

Answers to Shareholders' questions asked at the OGM on June 29, 2021 – original spelling

- 1. Question regarding the company's financing and ability to service debt. Financial institutions, including banks and insurance firms, are withdrawing from financing and insuring projects and companies whose business is based on fossil fuels – coal, gas. The European Investment Bank is an example. Taking into account the fact that this trend is growing stronger, I would like to ask how this is impacting the cost of raising capital and the company's ability to refinance debt, which in recent years was used to maintain and build new coal-based capacities, in contrast to global trends, and now according to the company's plans it is also to be used to build new capacities that are based on another fossil fuel, i.e. gas, therefore being in contradiction to the need to protect the climate and the necessity to radically reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to avoid a climate disaster and counteract the on-going climate crisis?**

PGE is aware of the challenges that the power sector is facing with regard to the climate policy, including financing the development and construction of generating assets that are based on fossil fuels. A response to this challenge is included in PGE Group's strategy adopted in October 2020. PGE Group's current strategy contains a plan for the Group's transition to climate neutrality by 2050. One of the strategy's pillars is "Environmentally-friendly energy," which encompasses the decarbonisation of PGE Capital Group's asset portfolio. This decarbonisation will be a complex process requiring capital-intensive investments focused on generation based solely on low- and zero-carbon technologies. PGE Group intends to alter its generation portfolio by 2030, strengthening renewable generating sources and converting its district heating assets from coal to gas fuel. Natural gas is treated by PGE as a transition fuel, the use of which will be possible for approx. another 20 years. PGE Group's investments in gas-based generation after that will depend on the pace of development of alternative technologies. The Group will use the available financing sources, including aid funds available in Poland as part of the energy transition. PGE's ambition is to secure financing sufficient to cover 25% of the Group's investment needs. Reducing exposure to market changes and a stable return on investment based on dedicated support mechanisms as well as off-balance-sheet financing will impact the company's risk profile and support value accretion for shareholders. Every investment decision is made in alignment with sustainability – taking into account environmental and social aspects – including ensuring the stability of the power system and uninterrupted supplies of heat. To this end, high-efficiency gas-and-steam installations are supportive of the transition to low-carbon, making it possible to integrate renewable sources in the power system, which has a positive contribution to reducing the carbon footprint.

At the same time, new gas-and-steam units are designed on the assumption that they can be switched to green hydrogen in the future.

- 2. Question regarding the Management Board Report and PGE Group's new strategy, as described in point 2 of the Management Board Report. As the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in Poland, PGE wants to increase the share of renewable energy from 4% currently (i.e. from the 2016 level) to 50% by 2030. At the same time, the company built a new coal unit in Turów in 2020, prolonged the lignite mining concession for Turów to 2044 and has not officially withdrawn from seeking a mining concession for the Złoczew deposit. In this same**

year, investments in conventional energy generation and district heating accounted for 69% of total investment, while investments in renewable energy accounted for 3.5%. The new strategy does not provide deadlines for shutting down the coal units, as is socially expected and aligned with climate science (i.e. by 2030), and instead is focusing on spinning off inconvenient assets into a separate entity. So why will PGE not take responsibility for local communities and a real transition, instead telling fairy tales about being a transition leader?

PGE Capital Group's strategy that is in place since 2020 presents a plan for the Group's transition and a path toward the decarbonisation of generating assets, and includes the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. PGE's aspirations are defined in two timeframes. By 2030, the share of renewable energy in the Group's portfolio will increase to 50% and share of zero- and low-emission sources will reach 85%, meaning 120 million tonnes of CO2 emissions less, while by 2050 the Group plans to reach climate neutrality, i.e. net zero CO2 emissions, with 100% of energy supplied to customers being green. At the same time, responsibility toward the communities that have for decades been ensuring the security of electricity supply throughout the country dictates that the transition be a well-thought-out process rather than an abrupt one. Hence, the decisions to finish the on-going investments, including in Turów. At the same time, PGE is undertaking a range of activities intended to ensure that the residents of regions affected by the transition are able to participate in the decarbonisation, including through the construction of a Competence Development Centre in Bełchatów. In addition, PGE declares that it will remain the key investor in regions affected by the transition, including thanks to the expansion of renewable sources and energy storage systems in these areas.

Furthermore, PGE Group is making every effort to facilitate the energy transition at the level of low- and medium-voltage. In 2020 alone, PGE Dystrybucja connected nearly 100 000 micro installations, at the same time implementing numerous projects adapting local grids to the heightened burden associated with handling two-directional flows of electricity. Numerous projects to modernise MV lines and build new main electrical substations constitute a response to the need to connect larger RES installations (wind and PV), most of which are currently being connected to MV lines.

- 3. In the past five years, 69% of PGE Group's investment went to conventional energy and district heating (being based mainly on coal), and just 3.5% to renewable energy. Point 29 of the financial report states that future investment liabilities amount to PLN 7.7 billion, of which PLN 6 billion, or 78%, concerns conventional energy and district heating, while PLN 0.2 billion, or approx. 2%, concerns renewable energy. Is getting rid of coal assets PGE's only idea on how to change these proportions and increase green investments to a scale corresponding to PGE's green advertising, or does PGE have a real plan for investing in the health and safe future of Poles?**

Irrespective of decisions taken at the governmental level concerning the management of coal assets, PGE's strategy provides for the implementation of a multidimensional investment plan aimed at a complete overhaul of its generating asset portfolio. PGE Group's investment program for the next ten years will focus on the low- and zero-emission transition of the Polish energy mix. In this period, PGE Group will intensively develop its wind and photovoltaic assets. PGE will develop two offshore wind farms with a total capacity of 2.5 GW by 2030 and at least a further 1 GW after 2030. The potential offered by the Baltic Sea will be fully utilised, adding a further 3 GW to PGE's project portfolio. This will be accompanied by the development of

flexible gas-fired sources and an energy storage program complimentary to RES, ensuring the flexible operation of the power system and allowing for greater use of renewable energy sources. PGE Group's plans in this area include 800 MW of new storage capacities in Poland by 2030, facilitating a safe systemic integration of new renewable energy sources. By 2030, we will have spent more than PLN 75 billion on investments, and the presented structure of expenditures shows that the dominant directions are development of renewable energy sources, transition of district heating toward zero-carbon and modernisation of distribution grids.

The dominant position of conventional energy in capital expenditures thus far results from the fact that investments initiated in previous years are now being finalised. The development of new projects in renewable energy (such as offshore wind farms) requires several years of preparations, related mainly to obtaining the requisite concessions, environmental permits and other administrative approvals.

We also point to the fact that the item "future investment liabilities" in the financial report, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, concerns signed contracts and does not include declared or planned investments.

- 4. From an economic viewpoint – which includes rising prices for CO2 emission allowances, declining demand for coal, renewable energy sources being more beneficial in terms of costs, the climate perspective – EU climate policy, and the social perspective – the expectation of Poles to phase out coal by 2030 – mining and burning coal until 2044 (Turów) or 2036 (Bełchatów) is not possible. Why is PGE feeding this unrealistic vision to the local communities and at the same time is getting rid of coal-based power plants, leaving people in these regions without partners to talk to?**

PGE is and will be a partner for talks as well as the initiator of activities aimed at securing a better future for local communities. This was proven, for example, in a survey among the Bełchatów region residents that we carried out about their opinions on the energy transition process, which are the starting point for us in implementing activities intended to create development alternatives for the region.

We also point to the fact that 2036 is the date on which production at the Bełchatów plant will end, as specified in the Territorial Just Transition Plan for the Łódzkie voivodship. The eventual volume of production at individual generating units will depend on the market demand for energy and the marginal cost ranking for energy generation as well as the way in which burdens are allocated by the transmission system operator. At the same time, PGE ensures that it will continue to be active in the Bełchatów region business-wise and will maintain cooperation with the surrounding municipalities and local governments, including by building a waste-to-energy installation, photovoltaic farms of up to 600 MW in capacity and approx. 100 MW in wind farms.

- 5. In 2020, through subsidiaries, PGE continued to seek a concession for lignite mining at the Złoczew deposit. The efforts to secure a mining concession continue. In the light of changes in the business environment for PGE S.A. and in connection with PGE's new strategy being adopted in October 2020, does the company still intend to secure a lignite mining concession for the Złoczew deposit? According to PGE's management board, what were the costs of participating in administrative proceedings in 2020 with regard to obtaining a mining**

concession for the open-pit mine in Złoczew and what were the Management Board's 2020 estimates of these costs for 2021? For comparison, in 2018, PGE Group's concession-related costs reached approx. PLN 10 million (PLN 6 million in 2017).

Costs incurred at the initial investment stages have no bearing on later investment decisions, which, in a financial dimension, are dependent on the return on investment. According to the document "Energy Policy of Poland until 2040", the Złoczew deposit is to be secured as it holds "strategic character". To this end, PGE GiEK continues efforts to obtain the concession.

Given the current regulatory and market conditions, PGE sees no possibility for investment in this deposit and will not carry out such investment in accordance with PGE Capital Group's strategy.

- 6. A lot of space in PGE Group's management board report for 2020 is devoted to analysing prices for CO2 emission allowances. But there is no information on the impact of decisions by foreign banks and institutional investors to discontinue financing coal projects (mines and power plants) and financing companies that generate over 30-50% of electricity from coal on the cost of capital for PGE Group and its ability to refinance debt and deliver its investment program in 2019? Does PGE's management board expect finance costs to increase in 2020 and subsequent years?**

PGE Group's strategy is the outcome of listening to the voice of our stakeholders. We engage in dialogue with financial institutions, presenting our plans and being held to account for their implementation, and assessment of the on-going and planned investments is not solely financial but also takes account of their impact on the surroundings, with considerable emphasis on carbon footprint reduction. We are aware of the threats to financing coal projects, which is why PGE Group will not carry out such investments. Finance costs are expected to increase as a result of higher demand for debt along with the implementation of subsequent investments, primarily in renewable energy and distribution. We are certain that these investments will build the Group's value, not just in a financial dimension, but also that they are essential in the social and environmental dimensions.

- 7. In the letter to shareholders, which serves as an introduction to PGE's management board report for 2020, CEO Dąbrowski notes that "a concept for the transition of the Bełchatów region has been created, and we have prepared transition projects for Turów. These two regions' transition will be based on investments in renewable energy sources. An extensive retraining program for our employees in directions related to the development of low- and zero-carbon energy will be an important element of the transition." How do PGE's Management Board and Supervisory Board assess the process of managing relations with local government authorities and residents in areas that are adversely affected by lignite mining at the Turów open-pit mine? Has PGE's Management Board carried out a process to monitor and control the management of the escalating dispute over the issue of environmental permit and mining concession for Turów in January and March 2020, respectively, by PGE GiEK, and has it analysed activities undertaken by PGE Group in 2020? Why did PGE's Management Board not withdraw its application to prolong the mining concession for Turów to 2044 in 2020 despite the escalating international dispute, fuelling it instead?**

Given the on-going court dispute and related discussions with the Czech side, PGE's Management Board is forced to refrain from commenting on this case more extensively for the sake of the on-going talks. However, we assure you that PGE Group has operated and continues to operate in accordance with the law, based on existing regulations.

The concession process was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Polish and EU law, and the related consultations were transparently communicated by the PGE Group. Information on the consultation process is available on the Company's website and on the website turow2044.pl dedicated to the project.

PGE is in talks with local governments and is actively participating in work on the region's transition plan. Investment and operational projects that PGE Capital Group intends to complete have been submitted to the local governments.

In addition, on the initiative of PGE, in connection with the need for an international discussion about the challenges of local governments, the need for cross-border cooperation and creating a new vision for the region and its inhabitants, a debate "The common future of mining regions located at the border crossing of PL-CZ-DE. Economy, Society, Environment" was held on July 9, 2021 in Bogatynia.

- 8. At the end of April 2020, Allianz announced a more restrictive insurance policy for the coal sector. How do the decisions of 6 out of the 8 insurance firms that were involved in insuring coal-based power plants and coal mines in Poland in the past affect the availability of strategic options for the company and the estimated cost of insuring PGE Group's lignite mines as well as hard coal- and lignite-fired utility-scale power plants? Please provide information on the availability and cost of insurance for PGE's business in 2020, along with the expected increase in the cost to insure property, machinery, power plants, mines and the company's business in 2021 and subsequent years.**

As regards its major generating and mining assets, the company has multiannual insurance programs, which will be valid in the coming years. As announced last year, in the light of the decarbonisation policies of insurance firms, the Company adopted a new insurance strategy that includes reviews of insurance programs in terms of the effectiveness of protection and the possibility of cost optimisation and searching for partners in non-European markets. In dialogue with insurers, the Company takes into account the possibility of higher costs to obtain protection, which could result in the loss of further economic justification for insurance.

- 9. What is the expected internal rate of return for the 490 Mwe coal-fired unit at the Turów power plant?**

Achieving a forecast rate of return equal to or higher than the minimum rate of return specified in PGE Group's Investment Policy, adapted to the risk of the given investment, was a pre-condition for making the final investment decision on this project. When the final investment decision was made, this condition had been met.

The future level of return on investment will depend on a range of market conditions, which will be subject to changes in the long-term.

The new unit in Turów has a 15-year contract under the capacity market mechanism, which secures revenues for this generating unit in that period.

10. In 2020, PGE received the decision to prolong the mining concession for the Turów open-pit mine by six years. The new unit in Turów also has a capacity contract for 15 years. How does PGE intend to convince the European Commission to grant the necessary derogation from the Water Framework Directive objectives after 2027, without which the further operation of the open-pit mine and power plant in Turów will not be possible?

Activities in the area of water policy in Poland are addressed in national regulations in the form of water management plans, which are approved by the Council of Ministers. The body authorised to establish a derogation, i.e. waiver of environmental objectives, in Poland is water management agency Wody Polskie. This agency may set objectives for water resources that have been affected by human activity to such an extent that they cannot be returned to a good condition or would require disproportionately high costs vs. the expected benefits. The conditions that must be met are specified in art. 63 of the Water Law.

Naturally, and according to the above, PGE does not expect to apply for potential derogations. Analysis of the impact of an investment on the ability to reach environmental objectives for specific water resources must be carried out by Wody Polskie as entity that issues water-law assessments, and it must be carried out in the case of investments that may have a considerable impact on the environment. If adverse impact is identified as a result of this assessment, Wody Polskie may demand proof confirming that all possible activities in this regard have been undertaken.

An integrated permit for the new power unit at the Turów plant was issued through a decision of the Marshall of the Dolnośląskie Voivodship of 11 September 2020. This decision contained conditions for discharging pollutants in sewage that will not deteriorate the state of river Miedzianka and will not violate the Water management plan for the Odra basin.

The Marshall of the Dolnośląskie Voivodship is conducting an administrative proceeding regarding the issue of an integrated permit for the new power unit at the Turów plant. A transboundary proceeding with Czechia and Germany was completed. It was concluded that the planned investment does not deteriorate the existing state of river Miedzianka, and its future operation will not violate the Water management plan for the Odra basin. This will be achieved, inter alia, by building a dedicated treatment installation for sewage from the Flue Gas Treatment Installation and expanding the existing industrial sewage treatment plant.

The decision on environmental conditions for the further operation of the lignite open-cast mine in Turów was issued on January 21, 2020 by the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Wrocław. The environmental impact assessment did not identify any impact from the mine on reaching the environmental objectives for uniform parts of surface waters, as specified in the Water management plan for the Odra basin. The environmental impact report noted that the further operation of the mine will not have an impact on the chemical state, ecological state and potential of the Lusatian Neisse and river Miedzianka.

11. Similarly, how does PGE intend to convince the European Commission that it must obtain a derogation from the Water Framework Directive for the open-pit mine Szczerców after 2027?

The mine operator intends to prove the existence of the premises referred to in art. 4 of the Water Framework Directive that justify derogation.

12. When will PGE publicly announce the date for closing the coal-fired units at its utility-scale power plants and heat-and-power plants other than those announced in the management board report for 2020?

PGE Group's generating assets have cut-off dates for their useful lives. The closure dates for the Bełchatów plant are presented in the draft Territorial Just Transition Plan for the Łódzkie Voivodship. Taking into account the government's power sector transition project, PGE cannot set the closure dates for units because these decisions will be made by a new entity that will take over the management of coal assets.

13. During PGE's general meeting in 2020, I asked the following question: "Czech residents note that as a result of continuing lignite mining at the Turów open-pit mine until 2044, thousands of Czech residents will lose sources of drinking water. Is PGE's management board contemplating a provision for compensation to these Czech residents for this reason?" Did the management board recognise provisions in 2020 for compensation to Czech residents for losing their sources of drinking water as a result of continuing extractive activities at the open-pit mine in Turów? If so, what are the amounts?

Like last year, PGE sees no need to recognise provisions for compensation payments and is prioritising in its business the mitigation of any adverse impact on the natural and social environment. The Group is monitoring and analysing on an on-going basis the impact of its extractive and generating activities on the natural environment and is taking action to protect it. For many years, the impact of the open-cast mine in Turów on groundwater has been subject to monitoring by Polish-Czech and Polish-German teams of specialists. The network includes approx. 550 monitoring boreholes, and the results of surveys confirm that the mine does not cause the dewatering of drinking water sources located in Czechia. Special protection activities are required only at the water source in Uhelna, in connection with which preventive measures were taken, i.e. studies on the technical ways of limiting the mine's dewatering impact. In effect, a decision was made to build an anti-filtration screen. Work on the screen construction is at an advanced stage. The screen's performance is evaluated at special observation boreholes. This way, the water intake in Uhelna will be further secured in a preventive manner against any potential impact from the open-pit mine in Turów.

14. Given the fact that lignite mining at the open-pit mine in Turów is expected to go on until 2044, does PGE intend to lead to the destruction of the historic rural layout of Opolno-Zdrój or would PGE want to continue with the plan announced by the mine's leadership during an administrative hearing regarding the environmental decision for the open-pit mine in Turów in September 2019 and move the monuments that make up the former resort to another location? Does PGE's management board think that it would be in the society's interest to slightly (by 1-2%) reduce the open-pit mine's surface area and retain the unique former resort of Bad-Oppelsdorf (Opolno-Zdrój)?

In line with the response given to this question at last year's Ordinary General Meeting, in order to reduce impact on the town of Opolno-Zdrój and taking into account the society's needs, the Turów lignite mine has selected an operational variant that leaves out part of the documented deposit resources that are underneath this town. This variant involves the disassembly or transfer of approx. 14 monuments entered on the municipality's register of monuments. To protect other structures, the mine is conducting geological and engineering monitoring, which includes the movement of ground in an observation network of 350 benchmarks along with a tachymetric and GPS system, automatic measurement of depth displacements and airborne laser scanning. Any claims from the owners of monuments that would be damaged as a result of the investor's activity should be resolved in accordance with the principles set out in the geological and mining law and general rules resulting from civil law. During the environmental hearing, the postulate of non-governmental organisations concerning limiting the extraction of the deposit in order to reduce the impact on the Opolno-Zdrój structures was discussed.

15. In PGE's management board report for 2020, the company's management board mentioned activities intended to secure a mining concession until 2044 for the open-pit mine in Turów. What are the benefits for PGE Group's shareholders of securing a mining concession for the open-pit mine in Turów until 2044?

The deposit management schedule expected the open-pit mine to function until 2044, which is justified by the high capital expenditures on its construction and rehabilitation.

The long-term perspective for securing the deposit operation in the form of a concession will make it possible to perform a 15-year capacity contract for the new unit and to reduce the unit cost of electricity production thanks to the high efficiency of the new unit. Obtaining the concession has no bearing on the ultimate date for closing the Turów complex but provides multiple strategic options and will be used to ensure the energy security of the region and country.

16. Question regarding the closure of coal units and the impact of this process on PGE Group's financial results and asset valuations.

a) The company began providing dates for the closure of selected coal-based units, e.g. in Bełchatów by 2036. Taking into account the fact that these dates are unrealistic due to the EU's climate policy, rising prices for CO2 emission allowances, the will of the Poles, I would like to ask about the amount of additional loss to the Company due to the operation of coal units beyond 2030, taking into account the rising prices of emission allowances, and what will the additional cost for the environment and human health be (i.e. related to pollutants discharged to the environment), how much will local communities lose due to the inability to make a full use of the funding for just transition, what will the costs of further modernisations be in order to adapt to further, stricter emission standards? How will these processes affect the company's asset valuations?

As a listed company that cares about building value for its shareholders, PGE cannot and will not engage in activities that are permanently unprofitable, in connection with which the Group does not expect an "additional loss."

PGE is carefully analysing the market and monitoring trends in the cost elements of its business, i.e. the cost of CO2 emission allowances, cost of fuel, and is fully aware of the challenges that conventional energy is facing.

In connection with the above, PGE Capital Group's current strategy includes a just transition plan for the Group, a path to decarbonisation of generating activities and a climate neutrality target by 2050, which is in line with the EU's climate policy. By 2030, the share of renewable energy in the Group's portfolio will grow to 50% and share of zero- and low-emission sources will reach 85%, meaning 120 million tonnes of CO2 emissions less, whereas by 2050 the Group intends to become climate-neutral, i.e. net zero CO2 emissions.

At the same time, the Strategy provides for the use by the Group of available financing sources from the aid funds available in Poland for energy transition. PGE's ambition is to finance 25% of the Group's investment needs with this financing.

We would like to note that 2036 as the date for ending production at the Bełchatów plant is specified in the Territorial Just Transition Plan for the Łódzkie Voivodship. Eventually, the volume of production at each generating unit depends on the market demand for energy, the electricity marginal cost ranking and ways of allocating burdens by the transmission system operator.

PGE is constantly striving to minimize the impact on the natural environment through investments, management of combustion by-products and rehabilitation of land that is no longer used.

The valuation of generating assets is influenced by a range of factors on top of those listed in the question, which should also be treated individually. An asset valuation is included in the timetable of project "Energy sector transition in Poland" and is expected to take place in the second quarter of 2022.

17. Question regarding the company's debt.

a) In the process of spinning-off and getting rid of coal assets, which is a clear signal that PGE will not take responsibility for just transition in Poland and the mining communities in regions where it expanded its coal capacities, PGE's debt is also expected to be transferred to a new state entity (NABE). I would like to ask how much debt will be transferred to the state entity that will receive PGE's unwanted coal assets – an entity the operations, losses and debts of which will be paid for by the Poles?

The on-going and planned activities at the coal-based power plant locations, as described in the management board report, confirm a high level of social responsibility on the part of PGE Group in working with the local communities and working to improve their economic situation.

The Management Board responded to the untrue thesis about the lack of responsibility for just transition in question no. 2, while the issue of debt attached to assets will result from the due diligence process and the valuation of these assets.

18. Question regarding risks for the Company associated with on-going court proceedings.

a) PGE GiEK, a PGE Group company with emission levels comparable to several European countries, e.g. Portugal or Hungary, has been sued for contributing to climate change. Responses and expert opinions presented by PGE GiEK contain statements such as:

i. "We do not know the full effects of global warming (ironically, we know the dramatic effects of climate cooling, which led to the glaciation of Europe, and for the area of Poland and its residents were far more hurtful than the effects of global warming) because we will get to know these effects when the climate changes to a state that can cause harm for the ecosystem and people."

ii) I would like to ask whether this is the Company's stance on the climate crisis or just ignorance on the part of a PGE Group company with regard to protecting the health and future of the Poles?

PGE S.A. is not a party to this court proceeding. We do not comment on or refer to on-going court cases. The expert opinions and stances presented by the parties to the dispute are based on the knowledge and experience of their authors and just like all other evidence will be assessed by the court.

Transcript of recording, Shareholder did not present questions in writing

19. The Company is dealing with lawsuits, including a climate lawsuit brought by Greenpeace Poland and an environmental lawsuit regarding Bełchatów initiated by ClientEarth. Taking into account rulings in similar cases around the world in favour of the environment and protection of human life, e.g. the latest ruling on Shell, I would like to ask whether PGE creates provisions in the event of a court ruling protecting the future of Poles and next generations or for example for compensation to people from the Turów area for PGE preventing them from making a full use of EU funds for just transition?

PGE S.A. is not a party to the lawsuit. No provisions have been recognised in connection with lawsuits against subsidiary PGE GiEK due to a lack of grounds. Searching for analogies between rulings issued in different legal systems concerning different operational conditions and based on different facts is in no way justified, all the more so because it cannot be recognised in accounting terms in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, especially *IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

20. The situation and conflict around Turów are multidimensional – the Czechs and the European Commission lodging a complaint against Poland, material damages in Germany, PGE depriving the local community in the Turów region of an opportunity to receive EU funding for just transition by opening a new coal-fired unit, extending the mining concession, misleading people by telling them that coal can be mined for decades to come. Has PGE recognised provisions for the cost of compensation that will result from these and future conflicts around Turów caused by a lack of real concern for the local community on the part of PGE?

A response to this question is presented in point 13.

21. PGE GiEK, a PGE Group company with emission levels comparable to several European countries, e.g. Portugal or Hungary, has been sued for contributing to climate change. Responses and expert opinions presented by PGE GiEK contain statements such as: “Even if people’s needs would revert to the level exhibited by the primitive people of the stone age, we would still be exploiting rock resources by breaking rocks to produce tools and weapons and we would eat the meat of hunted animals after cooking it in a fireplace and emitting benzopyrenes and CO2. The problem is that if this was done by the 7 billion residents of our planet, the emissions would not be much lower and the air would not be much cleaner.” Once again – this is a fragment of an official expert opinion. I would like to ask whether this is the company’s stance with regard to climate change or simply ignorance on the part of PGE GiEK with regard to protecting the health and future of the Poles?

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