally valid judgments were passed:

- 1 legally valid judgment unfavourable to the Bank (in the case of the InMedica fund, the Court awarded PLN 64 thousand to the plaintiff due to incorrect diversification of fund assets);
- 6 legally valid judgments favourable to the Bank (in the case of the InMedica fund (2), EPEF 2 (1), RPF (1), and PSF Lease (2), the Court dismissed the claim in its entirety as the criteria of the Bank's liability for damages were not met);
- 36 non-final judgments favourable to the Bank (claims of individual fund members were dismissed as the criteria of the Bank's liability for damages were not met).

Court proceedings concerning free credit sanction referred to in Article 45 of the Consumer Credit Act of 12 May 2011

The institution of free credit sanction is regulated in Article 45 of the Consumer Credit Act, according to which, in the event of a breach by the creditor of the provisions of the Act listed therein, the consumer, after submitting a written statement to the creditor, shall repay the credit without interest and other credit costs due to the creditor within the time limit and in the manner agreed in the credit agreement, and if no such manner has been agreed, shall repay the credit in equal instalments, payable monthly, from the date of the conclusion of the credit agreement. Pursuant to Article 45(5) of the Consumer Credit Act, the entitlement to the free credit sanction expires one year after the execution of the credit agreement.

The first lawsuits related to customers' use of the free credit sanction started to be received by the Bank in 2021. As at 30 September 2026, the Bank received 2,220 lawsuits with a total litigation value of PLN 58,592 thousand.

In the three quarter of 2026, the Bank made a change in the methodology regarding the principles of creating provisions for these proceedings and as of 30 September 2026, the value of the created provisions was PLN 24,771 thousand. The change in approach concerns the creation of a provision for all lawsuits coming to the Bank, taking into account the probability of losing. The reserve amount includes the value of the subject of the dispute, estimated statutory interest from the date of filing the lawsuit and reimbursement of legal representation costs in favor of the consumer. In subsequent quarters, based on the same methodology, the Bank will update the reserve amount as new lawsuits are filed. The Bank disputes the validity of the claims raised in these cases.

The case-law to date is overwhelmingly in favour of the Bank, although the Bank has observed a change to this positive trend.

Out of all the cases pending against the Bank: 1,403 are at first instance, 329 are at the second instance stage, while 488 have been finalised.

The use of the free credit sanction is also raised in the Bank's debt enforcement proceedings. As at 30 September 2026, the plea was raised in 81 such cases.

Legal issues concerning the free credit sanction are the subject of numerous preliminary questions referred by Polish courts to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) concerning:

- the admissibility of interest on the part of the loan allocated to financing of non-interest credit costs and the related information obligations incumbent on financial institutions in this regard, including whether the free credit sanction may apply as a result of calculating contractual amounts, such as the annual interest rate including interest charged on amounts borrowed to finance non-interest credit costs and as a result of failure to specify individual instalment components in the payment schedule (C-473/25, C-763/25, C-433/26, C-324/26, C-757/26, C-714/26),
- the interpretation of the one-year time limit for declaring use of the free credit sanction (C-433/26, C-757/26, C-821/26),
- the scope of the consumer's information on the early repayment procedure (C-831/24, C-757/26),
- examination by the court of its own motion of the creditor's infringement of provisions not specified in the declaration of use of the free credit sanction or in case of the consumer's failure to submit such declaration (C-831/24, C-889/26, C-821/26, C-714/26),

- the application of the free credit sanction in the light of the principle of proportionality (C-831/24, C-684/25),
- the mutual relation of unfair terms of contracts and the free credit sanction (C-429/25, C-684/25) and information obligations of the Court versus the consumer in this regard (C-684/25),
- the admissibility of the free credit sanction where the financial institution performed the information obligation but the information provided to consumers was erroneous or unclear (C-473/25, C-324/26),
- the admissible method of phrasing the modification clause on fees and commissions reserved in the agreement and the grounds for the free credit sanction in the case of minor irregularities which do not affect the consumer's decision to enter into the agreement (C-684/25),
- the scope of information on the right to withdraw (C-757/26),
- the admissibility of including in the loan principal and charging interest on the cost of non-financial additional services (e.g., medical packages or courses) which are unrelated to the loan (C-926/26).

On 24 October 2024, the Court of Justice (EU) passed its judgment in Case C-339/23 (Horizon) and ruled that the provisions of Directive 2008/48/EC allow the Member States to introduce various sanctions for failure to carry out a consumer credit assessment and for breach of the information obligations set out in the Directive.

The CJEU did not analyse the Polish legislation or identify a specific sanction for breaching the obligation to carry out a consumer creditworthiness assessment, noting that the choice of sanctions is up to the Member State, provided that they are effective, proportionate and dissuasive. In Article 45 of the Consumer Credit Act, the legislator did not provide for the possibility of applying a free credit sanction for a bank's breach of its obligation to examine the consumer's creditworthiness.

On 13 February 2025, the CJEU passed its judgment in case C-472/23 and ruled that:

1. the fact that a credit agreement refers to an annual percentage rate of charge, which proves to be overstated because certain terms of that agreement are subsequently found to be unfair, does not constitute, in itself, an infringement of the creditor's obligation to provide information which may result in the application of the free credit sanction;

2. the provisions of the loan agreement which provide for a change in the fees paid under the agreement should be worded in a clear and understandable way so that a reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect consumer is in a position to ascertain whether circumstances justifying an increase in the costs have arisen and their effect on those costs;

3. the principle of proportionality of sanctions does not preclude national legislation which provides for a uniform penalty in the event of an infringement of the creditor's information obligation, consisting of depriving the creditor of its right to interest and charges, irrespective of the level of seriousness of such an infringement, where that infringement is capable of calling into question the possibility for the consumer to assess the extent of his or her liability.

On 9 October 2025, the CJEU passed a judgment in case C-80/24 and ruled that Directive 2008/48 does not preclude national legislation that allows a consumer to assign a claim arising from the infringement of a right conferred on him or her to a third party which is not a consumer and that Directive 93/13 must be interpreted as meaning that a national court is not required to examine of its own motion the unfairness of a term in a claim assignment agreement concluded where the dispute does not concern that assignment agreement, but the consumer's claim against that seller or supplier.

CJEU judgment concerning the admissibility of charging interest on amounts borrowed to finance non-interest credit costs

On 23 April 2026, the CJEU passed a judgment in case C-744/24 (Bank Polska Kasa Opieki) concerning the admissibility of charging interest on amounts borrowed to finance non-interest credit costs and ruled that Article 3(g) and (j) of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on credit agreements must be interpreted as precluding the inclusion, in consumer credit agreements, of terms providing for the application of the interest rate not only to the total amount of the credit but also to sums allocated to the payment of costs associated with that credit and which, as a result, form part of the total cost of the credit to the consumer.

The Bank has implemented the new interpretation of the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act arising from the judgment in case C-744/24; the products now offered do not include the financing of non-interest costs with the loan. As at the date preceding the judgment, only car loans offered by the Bank included the financing of insurance costs with the loan.

Furthermore, for loans outstanding as at 23 April 2026, the Bank ceased to charge interest on the costs of the loan, effective as of the judgment date, communicated the decision to customers by providing them with amended loan payment schedules and information on the amount of interest to be reimbursed.

The interpretation of the provisions concerning the free credit sanction is also the subject of legal issues referred for consideration by the Supreme Court (ref. III CZP 3/25 and III CZP 15/25) concerning:

- the obligation of the court to examine of its own motion all circumstances which justify the application of the free credit sanction (including other than those indicated in the content of the declaration submitted by the consumer on the use of the free credit sanction),
- the interpretation of the one-year time limit for the submission of the declaration on the use of the free credit sanction,

- the mutual relation of unfair terms and the free credit sanction,
- the admissibility of interest on the part of the loan allocated to financing of non-interest costs and the possibility of applying the free credit sanction on this account.

The Supreme Court has suspended these cases as long as the cases referred by Polish courts to the CJEU are pending.

The Bank estimated the impact of the CJEU judgment in case C-744/24 on its statement of profit or loss as at 30 September 2026 at PLN 45,547 thousand in the three quarters of 2026, including PLN 26,654 thousand recognised in interest income as modification to cash flows and PLN 6,693 thousand in interest reimbursement to customers from the date of the judgment to the date of reimbursement and PLN 12,200 thousand in other operating expenses due to the creation of provisions for interest reimbursement to customers before the date of the judgment..

52. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is inherent in the core financial operations of the Group, the scope of which includes both lending and providing funding with the use of capital market products. Consequently, credit risk is identified as the risk with the highest potential to affect the present and future profits and equity of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Proof of the key nature of credit risk is its 58% share in the total economic capital estimated by the Group for purposes of covering major risks involved in the Bank's operations, in addition to its 87% share in the total value of regulatory capital.

Credit risk management is primarily aimed at implementation of the Group's strategy through a harmonious increase in the loan portfolio, accompanied by maintenance of the credit risk appetite at an acceptable level.

Credit risk management principles adopted by the Group include:

- each credit transaction requires comprehensive credit risk assessment expressed in internal rating or scoring;
- in-depth and careful financial analysis serves as the basis for regarding the customer's financial information and collateral data as reliable; prudential analyses performed by the Group always take into account a safety margin;
- as a rule, financing is provided based on the customer's ability to generate cash flows that ensure payment of liabilities to the Group;
- credit risk assessment is additionally verified by credit risk assessment personnel, independent of business units;
- pricing terms of a credit transaction have to take account of the risk involved in such a transaction;
- credit risk is diversified with regard to geographical regions, industries, products and customers;
- credit decisions may only be taken by competent employees;
- the Group enters into credit transactions only with known customers and long-term relationships are the basis for cooperation with customers;
- the customer and the transactions made with the customer are monitored transparently from the perspective of the customer, in a manner strengthening the relationship between the Group and the customer.

Concentration risk is the Bank's risk inherent in its statutory operations, which is appropriately defined and managed.

The Management Board assesses the concentration risk management policy in terms of its application. In particular, it analyses the efficiency and adequacy of the principles applied in the context of the current and planned operations and risk management strategy. The adequacy of the concentration risk management process is reviewed if any material changes are observed in the Group's environment or if the risk management strategy is modified. The appropriate assessment of the concentration risk of the Group is highly dependent on correct identification of all key concentration risks.

In justified cases, the Group identifies concentration risk when planning its new activities involving the development and launch of new products, services, expansion to new markets, considerable alterations of products and services or market changes.

Credit portfolio diversification is one of the key credit risk management tools. The Group avoids excessive credit concentration, as it increases the risk. Possible losses pose a considerable threat, and therefore the concentration level should be monitored, controlled and reported to the Group's management. Key concentration risk mitigation tools include risk identification and measurement mechanisms and exposure limits in individual Bank portfolio segments and in subsidiaries. These tools enable internal diversification of the loan portfolio and mitigation of negative effects of adverse changes in the economy.

A significant concentration area (aspect) is one whose share in the Bank's consolidated balance sheet total is equal to or higher than 5%. In such cases, a given concentration area (aspect) is subject to analyses, reporting and management under the concentration risk management process.

An important potential source of credit risk is the high concentration of the Bank's credit exposures in individual entities or groups of entities with capital and organisational links. In order to mitigate it, EU Regulation No 575/2013 sets a limit on the Bank's maximum exposure. In accordance with Article 395 of Regulation No 575/2013: An institution shall not incur an exposure to a customer or group of connected clients the value of which exceeds 25 % of its Tier 1 capital, after taking into account the effect of the credit risk mitigation in accordance with Articles 399 to 403. Where that client is an institution or an investment firm, or where a group of connected clients includes one or more institutions or investment firms, that value shall not exceed 25 % of the institution's Tier 1 capital or EUR 150 million, whichever is higher, provided that the sum of exposure values, after taking into account the effect of the credit risk mitigation in accordance with Articles 399 to 403, to all connected clients that are not institutions or investment firms, does not exceed 25 % of the institution's Tier 1 capital.

As at 30 June 2026, the limits set out in Article 395 of the Regulation No. 575/2013 with respect to BNP Paribas S.A Group entities were not exceeded, the Bank's exposure represented 15.5% of Tier 1 capital on a consolidated basis.

With regard to the limit of exposure to entities outside the BNP Paribas S.A. Group, the limits were not exceeded, the largest exposure represented 20.3% of Tier 1 capital on a consolidated basis.

Concentration risk tolerance in the Group is determined by a system of internal limits, including both assumed development directions and growth rate of the Group's business, an acceptable level of credit risk and liquidity risk, as well as external conditions, macroeconomic and sectoral perspective. Among others, internal limits for credit concentration risk are determined for:

- selected sectors / industries;
- exposures denominated in foreign currencies;
- customer segments (intra-bank customer segmentation);
- loans secured with a given type of collateral;
- geographical regions;
- average probability of default;
- exposures with a specified rating (the Group's internal rating scale);
- exposures with a specified debt-service-to-income ratio;
- exposures with a specified loan-to-value ratio.

Measures that limit the Group's exposure to concentration risk may include systemic measures and one-off / specific decisions and transactions. Systemic measures that limit concentration risk include:

- reduction of the scope of crediting of determined customer types through credit policy adjustment;
- reduction of concentration risk limits;
- diversification of asset types at the level of the Group's statement of financial position;
- change of business strategy to ensure prevention of excessive concentration;
- diversification of accepted collateral types.

The Group's concentration risk mitigation measures which are single/specific decisions and transactions include the following:

- reduction of further transactions with a given customer or a group of related customers;
- sale of selected assets/loan portfolios;
- securitisation of assets;
- establishing new collateral types (e.g. credit derivatives, guarantees, sub-participation, and insurance contracts) for existing or new credit exposures.

The industry concentration analysis covers all of the Group's credit exposures to institutional customers. The Group defines industries based on the Polish Classification of Business Activities. The structure of the Group's exposure to industries analysed as at 30 September 2026 shows concentration towards the following industries: Industrial Processing, Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, and Wholesale and Retail Trade. As at 30 September 2026, the share of Industrial Processing decreased by 1.5 p.p. compared to 31 December 2025, i.e. to 20.4%, the share of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing decreased by 0.4 p.p. compared to 31 December 2025 and amounted to 13.9% of industry exposure, and the share of Wholesale and Retail Trade increased by 0.6 p.p. compared to 31 December 2025 and amounted to 14.4% of industry exposure.

The table below shows the breakdown of loans measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value through profit or loss by industry of activity.

	Gross balance sheet value*	Gross balance sheet value*	Share of impaired loans	Share of impaired loans
Industry	30.09.2026	31.12.2025	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
RETAIL CUSTOMERS	**36,092,059**	**34,428,411**	**1.9%**	**2.0%**
CORPORATE CUSTOMERS:	**63,767,449**	**59,064,848**	**3.0%**	**3.3%**
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING	8,864,623	8,454,567	3.3%	3.8%
MINING AND QUARRYING	43,310	42,956	2.0%	0.9%
MANUFACTURING	13,011,988	12,947,052	6.3%	6.2%
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM, HOT WATER AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	1,610,475	1,380,018	0.2%	0.2%
WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	153,185	137,032	9.5%	10.8%
CONSTRUCTION	3,512,096	2,685,443	3.0%	4.8%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	9,194,007	8,167,121	2.7%	3.3%
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2,649,480	2,654,454	4.5%	2.7%
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	377,102	433,590	7.3%	6.8%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES	3,431,295	3,217,547	0.4%	0.4%
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	4,128,377	2,988,246	0.1%	0.2%
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	6,654,141	6,525,917	2.3%	3.2%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	3,248,104	3,129,000	1.0%	1.1%
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	4,590,511	4,072,223	0.7%	0.6%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	399,702	168,147	0.0%	0.0%
EDUCATION	172,634	262,172	2.3%	3.4%
HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	1,481,453	1,490,507	0.9%	1.3%
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES	48,883	87,199	4.6%	4.7%
OTHER ACTIVITIES	196,083	221,657	3.7%	4.8%
Total	**99,859,508**	**93,493,259**	**2.6%**	**2.8%**

*Financial data have been rounded and presented in PLN'000, and therefore, in some cases, the totals may not correspond exactly to the total sum.

The Group manages the risk of collateral concentration. For this purpose, the Group introduced limits on the share of particular types of collateral, ensuring their appropriate diversification. As at 30 September 2026 and as at 31 December 2025, the limits were not exceeded.

Structure of overdue receivables

The structure of the loan portfolio (measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through profit or loss) divided into impaired exposures and not impaired exposures along with the level of arrears in repayment is presented in the tables below.

30.09.2026

Structure of overdue loan portfolio (net balance sheet value)	not impaired				impaired	Total
	0 days	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days		
Overdraft	35,056,290	1,123,331	29,553	11,386	553,790	36,774,350
Investment loans	20,782,528	610,737	3,161	503	247,160	21,644,089
Mortgage loans for retail customers	21,527,645	53,803	4,030	1,420	83,530	21,670,428
Other loans	11,083,968	37,693	6,675	3,442	184,675	11,316,453
Lease receivables	5,782,960	93,756	48,807	6,554	106,062	6,038,139
Total	**94,233,391**	**1,919,320**	**92,226**	**23,305**	**1,175,217**	**97,443,459**

*Financial data have been rounded and presented in PLN'000, and therefore, in some cases, the totals may not correspond exactly to the total sum.

31.12.2025

Structure of overdue loan portfolio (net balance sheet value)	not impaired				impaired	Total
	0 days	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days		
Overdraft	32,549,586	1,140,705	24,758	11,952	572,615	34,299,616
Investment loans	18,702,827	540,562	8,896	687	274,438	19,527,410
Mortgage loans for retail customers	20,946,527	62,118	4,752	1,383	94,458	21,109,238
Other loans	9,765,648	154,634	4,728	1,783	149,869	10,076,662
Lease receivables	5,780,798	213,871	17,568	4,945	143,753	6,160,935
Total	**87,745,386**	**2,111,890**	**60,702**	**20,750**	**1,235,133**	**91,173,861**

*Financial data have been rounded and presented in PLN'000, and therefore, in some cases, the totals may not correspond exactly to the total sum.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank does not observe increased credit risk for new loan production as well as the existing mortgage loan portfolio. Both Vintage ratios and NPL (non-performing loan) levels in the mortgage segment are stable at levels no higher than those observed in the Polish banking market.

Due to the ongoing war in Ukraine and the economic sanctions imposed on Russia and Belarus, the Bank analysed credit exposures directly related to these countries and, on this basis, did not identify significant exposures in the corporate and retail portfolios.

At the same time, the Bank monitors the situation of customers on an ongoing basis with a view to protecting the loan portfolio and maintaining its high quality. Preventive actions taken in Q1 2022 are continued. As part of these activities, institutional customers are analysed if their business activity is:

- linked to the economies of the above countries and thus may be vulnerable to war and imposed sanctions,
- particularly vulnerable to inflation,
- vulnerable to the Russian gas embargo,
- exposed to a more restrictive US trade policy.

For the selection of the war-exposed loan portfolio, the Bank takes into account, inter alia, the following factors:

- export/import to/from countries at risk,
- capital or organisational links with Russian or Belarusian citizens,
- transport services provided in countries at risk or logistic channels passing through countries at risk,
- production carried out in countries at risk,
- investments in fixed assets and capital investments in countries at risk,
- existence of commercial contracts in countries at risk (especially construction contracts),
- employment of workers from Russia, Ukraine or Belarus,
- distribution of Russian and Belarusian goods or services (risk of boycott of goods).

In the case of inflation, on the basis of information provided by the Economic and Sectoral Analysis Department, the Bank selected industries that were particularly sensitive. The share of energy and material costs in operating expenses and the share of exports in revenue were taken into account. An increased risk threshold was defined for each of these factors. Information on the possibility of passing on price increases to customers was also included in the sensitivity assessment.

To assess the impact of customs tariffs imposed by the USA, the Bank performed a sector analysis based on public data of exports to the USA. The analysis identified sensitive sectors which were divided into 4 categories: high impact, relatively high impact, relatively low impact, low impact.

The group of customers selected on this basis was subject to further detailed analysis in order to identify activities with a higher level of risk. The risk assessment is updated on a semi-annual basis.

The Bank reviewed the loan portfolio in view of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. The attack of Israel and U.S. on Iran and Iran's retaliation targeting Gulf states (including Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) have caused turbulences in the energy commodity market. Rising oil prices and weaker zloty are major inflation drivers which may force the NBP to withhold or delay the resumption of monetary easing. Consequently, the Bank identified industries which are particularly sensitive to rising energy and fuel prices and performed an assessment of the sensitivity of individual customers. As a result of the analysis, the Bank decided to set up additional Post Model Adjustment provisions related to the risk of customers particularly sensitive to the impact of the conflict. Details of the additional Post Model Adjustment provisions are presented in Noe 7a Impairment of financial assets.

Forbearance practice

The Group treats its exposures as forborne if the debtor is provided with facilities due to economic reasons (financial difficulties), including any facility granted for exposures with identified impairment triggers. In case a facility is granted for a customer with a material economic loss, the Bank classifies such a customer as default.

A facility is understood as the occurrence of at least one of the following events:

- a change to the repayment schedule, especially extending the loan maturity date;
- cancellation of overdue amounts (e.g. capitalisation of an overdue amount, which can be repaid at a later date);
- redemption of principal, interest or fees;
- consolidation of loans into one new product, if the amounts of payments of the consolidated loan are lower than the sum of payments of these loans separately before the consolidation occurred;
- decrease of the base interest rate or margin;
- originating a new loan to repay the existing debt;
- currency conversion of an existing loan;
- amendment or waiver of significant provisions of the agreement (e.g. a condition of the agreement that was breached as a result of financial difficulties);
- additional collateral presented by the Borrower (if present together with another event meeting the definition of a facility) or sale of the collateral agreed with the Bank, with the proceeds from the repayment of the collateral being used to repay the Bank's loan.

The above events are treated as facilities granted for economic reasons only in the situation of customer's current financial difficulties or, in the event of changes on the market environment, where such difficulties may occur in the future.

For retail customers, non-reporting individual farmers and companies with simplified accounting, an event of financial difficulties is identified where:

- the exposure is subject to debt enforcement; or
- the exposure is not subject to debt enforcement but there is evidence (provided by the customer or obtained in the decision-making process) that the customer is facing financial difficulties or may be facing them in the near future.

For other customers:

- customer with default status, or
- customer with indicated rating meeting defined financial criteria.

The Bank also has dedicated criteria regarding financial difficulty for customers from the Real Estate segment.

A material economic loss is defined by the Bank as a decrease of present value of expected cash flows, resulting from facilities granted, equal to or higher than 1%. The decrease of the present value is calculated in accordance with the formula below:

$$\frac{NPV_0 - NPV_1}{NPV_0}$$

where:

NPV0 – the present value of expected cash flows (including interest and fees / commissions) prior to the introduction of changes in loan terms, discounted with the original effective interest rate,

NPV1 – the present value of expected cash flows (including interest and fees / commissions) after the introduction of changes in the loan terms, discounted using the original effective interest rate. In the case of consolidation of many loans, the original interest rate for the purpose of assessing the significance of economic loss is the average EIR weighted with the gross balance sheet exposure at the moment of granting the facility.

The change in the present value of expected cash flows is calculated at the level of single exposure.

In justified cases resulting from complex restructuring measures for a given customer (e.g. priority repayment of loans with a collateral of a low value), it is permissible to calculate NPV at the level of a customer.

The forborne status is no longer assigned if the following conditions have been satisfied:

- exposure reclassified to performing portfolio as a result of the analysis of financial situation (in case of corporate portfolio), which proved that the customer does not meet the criteria for being classified to the impaired portfolio;
- the exposure has not been considered impaired for 24 months in a row;
- none of the exposures to the customer are more than 30 days past due;
- the debtor has been making regular and considerable payments for at least a half of the trial period.

The forborne status is revoked in accordance with the aforementioned conditions, while the extension of the period of exit from forborne status requires a credit decision by the competent credit decision-makers; in other cases the status is revoked automatically.

Country risk

Under credit risk, the Bank additionally distinguishes country risk, which covers all risks related to conclusion of financial agreements with foreign parties, where it is possible that economic, social or political events will have an adverse effect on creditworthiness of the Bank's debtors in that country or where intervention of a foreign government could prevent the debtor (which could also be the government itself) from meeting its liabilities.

The Bank's policy concerning country risk has been conservative. Country limits have been reviewed periodically and the limit level modified to precisely match the anticipated business needs and risk appetite of the Bank.

As at 30 September 2026, 84% of the Bank's exposures to countries other than Poland were transactions related to the Bank's foreign lending activities, treasury transactions (including placement and derivative transactions) amounted to 11% and the remainder (5%) was foreign trade transactions (letters of credit and guarantees). France accounted for 30% of exposures, Cyprus 17%, the Netherlands 12%, Italy 10%, Luxembourg 9%, Spain 6%, and Germany 5%. The remaining exposures were concentrated in Austria, the UK, Belgium, and Turkey.

The Bank had no material credit exposures in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Iran.

COUNTERPARTY RISK

Counterparty risk is the credit risk concerning counterparty transactions in case of which the amount of liability may change in time depending on market parameters. Therefore, counterparty risk is related to transactions in instruments whose value may change over time depending on such factors as interest rates or foreign exchange rates. The varying exposure may affect the customer's solvency and is of crucial importance to the customer's ability to meet its liabilities when the transaction is settled. The Bank's customers may enter into financial market transactions. The exposure is determined by the Bank on the basis of the current measurement of contracts as well as the potential future changes in the exposure, depending on the transaction type, customer type, and settlement dates.

As at 30 September 2026, counterparty risk was calculated for the following types of transactions: foreign exchange transactions, interest rate swap transactions, FX options, interest rate options, and commodity derivatives.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank's exposure to counterparty risk due to concluded derivative transactions was PLN 2.2 billion (PLN 2.6 billion as at 31 December 2025). Corporate customers accounted for 73% of the exposure, while the remaining 27% were banks.

In connection with the military conflicts in Ukraine and in the Middle East, the Bank observes increased volatility in market risk parameters, which translates into fluctuations in counterparty risk exposure. The Bank assesses counterparty risk on an ongoing basis by conducting reviews of customers in case of whom this risk exists. The Bank maintains the application of its basic principle of "Know Your Customer". Due to the non-standard situation, some customers may be asked for additional information related to the change in business. The Bank also takes into account the higher volatility of the above parameters in risk assessment when entering into new transactions.

The Bank has not observed significant changes in the materialisation of counterparty risk.

INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

As part of interest rate risk management in the banking book, the Group distinguishes structural elements consisting of a part of non-interest-bearing current accounts and the Group's equity which is stable and insensitive to interest rates and market conditions, as well as other commercial items. In terms of structural elements, the Group hedges a significant portion of them with long-term positions (bonds, interest rate swaps). Regarding other commercial items, the Group aims to hedge interest rate risk.

Thanks to the medium- and long-term investments of the structural elements, the Group's supervisory outlier test of net interest income sensitivity (SOT NII) remains below 5% of Tier1 capital. As at 30 September 2026, SOT NII stood at 3.96%. At the same time, the supervisory outlier test for the economic value of equity (SOT EVE) remains significantly below the regulatory limit of 15% of Tier1 capital. As at 30 September 2026, the maximum SOT EVE was 5.60%.

Utilisation of other interest rate limits in the three quarters of 2026 was stable.

In order to limit the volatility of the Bank's result, fair value hedge accounting and cash flow hedge accounting are applied. The type of hedging relationship depends on the current balance sheet structure and the interest rate risk profile of the banking book

Annual net interest income sensitivity to an immediate shift of market rates by 100 bps (in PLN'000), assuming no shift between deposit products, is presented in the tables below. The decrease in net interest income sensitivity from December 2025 to September 2026 was mainly due to a decrease of the non-stable part of non-interest-bearing current accounts and interest rate risk hedging transactions.

Immediate shift in interest rates for all currencies by 100 bps:	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
increase	249,703	348,579
decrease	(259,273)	(356,009)

Immediate shift in interest rates for PLN by 100 bps:	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
increase	182,260	235,769
decrease	(192,017)	(243,407)

The war in Ukraine and in the Gulf did not affect the method of managing the interest rate risk in the banking book.

Impact of the benchmark reform on BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.

In connection with a plan to replace the WIBOR interest rate benchmark with a new benchmark, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority ("KNF") established, at the request of financial market participants, a National Working Group ("NWG"). The work of the NGR is supervised and coordinated by the NWG Steering Committee.

The NWG Steering Committee identified POLSTR (Polish Short Term Rate) on 18 December 2024 as the target interest rate benchmark to replace WIBOR. POLSTR represents the average interest rate weighted with the volume of O/N deposit transactions in PLN on the wholesale money market defined as the market of unsecured deposits made by credit institutions and financial institutions.

The POLSTR administrator within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 (BMR) is a subsidiary of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, GPW Benchmark S.A., entered in the register of the European Securities and Markets Authority.

On 2 June 2025, GPW Benchmark S.A. started to publish POLSTR and POLSTR-based compound indices: the single-base index and historical compound indices for 1M, 3M and 6M.

On 30 September 2025, GPW Benchmark S.A. announced cessation of the provision and publication of selected WIBID and WIBOR reference rates:

- Overnight (O/N) – as of 1 October 2026,
- Tomorrow/Next (T/N) – as of 22 December 2025,
- 2 Weeks (2W) - as of 22 December 2025,
- WIBOR 1 year (1Y) as of 22 December 2025 based on the existing method, but from 22 December 2025 to 21 December 2026, WIBOR 1Y is determined under the algorithmic method based on WIBOR 3M and an adjustment spread.

The communication also referred to the 1 week (SW) WIBOR which is calculated as of 22 December 2025 as an index within the meaning of the BMR. As of that date, the SW values cannot be used or applied in financial contracts and instruments as a benchmark within the meaning of the BMR.

As of November 2025, the Ministry of Finance has been issuing Treasury bonds based on POLSTR with interest rates based on a compound interest rate calculated separately for each business day of the interest period.

On 18 May 2026, GPW Benchmark S.A. and KNF published communications on the cessation of the provision of the WIBID and WIBOR Reference Rates for the tenors of one month (1M), three months (3M), six months (6M) in an orderly fashion as of 1 January 2037. This was reflected in a communication published by the NWG.

The cessation of WIBID i WIBOR 1M, 3M, 6M in an orderly fashion implies their restricted use and application in new financial products and contracts. Consequently, entities which use benchmarks under a licence from GPW Benchmark S.A. were requested to sign two annexes which significantly restrict the scope of the licence. The amended licence does not, as a rule, allow for new financial contracts or new financial products whose rates rely on WIBOR to be concluded as of 1 January 2027. The restrictions do not cover derivatives whose underlying is the WIBOR benchmark. WIBID and WIBOR 1M, 3M, 6M may, as a rule, continue to be used in historical portfolios of financial instruments and contracts until their cessation as of 31 December 2036. For debt securities, a licence may be obtained under the “Rules for granting the licence for the use and application of benchmarks in debt securities” (as per GPW Benchmark S.A.’s communication of 18 May 2026).

On 19 May 2026, GPW Benchmark S.A. announced that the publication of WIBID and WIBOR for the SW tenor will cease on 1 October 2026. The indices will continue to be calculated as part of the adopted methodology.

On 19 June, the Financial Stability Committee published a communication which endorses the KNF position that given the approved period of cessation of WIBOR in an orderly fashion there is currently no need to define its replacements. The Financial Stability Committee endorsed the position that no financial contracts may be concluded and no financial instruments may be offered as of 1 January 2027 that would be based on WIBOR. Until the cessation of WIBOR in an orderly fashion, interest rate risk and liquidity risk may be hedged using adequate derivatives. According to the communication of the Financial Stability Committee, a representative of the Ministry of Finance announced that there is currently no need to define a replacement for WIBOR under a regulation.

On 30 June 2026, the NWG Steering Committee decided to update the Roadmap. The update follows the progress of the interest rate benchmark reform and the publication of the communications of GPW Benchmark S.A. and KNF on the cessation of the interest rate benchmarks WIBID and WIBOR in an orderly fashion.

The Ministry of Finance initiated legislative work on provisions reflecting the cessation, application of WIBID and WIBOR and the conversion to POLSTR. The government draft law amending certain acts in order to develop the financial market and improve its financial stability (UC132) has been expanded to include provisions regarding Poland’s benchmark reform. The draft UC132 was in public consultation which concluded in July 2026. The draft UC132 has not yet been tabled to the Sejm (opinions are currently being issued by ministries). By its decision of 21 August 2026, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority designated POLSTR as a significant benchmark. According to the PFSA communication of 28 August 2026, the decision also applies to the POLSTR 1M Compound Rate, POLSTR 3M Compound Rate, POLSTR 6M Compound Rate and POLSTR Single-Base Index. The POLSTR, POLSTR 1M Compound Rate, POLSTR 3M Compound Rate, POLSTR 6M Compound Rate and POLSTR CI have been disclosed in the ESMA benchmark register and designated as significant benchmarks under Article 24(3) of the BMR.

Structured work is underway at the Bank to adapt its operations to the changes associated with the orderly cessation of the WIBOR interest rate benchmark. This work is supervised and coordinated by the relevant steering committee. Internal work includes activities related to the planned implementation of POLSTR in terms of documentation, communication and the Bank’s IT systems. Persons designated by the Bank are also directly involved in the work of the National Working Group.

In connection with the communications of GPW Benchmark S.A. and KNF of 18 May 2026, the Bank took relevant measures and concluded annexes to the application agreement with GPW Benchmark S.A. in order to continue the use and application of WIBID i WIBOR 1M, 3M, 6M (i) in new contracts with clients concluded up to 31 December 2026 and (ii) in all existing contracts until the end of 2036.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank identified:

- WIBOR-based financial assets in PLN million by index tenor:

ON	1W	1M	3M	6M	1Y	Total
96	-	15,092	28,720	9,627	12	53,547

- WIBOR-based and WIBID-based financial liabilities in PLN million by index tenor:

ON	1W	1M	3M	6M	1Y	Total
4,616	121	5,217	3,214	1	-	13,169

The Bank also had interest rate swaps (CIRS/IRS/FRA) on its banking book based on WIBOR 3M with a total nominal value of PLN 3,505 million, of which PLN 3,505 million under fair value hedge accounting, and based on WIBOR 6M with a total nominal value of PLN 22,538 million, of which PLN 21,788 million under hedge accounting.

The Bank also had financial assets (floating-coupon government bonds) based on POLSTR of PLN 600 million, as well as financial liabilities based on POLSTR of PLN 2 million.

In Q4 2026, the Bank will gradually start to offer products based on POLSTR, POLSTR 1M Compound Rate and POLSTR CI. Meanwhile, by the end of 2026, the Bank will gradually discontinue offering products based on WIBOR. The Bank is planning to start offering mortgage loans at interest rates based on POLSTR in November. The corportate business lines have offered loans at POLSTR since October 2026. The other business lines are planning to align with the offering of POLSTR based products by the end of 2026.

In the Bank's view, the development of an effective derivatives market and the issuance of Treasury debt based on the new benchmark are critical elements of the development of a market for products and instruments based on POLSTR. The Bank expects that the cessation of WIBOR in an orderly fashion, as communicated on 18 May 2026, mitigates the risks of the fast-track conversion from WIBOR to POLSTR previously scheduled under the Roadmap and the need to manage such transition.

At present, it is not possible to identify any rationale for cessation of the publication of EURIBOR. Thus, the flows resulting from this benchmark are exchanged between the counterparties under the current rules.

MARKET RISK

Market risk exposure in the trading book during the three quarters of 2026 was maintained at a relatively low level. Interest rate risk in the trading book, measured by the sensitivity to a 1 basis point movement in interest rate curves, was at a maximum of PLN 102 thousand for PLN and PLN 107 thousand for EUR in the reported period vs. PLN 74 thousand and PLN 99 thousand in 2025 respectively. The average VaR for interest rate risk in the three quarters of 2026 remained at PLN 2.0 million, which was PLN 0.2 million less than in 2025. The average utilisation of the VaR limit for the open interest rate position in the trading book was at 28% of the allocated limit.

Foreign exchange risk was kept at a low level, average Value-at-Risk was PLN 218 thousand vs. PLN 274 thousand in 2025, i.e. 11% utilisation of the allocated VaR limit and, as with interest rate risk, did not make a significant contribution to the overall risk level, which shows that the Bank maintains a relatively low market risk profile. The Bank maintained a small open position in foreign exchange and interest rate options to ensure the serviceability of customer transactions.

LIQUIDITY RISK

During the three quarters of 2026, the Group maintained supervisory measures of short- and long-term liquidity significantly above regulatory and internal limits. The Group's LCR averaged 249% during the three quarters of 2026. The maximum LCR was 288.6% and the minimum LCR was 231.7%.

The main sources of funding are amounts due to customers and the Bank's capital and, to a lesser extent, medium and long-term credit lines received from the BNP Paribas Group and own bond issues, including subordinated issues.

Throughout the period, the Group's liquidity ratios were at a very safe level. As at 30 September 2026, the Group recorded a modest increase in customer deposits of PLN 0.1 billion compared to 31 December 2025, with retail deposits increasing by PLN 0.7 billion, combined with an increase in other deposits by PLN 0.6 billion.

The Group's net loans increased by PLN 6.2 billion. Retail loans increased by more than PLN 1.6 billion while loans to other non-banking customers increased by just under PLN 4.6 billion. The increase in the value of loans for non-banking customers was strongly driven by changes in fx rates since 31 December 2025.

The Group's objective was to optimise its portfolio of non-bank customer deposits, which are still its primary source of funding.

The impact of the war in Ukraine and the Middle East has not affected the Bank's liquidity position.

OPERATIONAL RISK

The Bank's operational risk is defined in accordance with the requirements of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority set out in Recommendation M and the requirements of CRR3[2], as the risk of incurring a loss due to inappropriate or unreliable internal processes, human resources, systems or external factors. It comprises, without limitation, legal risk, model risk, and ICT (information and communication technology) risk, but not strategic risk or reputation risk. The Bank identifies operational risk as permanently significant risk. Operational risk is inherent in all banking operations. The Bank recognises operational risk events and losses which may result from the materialisation of compliance risk.[3]

Operational risk management strategy and policy

Operational risk management includes processes aimed at operational risk identification, analysis, monitoring, control, reporting, and taking measures to mitigate such risk and resulting losses. Such measures take into account the structures, processes, resources and scope of responsibilities for the said processes at various organisational levels, within the three lines of defence.

The operational risk management strategy is described in the "Operational risk and internal control management strategy at BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.", which is reviewed annually and was approved by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank. The "Operational Risk Policy of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.", adopted by the Risk Management Committee of the Bank, constitutes the organisational framework and standard for operational risk management. These documents address all aspects of the Bank's operations in addition to defining the Bank's objectives and the methods of their achievement as regards the quality of operational risk management as well as compliance with legal requirements set out in the recommendations and resolutions issued by national financial supervision authorities and applicable laws, including both national and Union laws.

The Bank's operational risk management objectives include, in particular, ensuring compliance with high operational risk management standards that guarantee security of customer deposits and the Bank's equity, stability of the Bank's financial performance, as well as maintenance of the operational risk level within the operational risk appetite and tolerance defined by the Bank.

When developing the operational risk management system, the Bank complies with the applicable legal requirements, in particular, with the recommendations and resolutions of the national financial supervision authorities and the standards adopted by the BNP Paribas Group.

According to the Policy, operational risk management instruments include, among others:

- the identification and assessment of operational risk, including through the collection of information on operational events, the assessment of risks in processes and products, the self-assessment of operational risk and control, the assessment of operational risk for contracts with external suppliers (outsourcing), and the determination of key risk indicators;
- setting operational risk appetite and limits on a Bank and business area level; operational risk analysis, including operational risk scenario analysis and its monitoring and ongoing control;
- reporting on operational risk.

The Bank's Management Board periodically assesses the implementation of the operational risk strategy and, if necessary, orders necessary adjustments to improve the operational risk management processes. To this end, the Bank's Management Board is regularly informed of the scale and types of operational risk to which the Bank is exposed, its effects, and operational risk management methods. In particular, the Bank's Management Board and the Supervisory Board are regularly informed of the development of the operational risk appetite measures set out in the Operational Risk Management Strategy.

As part of the implementation of the operational risk and internal control management strategy, the Bank took and continued to take a number of measures to mitigate operational risk in the three quarters of 2026, focusing on geopolitical, regulatory, and operational factors impacting the operational risk profile and on cybercrime threats which remain a risk of increasing importance. Actions were continued to streamline and improve the quality of processes and to optimise and enhance the effectiveness of the internal control environment, including the control mechanisms and processes assigned to operational risk. The Bank mainly focused on strengthening processes and tools for preventing and combating fraud against the Bank and on improving cybersecurity. The measures implemented were aimed, inter alia, at combating credit fraud and reducing unauthorised transactions. The Bank continued its programme mitigating the risk of internal fraud and the programme to raise awareness of cybercrime. The Bank monitored its exposure to legal risk on an ongoing basis, including the risk arising from pending litigation

[2] Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012

[3] Compliance risk means the risk of negative consequences, including legal and regulatory sanctions, financial penalties and loss of reputation, due to the Bank's failure to comply with laws, standards and recommendations of regulatory authorities, ethical and market standards and internal regulations applicable to the Bank.

concerning CHF denominated loans and the risk arising from litigation concerning free credit sanction, in order to respond adequately to changes in the level of risk.

In connection with ongoing armed conflicts, the Bank monitored potential risks to the Bank, including those relating to security and ensuring business continuity.

The Bank's Management Board and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board are informed about the effectiveness of the solutions implemented by the Bank in this respect.

External environment including geopolitical risk

To manage operational risk, the Bank continuously analyses risks arising as a consequence of war activity in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East. Such events may cause increased cybercrime, physical attacks, and disruptions to global supply chains and critical infrastructure, including payment and banking infrastructure. The Bank takes appropriate measures to ensure security of the Bank's employees and customers and to ensure business continuity and uninterrupted execution of processes in its operations.

Internal environment

The Bank precisely defines the division of responsibilities for operational risk management, which is adapted to the organisational structure. As part of the second line of defence, comprehensive supervision of the organisation of operational risk management standards and methods is exercised by the Operational Risk, Internal Control and Anti-Fraud Division operating within the Risk area. The Division's responsibilities include, inter alia, issues relating to operational risk management, including ICT risk, combating fraud against the Bank, and the supervision of internal control, including the control of personal data protection processes.

The definition and implementation of the Bank's insurance strategy, as a method of risk mitigation, is the responsibility of the Bank's Internal Services Platform, while business continuity management is the responsibility of the Security and Business Continuity Management Division.

As part of legal risk management, the Legal Division monitors, identifies and analyses changes in law and their impact on the Group's operations, and is involved in judicial and administrative proceedings that affect the Group. The ongoing monitoring of compliance risk and the development and improvement of adequate techniques for its control are handled by the Compliance Division.

Risk management

The Bank pays particular attention to the processes for identifying and assessing the causes of current operational risk exposure within banking products. The Bank seeks to reduce the level of operational risk by improving internal processes, as well as to reduce operational risks accompanying the introduction of new products and services and the outsourcing of activities.

Pursuant to the "Operational Risk Policy of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.", the operational risk analysis aims to understand the relationships between the factors generating this risk and the types of operational events, and its most important result is the determination of the operational risk profile. The operational risk profile is understood as the identification of the main areas of the Bank's exposure to adverse operational events and the identification of the most serious potential operational events which may cause (or do cause) adverse effects for the Bank, i.e. financial and non-financial losses.

The periodic assessment and review of the Bank's operational risk profile is carried out based on an analysis of the Bank's current risk parameters, changes and risks in the Bank's environment, the implementation of the business strategy, as well as an assessment of the adequacy of the organisational structure and the effectiveness of the Bank's risk and internal control management system. The analysis of the operational risk profile also takes into account the Bank's subsidiaries.

Internal control system

The purpose of internal control is effective risk control, including risk prevention or early detection. The role of the internal control system is to achieve general and specific objectives of the internal control system, which should be considered at the design stage of control mechanisms. The principles of the internal control system are described in the "Policy on internal control at BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.", approved by the Bank's Management Board. This document describes the main principles, organisational framework and standards for the functioning of the control environment at the Bank, complying with the PFSA requirements set out in Recommendation H and the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, Funds and Regional Policy of 8 June 2021 on the risk management system and the internal control system, the remuneration policy in banks. Detailed internal regulations concerning specific areas of the Bank's activity are adapted to the specifics of the Bank's operations. The appropriate organisational units of the Bank, in accordance with the scope of the tasks assigned to them, are responsible for developing detailed regulations relating to the area of internal control.

The internal control system at the Bank is based on the three lines of defence model, which consists of:

- 1st line of defence, which consists of organisational units in particular banking and support areas,
- 2nd line of defence, which consists of organisational units of the Risk Division responsible for risk management, including risk measurement, monitoring, controlling and reporting, independently of the first line defence, the Finance Division Second Line

of Defence Office, the Legal Division, the Custody Services Department Chief Supervision Officer, the Brokerage Office Regulation and Supervision Section, and the Compliance Division,

- 3rd line of defence, which is the Internal Audit Division.

The Bank ensures internal control through independent monitoring of compliance with control mechanisms, including on-going verification and testing.

Monitoring and reporting

The Bank periodically monitors the efficiency of the operational risk management system and its appropriateness for its current risk profile. The organisation of the operational risk management system is reviewed as part of audits carried out by the Internal Audit Division, which is not directly involved in the operational risk management process but provides professional and unbiased opinions supporting achievement of the Bank's objectives. The operational risk management system is overseen, and its appropriateness and efficiency are assessed by the Supervisory Board.

Subsidiaries

In accordance with supervisory regulations, the Bank supervises the operational risk related to the activities of its subsidiaries, covering them with the Operational Risk Management Strategy and periodically assessing the consistency of the operational risk management strategies and policies of entities within the Group. Operational risk management in subsidiaries is carried out by dedicated units/persons appointed for this purpose. The manner and methods of operational risk management in subsidiaries are organised adequately to the scope of activity of an entity and its business profile, in accordance with the rules in force in the Group.

Capital requirements due to operational risk

The Bank estimates regulatory capital for operational risk on a consolidated basis in accordance with CRR3 under the new standardised method for operational risk.

53. CAPITAL ADEQUACY MANAGEMENT

Capital adequacy management is aimed to ensure the Group's compliance with macro-prudential regulations defining capital requirements related to the risks incurred by the Bank, quantified in the form of the capital ratio.

The Bank calculates capital ratios in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on macro-prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRR2) as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements, and as amended among others by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor.

The Bank applies the following methods for determining the capital requirement under Pillar One: updated standard method for credit risk, standard method for counterparty credit risk, new basic method for credit value adjustment (CVA) risk, new standard method for operational risk, and standard method for market risk.

In the calculation of the credit risk capital requirement in accordance with the CRR3 requirements, the Bank follows the practice presented below in Basel exposure class determination:

- For the class of exposures secured by property mortgages and ADC exposures, the Bank:
  - identifies exposures related income-producing real estate (IPRE exposures) and exposures related to land acquisition, development and construction (ADC exposures);
  - uses data necessary for identifying eligibility criteria in relation to mortgage collateral;
  - uses adequate rules for assigning risk weights and segmentation of individual exposures;
  - uses real estate valuations and internal models for their valuation.
- For off-balance sheet exposures, the Bank:
  - takes into account offered contractual obligations with counterparties;
  - uses adequate credit conversion factors (CCF).
- For exposures to institutions, the Bank:

- applies SCRA (Standardised Credit Risk Assessment Approach) in relation to institutions for which it does not have information about the assigned external rating;
- assigns adequate risk weights for institutions with an external rating.

- For exposures associated with specialised lending, the Bank:
  - uses the regulatory segmentation of exposures related to specialised lending;
  - uses adequate rules for assigning risk weights including information on project phases.
- For retail exposures, the Bank:
  - identifies transactor exposures, for which it assigns a preferential risk weight;
- For equity exposures, the Bank:
  - takes into account the regulatory treatment of equity exposures in terms of assigning risk weights.

The Bank takes into account transitional provisions which allow for a preferential treatment of exposure classes and principles for the allocation of the credit conversion factor to off-balance-sheet exposures. Furthermore, the Bank continuously monitors the register of documents published by EBA, which clarify specific issues relating to changes under CRR3.

Due to the postponement of the implementation of the modified rules for determining capital requirements for the trading book, in FRTB (Fundamental Review of Trading Book), the standard method will be applied for market risk, based on the rules in effect before 1 January 2025. This means that the interest rate risk requirement will be determined based on the maturity ladder method, the foreign exchange risk based on the standard method, and non-linear risks resulting from maintaining positions in option instruments based on the delta-plus method.

On 23 December 2020, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/2176 of 12 November 2020, amending Delegated Regulations (EU) No 241/2014 as regards the deduction of software assets from Common Equity Tier 1 items, entered into force. As at 30 September 2026, the adjustment in common equity Tier 1 capital related to other intangible assets amounted to PLN 397,443 thousand.

The capital ratios, capital requirements, and equity have been calculated in accordance with the aforesaid Regulation with the use of national options.

Pursuant to the Act of 5 August 2015 on macroprudential supervision of the financial system and crisis management in the financial sector (Journal of Laws 2015, item 1513, as amended):

- an additional buffer of 2.5% was introduced starting from 1 January 2019,

- by its decision of 4 October 2016, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority identified the Bank as an other systemically important institution.

By its decision of 21 November 2025, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority imposed on the Bank a buffer of other systemically important institution in an amount equivalent to 0.25% of the total risk exposure amount calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

The Polish Financial Supervision Authority, by letter dated 29 October 2026, announced that in the supervisory assessment process, the Bank's sensitivity to the possible materialisation of stress scenarios affecting the level of own funds and risk exposure was assessed as low. On the basis of the supervisory stress tests carried out by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in 2026 and in accordance with the instructions, the total capital add-on recommended under Pillar II, offset by the margin requirement, was determined at the level of 0.00 p.p. on a stand-alone basis and 0.00 p.p. on a consolidated basis.

The Bank-specific countercyclical buffer rate, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 5 August 2015 on macroprudential supervision of the financial system and crisis management in the financial system, as a weighted average of the countercyclical buffer rates applicable in the jurisdictions where the Bank’s relevant credit exposures are located, was 2% at 30 September 2026. The ratio was affected by the countercyclical buffer rate for credit exposures in the territory of the Republic of Poland that applied as at 30 September 2026 and which increased from 1% to 2% under the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 29 September 2025.

By decision dated 31 December 2024, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority approved the Bank’s classification of capital instruments issued by the Bank on 28 November 2024 constituting series A contingent convertible bonds with a total value of PLN 650,000,000 as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments.

The Polish Financial Supervision Authority approved the classification of contingent convertible bonds by the Bank as Tier 2 instruments, including by decision of 11 August 2025 concerning series B contingent convertible bonds issued by the Bank on 6 June 2025 in the total nominal amount of EUR 160,000,000 and by decision of 21 November 2025 concerning series C contingent convertible bonds issued by the Bank on 10 October 2025 in the total nominal amount of EUR 630,000,000.

The common equity Tier 1, Tier 1, and Total Capital Ratio on a consolidated basis were above the requirements for the Group as at 30 September 2026.

At the same time, the Group complies with the legal requirements under the Act of 5 August 2015 on macroprudential supervision of the financial system and crisis management in the financial sector.

30.09.2026		
CET1	9.25%	14.04%
Tier 1	10.75%	14.67%
Total Capital Ratio	12.75%	18.10%

31.12.2025		
CET1	8.25%	12.97%
Tier 1	9.75%	13.60%
Total Capital Ratio	11.75%	16.86%

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)

On 20 June 2023, the Bank received a letter from the BGF regarding the joint decision of the resolution authorities, i.e. the Single Resolution Board ("SRB") and the BGF on the minimum level of own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL").

The joint decision indicates that the Group's restructuring plan envisages a Single Point of Entry (SPE) strategy for mandatory restructuring. The Group's preferred tool for mandatory restructuring is the open bank bail-in tool.

On 17 April 2026, the Bank received an updated letter from the BFG regarding the MREL requirement. The MREL requirement for the Bank was set on the separate basis at 15.74% of the total risk exposure amount ("TREA") and 5.91% of the total exposure measure ("TEM"). This requirement is binding from 17 April 2026.

The MREL requirement applies on the separate basis.

The entire MREL requirement should be met in the form of own funds and liabilities meeting the criteria set out in Article 98 of the BGF Act, which transposes Article 45f(2) BRRD. According to the BGF's expectations, the part of MREL corresponding to the recapitalisation amount ("RCA") will be met in the form of AT1, T2 instruments and other subordinated eligible liabilities acquired directly or indirectly by the parent company. The Bank meets the requirement.

At the same time, the BGF indicated that Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") instruments held by the Bank for the purposes of the combined buffer requirement cannot be counted towards the MREL requirement expressed as a percentage of TREA. This rule does not apply to the MREL requirement expressed as a TEM percentage.

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank meets the MREL-TREA and MREL-TEM requirements.

54. MANAGEMENT OF BNP PARIBAS BANK POLSKA S.A.

Composition of the Bank's Supervisory Board as at 30 September 2026:

FULL NAME	FUNCTION HELD IN THE SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE BANK
Lucyna Stańczak-Wuczyńska	Chairperson of the Supervisory Board, Independent Member
Francois Benaroya	Vice-Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
Jean – Charles Aranda	Member of the Supervisory Board
Małgorzata Chruściak	Independent Member of the Supervisory Board
Monika Kaczorek	Independent Member of the Supervisory Board
Bożena Leśniewska	Independent Member of the Supervisory Board
Vincent Metz	Member of the Supervisory Board
Piotr Mietkowski	Member of the Supervisory Board
Khatleen Pauwels	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jacques Rinino	Independent Member of the Supervisory Board
Mariusz Warych	Member of the Supervisory Board

Changes to the composition and functions on the Bank's Supervisory Board from 1 January to 30 September 2026:

- On 14 April 2026, the Bank's Annual General Meeting set the number of Supervisory Board members of the new term of office and appointed the Supervisory Board members for a joint five-year term of office,
- On 20 April 2026, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Lucyna Stańczak Wuczyńska as Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and Mr Francois Benaroy as Vice-Chairperson of the Supervisory Board,
- On 20 April 2026, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Monika Kaczorek as Chairperson of the Audit Committee and Mr Jean-Charles Aranda, Mr Jacques Rinino, Ms Lucyna Stańczak Wuczyńska and Mr Mariusz Warycha as members of the Audit Committee,
- On 20 April 2026, the Supervisory Board appointed Mr Jacques Rinino as Chairperson of the Risk Committee and Mr Francois Benaroy, Ms Małgorzata Chruściak, Ms Lucyna Stańczak Wuczyńska and Mr Mariusz Warycha as members of the Risk Committee,
- On 20 April 2026, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Lucyna Stańczak Wuczyńska as Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee and Mr Francois Benaroy and Ms Małgorzata Chruściak as members of the Remuneration Committee,
- On 20 April 2026, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms Lucyna Stańczak Wuczyńska as Chairperson of the Nomination Committee and Mr Francois Benaroy and Ms Małgorzata Chruściak as members of the Nomination Committee,
- On 27 July 2026, the Bank received the resignation of Ms Sophie Heller as a Member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank effective as of 30 June 2026.

Composition of the Bank's Management Board as at 30 September 2026:

FULL NAME	FUNCTION HELD IN THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE BANK
Przemysław Gdański	President of the Management Board
Małgorzata Dąbrowska	Vice-President of the Management Board
Wojciech Kembłowski	Vice-President of the Management Board
Piotr Konieczny	Vice-President of the Management Board
Magdalena Nowicka	Vice-President of the Management Board
Volodymyr Radin	Vice-President of the Management Board
Jerzy Jacek Szugajew	Vice-President of the Management Board
Natalie Yacoubian	Vice-President of the Management Board

Changes to the composition of the Bank's Management Board in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026 and until the signing of these financial statements:

- On 10 December 2025, Ms Natalie Yacoubian was appointed Vice-President of the Bank's Management Board, Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB), as of 1 January 2026,
- On 2 January 2026, Ms Agnieszka Wolska resigned as Vice-President of the Bank's Management Board as of 2 January 2026,
- On 4 March 2026, Mr Jerzy Jacek Szugajew was appointed Vice-President of the Bank's Management Board, Head of SME and Corporate Banking, as of 5 March 2026.

55. MAJOR EVENTS IN BNP PARIBAS BANK POLSKA S.A. GROUP IN THE THREE QUARTERS OF 2026

7 January 2026	**Entry in the National Court Register of amendments to the Articles of Association of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.** approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. on 27 November 2025.
5 March 2026	**Motion of the Bank's Management Bard regarding 2025 profit distribution** Recommendation of the Management Board of the Bank on the distribution of the Bank's net profit for 2025 in the amount of PLN 3,012,194,743.91 as follows: - PLN 1,509,082,880.40 (approx. 50% of the net profit) to dividend, i.e. PLN 10.20 per share, - PLN 1,503,111,863.51 to reserves. The Supervisory Board of the Bank issued a positive opinion on the motion of the Management Board, which was tabled to the Annual General Meeting of the Bank on 14 April 2026. The Bank received an individual dividend recommendation from the Polish Financial Supervision Authority ("PFSA") where the PFSA recommended that BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. not pay from the profit generated from 1 January to 31 December 2025 a dividend greater than 75%, with the maximum dividend amount not being greater than the annual profit less the profit generated in 2025 which is already included in own funds.
24 March 2026	**Information on the annual contribution** to the bank resolution fund at PLN 238,907 thousand for 2026 **set by the Bank Guarantee Fund** for BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.

2 April 2026	**Issue of series M shares and series N shares under a conditional share capital increase and change of the share capital of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.** According to a statement from the Central Securities Depository of Poland (KDPW) and a resolution of the Management Board of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE), the following were registered in KDPW and admitted to trading by WSE: - 7,556 series M ordinary bearer shares of the Bank with a nominal value of PLN 1 per share, which were recorded in the securities accounts of their holders, and - 61,255 series N ordinary bearer shares of the Bank with a nominal value of PLN 1 per share, which were recorded in the securities accounts of their holders. The **series M shares** were issued under a conditional share capital increase of the Bank pursuant to Resolution No. 5 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank of 31 January 2020 as amended by Resolution No. 37 of the Annual General Meeting of the Bank of 29 June 2020. The series M shares were taken up in performance of rights attached to previously acquired individual series A6 subscription warrants, each of which conferred the right to take up one series M share. The **series N shares** were issued under a conditional share capital increase of the Bank pursuant to Resolution No. 39 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank of 27 June 2022. The series N shares were taken up in performance of rights attached to previously acquired individual series B3 subscription warrants, each of which conferred the right to take up one series N share. According to the second sentence of Article 451 (2) of the Commercial Companies Code, the award of the series M shares and series N shares took effect when the shares were recorded in the securities accounts of their holders. As a result, under Article 451 (2) in conjunction with Article 452 (1) of the Commercial Companies Code, rights were acquired in: - 7,556 series M shares with a nominal value of PLN 7,556, and - 61,255 series M shares with a nominal value of PLN 61,255, i.e. a total of 68,811 Bank shares with a nominal value of PLN 68,811 and **the Bank's share capital was increased** from PLN 147,880,491 **to PLN 147,949,302**, divided into 147,949,302 shares with a nominal value of PLN 1 per share.
14 April 2026	**Annual General Meeting of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.** The AGM passed a resolution to pay a dividend for 2025, under which the Bank will pay out a dividend of PLN 1,509,082,880.40 i.e. PLN 10.20 per share. The dividend covers all of the Bank's 14,949,302 outstanding shares. Dividend record date: 23 April 2026, dividend payment date: 11 May 2026.
20 April 2026	**Minimum own funds and eligible liabilities requirement (MREL) set for BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.** The MREL requirement for the Bank on a separate basis was set at 15.74% of the Total Risk Exposure Amount (TREA) and 5.91% of the Total Exposure Measure (TEM). The Bank was obliged to meet the requirement immediately upon receipt of the update. As at the date of receipt of the BFG update, the Bank met the MREL requirement set therein.
5 May 2026	**Entry in the National Court Register of amendments to the Articles of Association of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.** concerning an **increase of the share capital of the Bank to PLN 147,949,302** following the acquisition of series M shares and series N shares by eligible persons on the terms set out in § 29a(2)(d) and § 29b(2)(a) of the Articles of Association of the Bank.
13 May 2026	**Rating action of Fitch Ratings** **The Bank's Short-Term Issuer Default Rating (ST IDR) was upgraded to "F1+" from "**F1" following the upgrade of ST IDR of the parent entity (BNP Paribas SA, AA- /Stable/F1+).

	Full list of rating actions according to the Fitch communication: - Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (LT IDR): “A+” outlook negative, - Short-Term Issuer Default Rating (ST IDR): “F1+”, - National Long-Term Rating (Natl LT): “AAA” outlook stable, - National Short-Term Rating (Natl ST): “F1+”, - Viability Rating (VR): “bbb”, - Shareholder Support Rating (SSR): “a+”, - Long term deposits rating: “A+”, - Short term deposits rating: “F1+”.
30 September 2026	**Synthetic securitisation transaction** The synthetic securitisation transaction was executed with the European Investment Fund (“Investor”) on a portfolio of corporate loans with a total value of PLN 3,642,660 thousand as at 31 July 2026 (“Transaction”). The main purpose of the Transaction is to release capital that the Bank could use among others to expand its lending volumes. As part of the Transaction, the Bank transferred a significant part of the credit risk from the selected securitised portfolio to the Investor. The securitised selected loan portfolio remained on the Bank’s books. The Transaction includes an option for the Bank to expand the portfolio on or before 31 March 2029. As at 30 September 2026, the value of the transaction portfolio included in the balance sheet and off-balance sheet amounted to PLN 3,232,081 thousand. The risk transfer of the securitised portfolio was implemented through a credit protection instrument in the form of a financial guarantee issued by the Investor up to PLN 346,053 thousand as at 30 September 2026. Costs on account of this guarantee are presented in Fee and commission expenses - Guarantee commitments and documentary operations. The Transaction was executed at arm’s length. The closing date of the Transaction is 31 December 2034. BNP Paribas SA was the arranger of the Transaction. As at 30 September 2026, the transaction increased the consolidated common equity Tier 1 ratio by 0.26 p.p., the Tier 1 ratio by 0.28 p.p. and the consolidated Total Capital Ratio by 0.35 p.p. in relation to data reported by the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group. The Transaction meets the material risk transfer requirements of Regulation 575/2013 (CRR) and has been structured as meeting the STS criteria (simple, transparent and standard securitisation) under Regulation 2017/2402.

The changes to the composition of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank in the three quarters of 2026 are described in Note 54 Management of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.

56. FACTORS WHICH IN THE OPINION OF THE BANK WILL IMPACT THE RESULTS OF THE BANK'S GROUP AT LEAST IN THE NEXT QUARTER

- **Geopolitical and international factors.** The geopolitical situation remains one of the most important risk factors for the global economy. The conflict in the Middle East, in particular the escalation of tensions between the US and Iran and the severe disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, are contributing to increased uncertainty in commodity and financial markets. Production and transport constraints are increasing pressure on energy prices; Brent crude oil prices approached $110 per barrel in October. Continued disruptions in the supply of raw materials may lead to a resurgence in inflation, weakening of economic activity, and a deterioration in sentiment among businesses and consumers.
- **War in Ukraine.** The war in Ukraine continues to have a negative impact on the geopolitical situation in Europe and generates risks for the region's economic prospects. Despite the adaptation of the Polish economy to the conditions of a protracted conflict, its consequences remain palpable primarily in the area of energy security, public spending, and uncertainty about the international environment. For Poland, the consequences for defence spending, trade flows, and the situation on the labour market also remain important. However, it seems that the direct impact of the conflict on the current conditions in the domestic economy is now smaller than in the initial period of the war, and what is primarily important are its long-term fiscal and geopolitical effects. At the same time, the ongoing uncertainty limits the possibilities of a clear assessment of the future scale of these burdens.
- **Global economic situation.** According to the October edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, global economic growth is forecast at 3.1% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027, slightly higher than in the April edition of the forecasts. In its latest report, the IMF forecasts growth in the United States to remain at 2.3% in 2026 with a slight slowdown in the euro area and a decline in real GDP growth from 1.2% in 2025 to 1.1% year on year in 2026. Global CPI inflation is expected to rise significantly to 4.7% in 2026 and then weaken to 4.1% in 2027. For Poland, the IMF forecasts that GDP will grow by 3.4% in 2026, but the growth will slow to 2.5% year on year in 2027. Average annual inflation will decrease from 3.6% in 2025 to 3.2% in 2026.
- **Monetary policy of the major central banks.** The monetary policy of the major central banks remains dependent on the relationship between persistent inflationary pressures and downside risks to economic growth. In September 2026, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised key interest rates by 25 bps, including a hike of the deposit rate to 2.50%. The decision was mainly related to the ongoing price pressures stemming from the conflict in the Middle East and rising energy costs. The ECB forecasts inflation in the euro area at 3.0% in 2026 and 2.5% in 2027, with GDP expected to grow by 0.9% and 1.4% respectively. The Fed decided to make a similar move, increasing the interest rate range to 3.75-4.00% by 25 bps in September. However, further decisions will be closely dependent on incoming data. The market is pricing in one more hike in December and the continuation of monetary policy tightening in the first half of next year.
- **Actions of the National Bank of Poland.** In October, the Monetary Policy Council (RPP) once again maintained the main NBP reference rate at 3.75%. The press release after the October meeting noted that further decisions of the Council would depend on incoming information regarding the outlook for inflation and economic activity in Poland. The macroeconomic environment of the Polish economy, including the development of commodity prices and global inflation, is particularly important. There is still much uncertainty about the further development of the situation in the Middle East, which increases caution among the Monetary Policy Council decision-makers. Despite the absence of changes to interest rates in Poland until October, the probability of monetary policy tightening in the following months has clearly increased.
- **Behaviour of the zloty against key currencies.** In Q3 2026, the zloty exchange rate was influenced by the volatility of sentiment on the financial markets and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. At the end of September, the EUR/PLN exchange rate was approaching 4.40, while in the second half of October it stabilised around 4.37. The outlook for the zloty remains dependent mainly on the development of the geopolitical situation, energy commodity prices, monetary policy expectations of the main central banks, and the assessment of Poland's fiscal situation. The relatively solid economic situation and the inflow of EU funds remain the drivers supporting the Polish currency. On the other hand, the persistence of increased risk aversion and the deterioration of external conditions put pressure on the zloty's weakening. In these conditions, increased volatility of the EUR/PLN exchange rate is to be expected, with its path largely depending on the development of the international situation.
- **Economic activity in Poland.** The Polish economy maintains a relatively high growth rate, despite increased uncertainty in the international environment. According to the European Commission's forecasts, Poland's GDP will grow by 3.5% in 2026 and 2.8% in 2027. Private consumption and investments, in particular financing from European funds, remain the key drivers supporting economic activity. The use of EU funds may be conducive to faster implementation of infrastructure projects and public investments, supporting domestic demand. Meanwhile, rising energy costs, persistent geopolitical uncertainty, and weaker economic conditions of Poland's main trading partners pose significant risks to the growth prospects. Possible continuation of disruptions in commodity markets could reduce the strength of consumption and investment through an increase in the cost of business operations and a decline in the real purchasing power of households. As a result, despite the

favourable outlook for the second half of 2026, growth may weaken in the following year, especially if the investment impulse related to EU funds wanes.

- **Inflation trajectory.** After a period of lower inflation in the second half of 2026, price pressures increased again. In September, CPI inflation in Poland increased to 4.1% year on year vs. 3.4% in August, exceeding the upper boundary of the band of deviations from the NBP inflation target. Fuel prices were an important source of inflation growth, as they increased by 36.1% year on year, influenced by the situation on international markets. The imposed limit on fuel prices may temporarily reduce inflation in the coming months, but the scale and durability of this impact will depend on oil prices and further geopolitical developments. The European Commission forecasts average annual HICP inflation of 3.6% in 2026 and 2.9% in 2027, with the risk of a deviation from this path to the upside appearing very high next year. Persistent price pressures weigh on real household income growth, dampening consumer demand. As a result, the inflation outlook remains highly dependent on energy prices, international developments and, in the longer term, the extent to which cost increases pass on to the prices of goods and services.
- **Imbalance in public finances.** The situation of public finances remains one of the main risk factors for the Polish economy. According to the latest forecasts of the European Commission, the general government deficit in 2026 will amount to approx. 6.5% of GDP, with an increase in public debt to approx. 64.5% of GDP. Poland remains subject to the excessive deficit procedure, which requires gradual fiscal consolidation in the coming years. The persistence of the high deficit is mainly due to high spending on defence, social benefits, and debt service costs. Despite the planned gradual reduction of fiscal imbalances, the scale of the government's borrowing needs remains high and may increase the sensitivity of the economy to changes in financing conditions. An additional challenge will be to reconcile fiscal consolidation with the need to maintain investment expenditure on defence and public investment. In the long term, rising public debt may limit the scope for countercyclical policy and increase upward pressure on financing costs. As a result, the consolidation of public finances remains one of the key challenges for Poland's macroeconomic stability.
- **Treasury bond yields.** In October 2026, the yield on 10-year Polish Treasury bonds increased to around 6.4%, reflecting among others high government borrowing needs, inflationary pressures, and elevated geopolitical risk. The persistence of high yields may be of significant importance for the banking sector, as it reduces the market value of fixed-rate bonds in banks' assets, which may have a negative impact on their financial results or capital.
- **Sentiment on the main financial markets.** In Q3 2026 and in October, the situation on global financial markets was fraught with increased volatility. Investor sentiment was mainly shaped by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, an increase in energy commodity prices, and changes in expectations regarding the further monetary policy of the main central banks. High bond yields and growing borrowing needs of countries remain an additional source of uncertainty. In Europe, investor sentiment is also negatively affected by concerns about the fiscal situation of France, which increase pressure on the local bond and equity markets.
- **Loans based on the WIBOR benchmark.** The dispute concerning WIBOR-based loans gained media attention in late 2022. In July 2023, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (UKNF) published a position stating that there are no grounds to question the credibility and legality of WIBOR. On 11 June 2025, a hearing was held before the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) on preliminary questions regarding the possibility for national courts to assess the provisions of a loan agreement referring to the WIBOR benchmark in accordance with Directive 93/12. On 12 February 2026, the CJEU issued its judgment in the case, confirming that courts cannot question the rules for determining the WIBOR benchmark, which is governed by the BMR, and that banks have fulfilled the required information obligations. The judgment remains crucial in the general course of the dispute over WIBOR and strengthens the existing line of case-law. According to the Polish Press Agency (PAP), based on figures presented by the President of the Polish Bank Association (ZBP) during a debate organised in connection with the publication of the Sobieski Institute report "The Impact of Undermining the WIBOR Benchmark on the Stability of the Financial Sector and on the Polish Economy", there were 3,841 court cases pending, challenging WIBOR in loan agreements, as at 31 July 2026. A total of 277 final judgments were issued. All of them dismissed the claims. As regards non-final judgments, 585 are favourable to banks, and 10 are unfavourable to banks.
- **Free credit sanction.** At its meeting on 21 March 2025, the Financial Stability Committee identified the application of Article 45 of the Consumer Credit Act, known as the free credit sanction (SKD), as a new systemic risk in the national financial system, and the communiqué following the meeting on 30 September 2026 confirmed that the legal risk associated with the free credit sanction, alongside geopolitical risk, is the most important source of threats to the stability of the financial system. One of the main problems with the free credit sanction is the lack of gradation, despite the fact that the violations listed in the Consumer Credit Act are of a diverse nature and severity. Polish courts are submitting further preliminary questions to the CJEU regarding the free credit sanction. The most frequently cited judgment relating to the free credit sanction is the judgment in case C-472/23. In this judgment, the CJEU challenges the charging of interest on non-interest costs of the loan, but does not confirm that the use of such a mechanism allows for the automatic application of the free credit sanction. As a result, there is no uniform line of case-law in domestic disputes. According to information provided to PAP Biznes by the Deputy President of the Polish Bank Association (ZBP), about 80% of disputes regarding the free credit sanction end with judgments favourable to banks. As at 30 September 2026, the number of pending cases amounted to 34 thousand and the number of complaints to approx. 120 thousand. President of the Polish Bank Association Tadeusz Białek has said that about 60% of lawsuits are based on the assignment of claims to law firms which specialise in pursuing such claims, which raises concerns that the free credit sanction may be abused as part of their business model. Since June, work has been underway on a new draft of the Consumer

Credit Act. On 22 October 2026, the Ministry of Justice presented proposals for changes to the provisions governing consumer credit during the third (and last) meeting with banks and borrowers:

- restrictions are planned on the possibility for borrowers to invoke the free credit sanction, which currently allows them to obtain a free loan in the event of violations by banks,
- the supervisory role as regards banks' disclosure obligations is to be taken over by the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK), instead of the courts,
- the free credit sanction is to be applied only in the case of serious breaches, such as a lack of material information in loan agreements, while minor breaches will be penalised with the obligation to reimburse unduly charged fees.

The proposed changes result from EU directives that transfer the responsibility for the protection of consumer rights from courts to supervisory institutions. The Ministry plans to publish the draft law at the beginning of December to take into account the voices of stakeholders. An earlier initiative of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection aimed to divide the free credit sanction into different categories depending on the severity of the violation, but the Ministry does not support this solution, which may shorten the time of dispute resolution.

- **Claims for restitution of capital.** On 2 July 2026, the CJEU ruled in further cases concerning the limitation period for banks' claims for reimbursement of capital. The disputes challenged the time from which the limitation period for a claim should be calculated in the event of cancellation of a loan agreement. The CJEU confirmed that the limitation period begins to run when the consumer challenges the terms of the agreement. The judgment upholds the line of case-law initiated by the CJEU's judgments of 16 April 2026 confirming the correct and effective path for banks to pursue the return of capital in situations that have arisen. The latest judgments organise and increase the transparency of settlements and decisively eliminate the potential risks of consumers evading the obligation to return capital. Moreover, as shown by examples in national case-law in cases in which the return of capital has been awarded, despite the statute of limitations on the bank's claim, citing equitable considerations, apart from the settlement of principal, statutory interest for late repayment of principal becomes potentially significant in relation to the principal.
- **POLSTR (Polish Short Term Rate) benchmark.** As of 1 September 2025, POLSTR has become an interest rate benchmark within the meaning of the BMR. The first issue of government bonds based on the new benchmark took place in November 2025 (PLN 1.5 billion). On 18 May 2026, GPW Benchmark S.A. (benchmark administrator) announced in a communication that it had decided to cease the provision of the WIBOR benchmark as of 1 January 2037. Consequently, the period for the expiry of existing contracts without the need to convert to the POLSTR benchmark has been extended. In accordance with the benchmark reform plan and the regulator's expectations, contracts using the WIBOR benchmark will no longer be concluded by the end of 2026. Furthermore, the draft Act amending certain acts in order to develop the financial market and increase financial stability in this market (UC132) provides that lenders are obliged, within 9 months of the entry into force of the Act, to present their clients with an offer to change the method of charging interest on the loan (according to the assumptions, by switching to the POLSTR benchmark or a periodically fixed interest rate), which is to be binding for a period of two months from the date of its submission. Moreover, no adjustment spread is to be applied when switching from WIBOR to POLSTR in accordance with the annex. The margin offered cannot be higher than the current margin. Lack of response or refusal would be tantamount to continuation of the current method of setting the interest rate based on WIBOR. In addition, the borrower would also be allowed to submit a request for a similar change at a later date. In September 2026, the first offers of mortgage loans based on the POLSTR benchmark emerged on the market. Information on the benchmark reform is provided in Note 52 Financial risk management.
- **Digital operational resilience.** According to Check Point Software Technologies, the financial sector ranks as the second most frequent target of cyberattacks in Poland, which is one of the most frequently attacked countries in Europe. According to the latest KPMG Cybersecurity Barometer report, 96% of surveyed companies in Poland experienced at least one security incident in 2025 (+13 p.p. year on year), and the number of digital attack attempts increased by 49%. With the growing importance of digital channels in customer interactions, banks are particularly exposed to cyber risk. This risk intensified following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine in February 2022. In response to rising cyber threats, the European Commission's Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) entered into force in 2023. The regulation aims to mitigate systemic risk posed by providers of critical ICT services to the financial sector. According to the Annual Cybersecurity Report 2025 published by PFSA CSIRT, DDoS attacks on financial sector infrastructure increased nearly three-fold (787 attacks reported by PFSA CSIRT) compared to 2024. The Report points to growing attacks on IT and service providers. Supply chain attacks may affect a large part of the banking industry rather than targeting a single entity. Security of banking supply chains is also governed by DORA. The threat is expanding globally with the scaling of tools based on artificial intelligence, which enables comprehensive automation of hacking. According to the Semperis "Ransomware Risk Report 2026", 84% of respondents have experienced attacks that used artificial intelligence models to some degree. There are also more and more autonomous incidents caused by AI agents. This puts in question the degree and transparency of control over the behavior of models by their creators. In April 2026, sectoral warnings for one of the new models were issued among others in the US, Canada, and the UK. In September 2026, Transluce Lab (USA) revealed an attempt by AI agents to hack the Library and Archives of Canada in May and June, and OpenAI (USA) admitted that tested models gained unauthorised access to Australian government websites in June 2026. In July, the company's AI agents breached the infrastructure of the Hugging Face platform.

- **Transformational pressure.** According to Deloitte reports, financial sector institutions will continue to face pressure to accelerate the scaling of technologies that until now have remained in testing or pilot phases. This applies in particular to solutions in the areas of data architecture and artificial intelligence, where investment payback periods remain long. According to the KPMG Global Tech report, 68% of respondents expected increased scalability and profitability of implementation in 2026, that number being half more than in 2024-2025. In its Global AI Pulse Q1 2026, KPMG points out that the effective implementation of AI methods remains the main problem for the vast majority of companies, and emphasises the emerging gap between leaders who rebuild the way the entire organisation operates and entities that try to integrate pilots and individual use cases into the existing operating model. While 95% of companies ae implementing AI strategies and 64% of respondents report that they achieve measurable business value, only 8% report real return on investment.
- **CIT for banks.** According to the Act signed in November 2025, the following CIT rates apply to banks: 30% in 2026 (up from 19% previously), 26% in 2027, and 23% in 2028 and beyond. In accordance with the Act, the tax rate on certain financial institutions for banks is reduced from the current 0.0366% of the tax base to 0.0329% of the tax base in 2027 and 0.0293% of the tax base in 2028 and beyond. According to the draft regulatory impact assessment, an additional PLN 6.6 billion is to be paid into the public budget in 2026 as a result of the CIT increase. According to data from the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the banking sector transferred PLN 5.2 billion in tax by August 2026, i.e. 46% more than in the same period of 2025. Minister of Funds and Regional Policy Katarzyna Pełczyńska-Nałęcz, who in mid-July 2026 was expected to provide the Minister of Finance with information on the proposal for a further increase in the CIT rate for banks, told XYZ.pl that no talks are currently being held on this matter.
- **Competitive pressure.** The continued high liquidity on the market results among others in an increase in price competition and pressure on margins. The surplus of deposits over loans to the non-financial sector remains above 60% in the long term. With such significant excess liquidity and high acquisition ambitions of banks, competition over price levels and financing conditions is increasing. On the lending side, this strengthens the recently revived demand for credit (sales of retail loans in January-September according to BIK increased by 14.2% year on year for cash loans and 52.7% year on year for housing loans, the growth of the volume of corporate loans remains in an upward trend, reaching 8.3% year on year in August according to the National Bank of Poland). This may materialise through attractive offers of refinancing and consolidation of loans (according to BIK, approx. 60% are consolidations and one-third of mortgage liabilities are refinancing) and short-term promotional deposit offers with high interest rates and a low limit on the deposit amount on the retail market. In addition, competition in the area of savings and investment products is intensified by new entrants operating on the Polish financial market.

57. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

19 October 2026	Fitch Ratings reaffirmed BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA's ratings issued on 13 May 2026.

II INTERIM CONDENSED SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interim condensed separate statement of profit or loss

	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Interest income	2,339,013	6,752,670	2,382,250	7,234,346
Interest income calculated with the use of effective interest rate method	2,054,083	6,032,812	2,190,789	6,638,298
interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	1,817,293	5,329,038	1,958,034	5,960,086
interest income on financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	236,790	703,774	232,755	678,212
Income similar to interest on instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	284,930	719,858	191,461	596,048
Interest expense	(803,629)	(2,359,961)	(951,752)	(2,894,863)
Net interest income	**1,535,384**	**4,392,709**	**1,430,498**	**4,339,483**
Fee and commission income	361,945	1,111,496	336,185	1,078,809
Fee and commission expenses	(67,758)	(194,346)	(68,557)	(193,628)
Net fee and commission income	**294,187**	**917,150**	**267,628**	**885,181**
Dividend income	5,913	57,950	13,571	17,960
Net trading income (including exchange result)	209,686	625,325	225,758	828,440
Result on investment activities	8,721	12,762	(43)	(3,013)
Result on hedge accounting	5,171	13,320	947	(1,882)
Result on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(5,591)	(9,140)	(12,786)	(13,772)
Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	(39,130)	(169,440)	(90,850)	(96,682)
Result on legal risk related to foreign currency loans	(52,552)	(202,206)	(65,291)	(379,554)
General administrative expenses	(672,628)	(2,235,400)	(636,903)	(2,080,372)
Depreciation and amortisation	(130,710)	(387,796)	(131,001)	(386,698)
Other operating income	38,560	168,974	20,924	167,438
Other operating expenses	(62,631)	(222,820)	(35,463)	(205,098)
Operating profit	**1,134,380**	**2,961,388**	**986,989**	**3,071,431**
Tax on financial institutions	(98,137)	(295,021)	(95,493)	(292,264)
Profit before tax	**1,036,243**	**2,666,367**	**891,496**	**2,779,167**
Income tax expense	(354,514)	(986,556)	(197,216)	(643,602)
Net profit	**681,729**	**1,679,811**	**694,280**	**2,135,565**
attributable to equity holders of the Bank	681,729	1,679,811	694,280	2,135,565
Earnings (loss) per share (in PLN per one share)				
Basic	4.61	11.36	4.69	14.39
Diluted	4.61	11.35	4.69	14.38

Interim condensed separate statement of comprehensive income

	Q3 2026 from 01.07.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Q3 2025 from 01.07.2025 to 30.09.2025	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net profit for the period	**681,729**	**1,679,811**	**694,280**	**2,135,565**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss upon fulfilment of certain conditions	**(79,878)**	**(62,149)**	**87,932**	**234,547**
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gross	(54,429)	(23,471)	100,815	235,886
Deferred income tax on the valuation of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income	13,064	5,619	(19,154)	(44,818)
Valuation of cash flow hedging derivatives	(50,510)	(58,047)	7,741	53,678
Deferred income tax on valuation of cash flow hedging derivatives	11,997	13,750	(1,470)	(10,199)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**548**	**1,424**	**1,824**	**1,349**
Actuarial valuation of gross employee benefits	725	1,867	2,253	1,666
Deferred income tax on actuarial valuation of employee benefits	(177)	(443)	(429)	(317)
Other comprehensive income (net)	**(79,330)**	**(60,725)**	**89,756**	**235,896**
Total comprehensive income	**602,399**	**1,619,086**	**784,036**	**2,371,461**
attributable to equity holders of the Bank	602,399	1,619,086	784,036	2,371,461

Interim condensed separate statement of financial position

ASSETS	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash and balances at Central Bank	7,800,123	10,224,866
Amounts due from banks	8,312,637	11,524,131
Derivative financial instruments	2,043,725	2,359,460
Adjustment of the fair value of hedged and hedging positions	704,411	345,550
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	93,057,131	86,786,401
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	389,804	286,183
Securities measured at amortised cost	38,515,849	36,180,626
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	402,452	240,409
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,394,664	24,719,802
Investments in subsidiaries	108,426	108,426
Intangible assets	907,090	965,224
Property, plant and equipment	855,346	947,435
Deferred tax assets	643,799	710,964
Other assets	809,827	910,657
Total assets	**178,945,284**	**176,310,134**
LIABILITIES	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Amounts due to banks	6,802,927	5,923,407
Derivative financial instruments	2,036,567	2,276,575
Adjustment of the fair value of hedged and hedging positions	13,670	320,087
Amounts due to customers	141,483,355	141,355,067
Liabilities under issued debt securities (including subordinated issues)	4,468,535	4,226,368
Lease liabilities	519,304	553,267
Other liabilities	3,801,749	1,977,881
Current tax liabilities	237,511	172,523
Provisions	2,026,428	2,034,329
Total liabilities	**161,390,046**	**158,839,504**
EQUITY	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Share capital	147,949	147,880
Supplementary capital	9,110,976	9,110,976
Other reserve capital	6,126,582	4,648,934
AT1 contingent convertible bonds	650,000	650,000
Revaluation reserve	(244,726)	(184,001)
Retained earnings	1,764,457	3,096,841
retained profit	84,646	84,646
net profit for the period	1,679,811	3,012,195
Total equity	**17,555,238**	**17,470,630**
Total liabilities and equity	**178,945,284**	**176,310,134**

Interim condensed separate statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2026	**147,880**	**9,110,976**	**4,648,934**	**650,000**	**(184,001)**	**3,096,841**	**17,470,630**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(60,725)**	**1,679,811**	**1,619,086**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,679,811	1,679,811
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(60,725)	-	(60,725)
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**1,503,112**	**-**	**-**	**(3,012,195)**	**(1,509,083)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	-	1,503,112	-	-	(1,503,112)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,509,083)	(1,509,083)
Share issue	**69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(30,977)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(30,977)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**5,513**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,513**
As at 30 September 2026	**147,949**	**9,110,976**	**6,126,582**	**650,000**	**(244,726)**	**1,764,457**	**17,555,238**

*the management stock option programme is described in Note 39 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**147,800**	**9,110,976**	**4,024,205**	**650,000**	**(541,084)**	**1,920,012**	**15,311,909**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**357,083**	**3,012,195**	**3,369,278**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	3,012,195	3,012,195
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	357,083	-	357,083
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**658,457**	**-**	**-**	**(1,820,798)**	**(1,162,341)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	-	658,457	-	-	(658,457)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,162,341)	(1,162,341)
Share issue	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(41,077)**	**-**	**-**	**(14,568)**	**(55,645)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**7,349**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,349**
As at 31 December 2025	**147,880**	**9,110,976**	**4,648,934**	**650,000**	**(184,001)**	**3,096,841**	**17,470,630**

*the management stock option programme is described in Note 39 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026

	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Other reserve capital	AT1 contingent convertible bonds	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2025	**147,800**	**9,110,976**	**4,024,205**	**650,000**	**(541,084)**	**1,920,012**	**15,311,909**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235,896**	**2,135,565**	**2,371,461**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	2,135,565	2,135,565
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	235,896	-	235,896
Distribution of retained earnings	**-**	**-**	**658,457**	**-**	**-**	**(1,820,798)**	**(1,162,341)**
Distribution of retained earnings intended for capital	-	-	658,457	-	-	(658,457)	-
Dividends paid out	-	-	-	-	-	(1,162,341)	(1,162,341)
Share issue	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**(27,850)**	**-**	**-**	**(14,568)**	**(42,418)**
Management stock options*	**-**	**-**	**5,217**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,217**
As at 30 September 2025	**147,880**	**9,110,976**	**4,660,029**	**650,000**	**(305,188)**	**2,220,211**	**16,483,908**

*the management stock option programme is described in Note 39 to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026

Interim condensed separate statement of cash flows

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Net profit (loss)	**1,679,811**	**2,135,565**
Adjustments for:	**(3,923,027)**	**(1,753,462)**
Income tax expense	986,556	643,602
Depreciation and amortisation	387,796	386,698
Dividend income	(57,950)	(17,960)
Interest income	(6,752,670)	(7,234,346)
Interest expense	2,359,961	2,894,863
Change in provisions	(6,034)	93,811
Change in amounts due from banks	(434,942)	90,214
Change in assets due to derivative financial instruments	(43,126)	236,906
Change in loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	(6,236,226)	(3,533,089)
Change in loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	(103,621)	128,485
Change in amounts due to banks	865,982	(65,703)
Change in liabilities due to derivative financial instruments	(604,472)	(115,583)
Change in amounts due to customers	216,107	(128,128)
Change in other assets and deferred tax assets	103,900	171,103
Change in other liabilities and current income tax liabilities	1,827,990	679,981
Other adjustments	96,447	5,728
Interest received	6,598,531	7,608,001
Interest paid	(2,305,439)	(2,819,979)
Tax paid	(820,813)	(776,945)
Lease fees for short-term leases not included in the valuation of the liability	(1,004)	(1,121)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(2,243,216)**	**382,103**

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Inflows	**139,282,449**	**119,870,169**
Sale of securities	139,214,086	119,814,892
Sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	10,413	37,317
Dividends received and other investment income	57,950	17,960
Outflows	**(141,428,969)**	**(125,055,384)**
Purchase of securities	(141,213,814)	(124,794,587)
Purchase of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(215,155)	(260,797)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(2,146,520)**	**(5,185,215)**

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Inflows	**69**	**683,152**
Issue of debt securities (including subordinated issues)	-	683,072
Net income from share issues and refund of additional capital contributions	69	80
Outflows	**(1,680,145)**	**(2,126,595)**
Repayment of long-term loans received and subordinated liabilities	(29,172)	(805,397)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(97,638)	(106,489)
Interest paid on AT1 contingent convertible bonds	(44,252)	(52,368)
Dividends paid	(1,509,083)	(1,162,341)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(1,680,076)**	**(1,443,443)**
TOTAL NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(6,069,812)**	**(6,246,555)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**21,229,301**	**18,209,851**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**15,159,489**	**11,963,296**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(159,089)	(18,844)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICY APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARATION OF THE INTERIM CONDENSED SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Interim Condensed Separate Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026 were prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34"), as endorsed by the European Union as well as in accordance with other applicable regulations.

The accounting policy applied in the three quarters of 2026 is no different from that in force in 2025, which is described in detail in the Separate Financial Statements of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2025, including new standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), have been endorsed by the European Union, have come into effect from 1 January 2026 and have been applied by the Bank.

The interim condensed separate financial statements have been prepared in Polish zloty and all values, unless otherwise indicated, are given in thousands of zlotys (PLN '000).

The interim condensed separate financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required in annual financial statements, and therefore should be read in conjunction with the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026 and with the Separate financial statements of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2025, which were approved by the Management Board of the Bank on 4 March 2026.

The accounting policy and methods of performing accounting estimates adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed separate financial statements of the Bank are consistent with the accounting policy adopted for the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements, which are described in Notes 3 and 7 in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026.

Compared to the Separate Financial Statements of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the Interim Condensed Separate Financial Statements prepared for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2025, the Bank has not changed the accounting policy and the method of presentation of financial data.

2. GOING CONCERN

The present interim condensed separated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Bank will continue as a going concern in substantially the same scope, in the foreseeable future, i.e. within at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

3. NET ALLOWANCES FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities

3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Amounts due from banks	270	(283)	-	-	(13)
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	(56,762)	(15,362)	(39,278)	(47,378)	(158,780)
Contingent commitments granted	7,493	(17,343)	(744)	34	(10,560)
Securities measured at amortised cost	(87)	-	-	-	(87)
Total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	**(49,086)**	**(32,988)**	**(40,022)**	**(47,344)**	**(169,440)**

Net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities

3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Amounts due from banks	108	(329)	-	-	(221)
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	(29,252)	77,000	(151,764)	1,453	(102,563)
Contingent commitments granted	(7,964)	10,671	3,749	(16)	6,440
Securities measured at amortised cost	(338)	-	-	-	(338)
Total net allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets and provisions for contingent liabilities	**(37,446)**	**87,342**	**(148,015)**	**1,437**	**(96,682)**

Judgments and estimates concerning other material elements are described in Note 7a Impairment of financial assets to the Abridged Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026.

4. LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Legal risk

As at 30 September 2026, there were no proceedings pending in any court, arbitration authority or state administration bodies concerning the Bank's liabilities or receivables, whose value would exceed 10% of the Bank's equity.

The following litigation and administrative proceedings in which the Bank is a party are currently pending:

- proceedings for practices in violation of the collective interests of consumers - unauthorised transactions,
- proceedings for practices in violation of the collective interests of consumers – credit holidays,
- administrative proceedings of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority for the imposition of a penalty in connection with the performance of the function of depositary for investment funds,
- administrative proceedings of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority for the imposition of a penalty in connection with a breach of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments,
- litigation concerning CHF loan agreements in the banking sector,
- litigation relating to mortgage loan agreements with interest rates based on WIBOR,

- litigation relating to claims from investment fund participants in connection with the performance of the function of depositary for investment funds,
- litigation relating to the free credit sanction referred to in Article 45 of the Act of 12 May 2011 on Consumer Credit ("Consumer Credit Act").

Details of litigation and administrative proceedings are presented in Note 51 in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026.

5. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES

The following significant disclosures related to the Interim Condensed Separate Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026 are described in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026:

1) Information on the restructuring provision recognised by the Bank in Notes 7 f and 37,
2) Disclosures on debt securities issues in Note 34,
3) Disclosures on fair value in Note 42,
4) Disclosures on significant estimates and judgments and events affecting the statement of financial position and the Bank's results, in particular the impact of legal risks arising from litigation relating to CHF mortgages and the securitisation transaction in Notes 44 and 51,
5) Significant events in the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group in the three quarters of 2026 in Note 55.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. operates within the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. is the parent entity of the BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Capital Group.

The ultimate parent entity is BNP Paribas S.A., Paris.

As at 30 September 2026, the Capital Group of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. comprised BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. as the parent entity, and its subsidiaries:

1. BNP PARIBAS TOWARZYSTWO FUNDUSZY INWESTYCYJNYCH S.A. ("TFI").
2. BNP PARIBAS LEASING SERVICES SP. Z O.O. ("LEASING").
3. BNP PARIBAS GROUP SERVICE CENTER S.A. ("GSC").

All transactions between the Bank and its related parties were entered into as part of daily operations and included mainly loans, deposits, transactions in derivative instruments, as well as income and expenses related to advisory and financial intermediation services.

Transactions with shareholders of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. and related parties

30.09.2026	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris	BNP Paribas Fortis S.A.	Other entities of the BNP Paribas S.A. Group	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Total
Assets	**10,506,298**	**1,946**	**725,726**	**646**	**2,708,047**	**13,942,663**
Receivables on current accounts, loans and deposits	8,154,936	1,922	684,144	646	2,708,047	**11,549,695**
Derivative financial instruments	1,646,951	24	23,815	-	-	**1,670,790**
Derivative hedging instruments	704,411	-	-	-	-	**704,411**
Other assets	-	-	17,767	-	-	**17,767**
Liabilities	**11,444,801**	**41,199**	**1,046,166**	**6,247**	**70,386**	**12,608,799**
Current accounts and deposits	5,870,659	40,196	930,008	6,247	70,386	**6,917,496**
Liability under issued debt securities (including subordinated issues)	4,468,535	-	-	-	-	**4,468,535**
Derivative financial instruments	364,382	1,003	13,216	-	-	**378,601**
Derivative hedging instruments	741,225	-	-	-	-	**741,225**
Other liabilities	-	-	102,942	-	-	**102,942**
Contingent liabilities						
Financial commitments granted	-	-	311,403	3,905	-	**315,308**
Guarantees granted	658,958	82,271	656,613	-	1,834,224	**3,232,066**
Commitments received	7,001,107	116,214	1,175,141	-	1,841,561	**10,134,023**
Derivative financial instruments (nominal value)	74,547,471	246,386	842,275	-	-	**75,636,132**
Derivative hedging instruments (nominal value)	52,710,386	-	-	-	-	**52,710,386**
Statement of profit or loss	**363,314**	**(1,472)**	**69,336**	**(5)**	**164,341**	**595,514**
3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026						
Interest income	792,693	177	12,870	41	98,247	**904,028**
Interest expense	(1,023,061)	(673)	(4,899)	(46)	-	**(1,028,679)**
Fee and commission income	-	-	-	-	71,263	**71,263**
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-	(1,653)	**(1,653)**
Net trading income	660,474	(976)	1,273	-	-	**660,771**
Other operating income	-	-	95,577	-	3,886	**99,463**
Other operating expense	-	-	(21,720)	-	-	**(21,720)**
General administrative costs	(66,792)	-	(13,765)	-	(7,402)	**(87,959)**

31.12.2025	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris	BNP Paribas Fortis S.A.	Other entities of the BNP Paribas S.A. Group	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Total
Assets	**13,421,778**	**-**	**604,275**	**1,204**	**2,638,444**	**16,665,701**
Receivables on current accounts, loans and deposits	11,435,318	-	600,999	1,163	2,635,261	**14,672,741**
Derivative financial instruments	1,640,910	-	-	-	-	**1,640,910**
Derivative hedging instruments	345,550	-	-	-	-	**345,550**
Other assets	-	-	3,276	41	3,183	**6,500**
Liabilities	**10,351,327**	**35,769**	**823,774**	**2,934**	**114,355**	**11,328,159**
Current accounts and deposits	5,099,198	35,769	795,190	2,934	114,163	**6,047,254**
Liabilities under issued debt securities	4,226,368	-	-	-	-	**4,226,368**
Derivative financial instruments	540,221	-	3,048	-	-	**543,269**
Derivative hedging instruments	485,540	-	-	-	-	**485,540**
Other liabilities	-	-	25,536	-	192	**25,728**
Contingent liabilities						
Financial commitments granted	-	-	260,628	4,631	-	**265,259**
Guarantees granted	478,432	77,244	535,329	-	1,775,214	**2,866,219**
Commitments received	7,883,148	109,827	749,058	-	1,923,389	**10,665,422**
Derivative financial instruments (nominal value)	59,595,048	-	26,627	-	-	**59,621,675**
Derivative hedging instruments (nominal value)	35,043,905	-	-	-	-	**35,043,905**
Statement of profit or loss	**480,854**	**(566)**	**40,021**	**39**	**192,335**	**712,683**
3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025						
Interest income	567,458	216	10,487	94	138,778	**717,033**
Interest expense	(705,110)	(782)	(6,830)	(55)	-	**(712,777)**
Fee and commission income	-	-	-	-	10,545	**10,545**
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-	(1,384)	**(1,384)**
Net trading income	667,420	-	(1,416)	-	-	**666,004**
Other operating income	-	-	68,932	-	44,671	**113,603**
Other operating expense	-	-	(17,693)	-	(120)	**(17,813)**
General administrative costs	(48,914)	-	(13,459)	-	(155)	**(62,528)**

Remuneration of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of the Management Board	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Short-term employee benefits	12,762	12,356
Long-term benefits	3,842	4,419
Share-based payments*	4,036	4,663
Shares issued**	2,050	2,096
Total	**22,690**	**23,534**

**includes an amount in the Bank's capital linked to the Bank's shares taken up in the future (in accordance with the variable remuneration policy)
**value of shares issued based on actuarial valuation

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board	3 quarters of 2026 from 01.01.2026 to 30.09.2026	3 quarters of 2025 from 01.01.2025 to 30.09.2025
Short-term employee benefits	1,647	1,431
Total	**1,647**	**1,431**

7. SEPARATE CAPITAL RATIOS

	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Total own funds	18,714,912	17,407,001
Total risk exposure	102,888,716	102,421,309
Total capital ratio	18.19%	17.00%
Tier 1 ratio	14.72%	13.70%

8. SEASONAL OR CYCLICAL NATURE OF BUSINESS

There are no significant seasonal or cyclical phenomena in the Bank's operations.

9. DIVIDEND PAID

The Bank's Annual General Meeting on 14 April 2026 adopted a resolution on the payment of dividends from the net profit made in 2025. On the basis of this resolution, the Bank paid a dividend of PLN 1,509,082,880.40, i.e. PLN 10.20 per share. The dividend covers all shares issued by the Bank as at 2 April 2026, i.e. 147,949,302 shares.

10. PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with Resolution No. 7 of the Annual General Meeting of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. dated 14 April 2026 on distribution of the profit of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. and payment of a dividend for the financial year 2025 from the net profit generated in 2025 in the amount of PLN 3,012,194,743.91 (three billion twelve million one hundred and ninety-four thousand seven hundred and forty-three zlotys and ninety-one groszy), the Bank paid a dividend of PLN 1,509,082,880.40 and allocated the remaining amount of PLN 1,503,111,863.51 to the reserve capital.

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The table below presents the value of liabilities granted and received.

Contingent liabilities	30.09.2026	31.12.2025
Contingent commitments granted	**38,854,154**	**39,191,098**
Financial commitments	25,651,419	26,388,870
Guarantees	13,202,735	12,802,228
Contingent commitments received	**57,505,675**	**57,773,732**
Financial commitments	18,779	31,000
Guarantees	57,486,896	57,742,732

Following amendments under Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 (CRR3) amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the Bank recognised commitments under proposals in the amount of PLN 2,617,704 thousand as at 30 September 2026 (PLN 4,340,313 thousand as at 31 December 2025) under financial commitments and guarantees.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are described in Note 57 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2026.

SIGNATURES OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBERS OF BNP PARIBAS BANK POLSKA S.A.

4 November 2026	**Przemysław Gdański** President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Małgorzata Dąbrowska** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Wojciech Kembłowski** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Piotr Konieczny** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Magdalena Nowicka** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Volodymyr Radin** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Jerzy Jacek Szugajew** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
4 November 2026	**Natalie Yacoubian** Vice-President of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature

Warsaw, 4 November 2026