ERSTE

Condensed interim separate financial statements

of Erste Bank Polska S.A. for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2026

erste.pl

in thousands of PLN

I. Condensed interim income statement

	for the period	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Interest income and similar to income		**3 805 380**	**7 629 164**	**4 245 202**	**8 441 472**
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost		3 425 629	6 851 310	3 708 396	7 378 051
Interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		336 286	722 745	509 996	1 013 798
Income similar to interest on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		43 465	55 109	26 810	49 623
Interest expense		**(795 139)**	**(1 647 641)**	**(1 159 788)**	**(2 272 872)**
Net interest income	Note 6	**3 010 241**	**5 981 523**	**3 085 414**	**6 168 600**
Fee and commission income		859 310	1 691 804	826 857	1 598 414
Fee and commission expense		(181 663)	(317 658)	(141 172)	(242 655)
Net fee and commission income	Note 7	**677 647**	**1 374 146**	**685 685**	**1 355 759**
Dividend income		241 867	241 891	167 101	184 090
Net loss on subordinated entities		(100)	(100)	-	-
Net trading income and revaluation	Note 8	108 050	252 254	109 448	134 684
Gains (losses) from other financial securities	Note 9	1 468	(1 857)	791	561
Gain/loss on derecognition of financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Note 30	(9 593)	(20 148)	(10 802)	(7 146)
Other operating income	Note 10	11 526	24 707	10 462	23 537
Impairment allowances for expected credit losses	Note 11	(84 859)	(208 021)	(103 889)	(217 670)
Cost of legal risk associated with foreign currency mortgage loans	Note 30	(526 313)	(691 880)	(738 781)	(818 110)
Operating expenses incl.:		(1 268 593)	(2 884 967)	(1 049 344)	(2 358 295)
-Staff, operating expenses and management costs	Note 12 i 13	(1 111 947)	(2 559 379)	(891 837)	(2 040 989)
-Amortisation of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets		(88 931)	(172 959)	(105 535)	(209 990)
-Amortisation of right of use asset		(37 375)	(73 030)	(32 979)	(66 034)
-Other operating expenses	Note 14	(30 340)	(79 599)	(18 993)	(41 282)
Tax on financial institutions		(205 820)	(416 330)	(205 918)	(410 280)
Profit before tax		**1 955 521**	**3 651 218**	**1 950 167**	**4 055 730**
Corporate income tax	Note 15	(710 357)	(1 450 470)	(890 283)	(1 381 283)
Profit for the period		**1 245 164**	**2 200 748**	**1 059 884**	**2 674 447**
Net earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (PLN/share)		12,18	21,54	10,37	26,17
Diluted earnings per share (PLN/share)		12,18	21,54	10,37	26,17

Notes presented on pages 9-56 constitute an integral part of this Financial Statements.

in thousands of PLN

II. Condensed interim statement of comprehensive income

	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Net profit for the period	**1 245 164**	**2 200 748**	**1 059 884**	**2 674 447**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	**426 480**	**(256 280)**	**362 280**	**735 751**
Revaluation and sales of debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gross	174 647	44 022	136 558	307 034
Deferred tax	(42 207)	(11 275)	(25 946)	(58 336)
Revaluation of cash flow hedging instruments, gross	386 976	(382 085)	310 701	601 300
Deferred tax	(92 936)	93 058	(59 033)	(114 247)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	**6 213**	**6 233**	**(38 867)**	**(38 892)**
Revaluation of equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gross	13 603	13 629	(55 380)	(55 411)
Deferred and current tax	(3 129)	(3 135)	10 522	10 528
Provision for retirement benefits – actuarial gains/losses, gross	(6 087)	(6 087)	7 396	7 396
Deferred tax	1 826	1 826	(1 405)	(1 405)
Total other comprehensive income, net	**432 693**	**(250 047)**	**323 413**	**696 859**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1 677 857**	**1 950 701**	**1 383 297**	**3 371 306**

in thousands of PLN

III. Condensed interim statement of financial position

	as at:	30.06.2026	31.12.2025* restated
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 16	28 309 409	30 504 751
Loans and advances to banks	Note 17	376 012	322 083
Financial assets held for trading	Note18	12 097 988	15 278 958
Hedging derivatives		1 437 667	2 023 727
Loans and advances to customers incl.:	Note 19	167 845 857	159 068 218
- measured at amortised cost		163 919 654	155 344 847
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		3 926 201	3 723 371
- measured at fair value through profit and loss		2	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements		6 358 476	4 417 364
Investment securities incl.:	Note 20	83 672 159	78 845 871
- debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		27 527 004	28 670 006
- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost		55 644 697	49 689 035
- equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		500 458	486 830
Assets pledged as collateral		9 390 107	2 575 358
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	Note 21	174 393	174 493
Intangible assets		969 118	937 877
Goodwill		1 688 516	1 688 516
Property, plant and equipment		382 900	429 662
Right of use asset		501 731	539 859
Deferred tax assets		526 960	553 123
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		8	8
Other assets		2 423 510	3 288 035
Total assets		**316 154 811**	**300 647 903**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Deposits from banks	Note 22	1 302 645	1 946 975
Hedging derivatives		124 204	192 875
Financial liabilities held for trading	Note 18	11 003 847	12 363 462
Deposits from customers	Note 23	246 032 463	230 200 308
Sale and repurchase agreements		10 760 260	2 580 543
Subordinated liabilities	Note 24	1 013 038	1 601 965
Debt securities in issue	Note 25	8 182 184	10 152 028
Lease liabilities		539 847	562 579
Current income tax liabilities		362 802	1 066 403
Provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	Note 26	180 501	161 881
Other provisions	Note 27	2 595 164	2 301 979
Other liabilities	Note 28	3 952 281	4 187 387
Total liabilities		286 049 236	267 318 385
Equity			
Share capital		1 021 893	1 021 893
Other reserve capital		21 792 803	21 713 543
Revaluation reserve		661 402	911 449
Retained earnings		4 428 729	2 973 826
Profit for the period		2 200 748	6 708 807
Total equity		30 105 575	33 329 518
Total liabilities and equity		**316 154 811**	**300 647 903**

*Data restated following changes to the presentation of loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers; details are presented in Note 2.5.

in thousands of PLN

IV. Condensed interim statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity 1.01.2026 - 30.06.2026	Share capital	Own shares	Other reserve capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings and profit for the period	Total
As at the beginning of the period	**1 021 893**	**-**	**21 713 543**	**911 449**	**9 682 633**	**33 329 518**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(250 047)	2 200 748	1 950 701
Profit for the period	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*2 200 748*	*2 200 748*
Other comprehensive income	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(250 047)*	*-*	*(250 047)*
Share-based incentive scheme	-	-	28 267	-	-	28 267
Purchase of own shares	-	(95 459)	-	-	-	(95 459)
Settlements under share-based incentive scheme	-	95 459	(93 724)	-	-	1 735
Profit allocation to other reserve capital	-	-	223 301	-	(223 301)	-
Profit allocation to dividends	-	-	(76 818)	-	(5 030 603)	(5 107 421)
Other changes	-	-	(1 766)	-	-	(1 766)
As at the end of the period	**1 021 893**	**-**	**21 792 803**	**661 402**	**6 629 477**	**30 105 575**

As at the end of the period revaluation reserve in the amount of PLN 661,402 k comprises: change in revaluation of debt securities in the amount of PLN (114,426) k, revaluation of equity securities in the amount of PLN 364,427 k, revaluation of cash flow hedge instruments in the amount of PLN 415,091k and accumulated actuarial gains of PLN (3,590) k.

Statement of changes in equity 1.01.2025 - 30.06.2025	Share capital	Own shares	Other reserve capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings and profit for the period	Total
As at the beginning of the period	**1 021 893**	**-**	**22 427 789**	**(197 903)**	**6 975 588**	**30 227 367**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	696 859	2 674 447	3 371 306
Profit for the period	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*2 674 447*	*2 674 447*
Other comprehensive income	*-*	*-*	*-*	*696 859*	*-*	*696 859*
Share-based incentive scheme	-	-	33 848	-	-	33 848
Purchase of own shares	-	(82 367)	-	-	-	(82 367)
Settlements under share-based incentive scheme	-	82 367	(83 172)	-	-	(805)
Profit allocation to other reserve capital	-	-	104 130	-	(104 130)	-
Profit allocation to dividends	-	-	(840 887)	-	(3 897 632)	(4 738 519)
Other changes	-	-	780	-	-	780
As at the end of the period	**1 021 893**	**-**	**21 642 488**	**498 956**	**5 648 273**	**28 811 610**

As at the end of the period revaluation reserve in the amount of PLN 498,956 k comprises: change in revaluation of debt securities in the amount of PLN (381,356) k, revaluation of equity securities in the amount of PLN 307,582 k, revaluation of cash flow hedge instruments in the amount of PLN 569,399 k and accumulated actuarial gains of PLN 3,331 k.

in thousands of PLN

V. Condensed interim statement of cash flows

for the period	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**3 651 218**	**4 055 730**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation/amortisation	245 989	276 024
Net interest income	(5 981 523)	(6 168 600)
Net gains on investing activities	637	(8 385)
Dividends	(237 935)	(182 844)
Impairment losses (reversal)	2 527	511
Changes in:		
Provisions	311 805	420 348
Financial assets / liabilities held for trading	1 954 478	(2 091 136)
Assets pledged as collateral	(3 506 941)	(125 147)
Hedging derivatives	295 015	(936 724)
Loans and advances to banks	(102 637)	411 592
Loans and advances to customers	(8 734 445)	(3 448 347)
Deposits from banks	(647 714)	(352 919)
Deposits from customers	15 936 215	5 053 799
Buy-sell/ Sell-buy-back transactions	6 211 854	3 418 745
Other assets and liabilities	33 752	704 368
Interest received on operating activities	5 914 193	6 986 720
Interests paid on operating activities	(1 261 379)	(1 787 616)
Paid income tax	(2 047 433)	(1 294 751)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**12 037 676**	**4 931 368**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Inflows	**7 234 013**	**7 494 503**
Sale of investments in subsidiaries	100	-
Sale/maturity of investment securities	5 674 290	6 257 343
Sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	227	6 875
Dividends received	192 038	177 709
Interest received	1 367 358	1 052 576
Outflows	**(13 118 331)**	**(14 424 150)**
Purchase of investment securities	(12 957 051)	(14 291 494)
Purchase of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(161 280)	(132 656)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(5 884 318)**	**(6 929 647)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Inflows	**48 906**	**389 138**
Debt securities issued	-	320 000
Drawing of loans	48 906	69 138
Outflows	**(8 397 606)**	**(5 377 051)**
Debt securities buy out	(2 011 857)	(32 900)
Repayment of loans and advances	(797 540)	(80 339)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(67 079)	(72 415)
Dividends to shareholders	(5 107 421)	(4 738 519)
Purchase of own shares	(95 459)	(82 367)
Interest paid	(318 250)	(370 511)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(8 348 700)**	**(4 987 913)**
Total net cash flows	**(2 195 342)**	**(6 986 192)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the accounting period	**30 504 751**	**28 722 169**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the accounting period	**28 309 409**	**21 735 977**

VI. Additional notes to condensed interim financial statements

1. General information about issuer

The Bank operates under the name Erste Bank Polska S.A. with its registered office in Poland at Plac Europejski 3A, 00-844 Warszawa, entered in the National Court Register (KRS) under no. 0000008723, NIP: 896-000-56-73, REGON: 930041341.

As at the date of publication, the immediate and ultimate parent entity of Erste Bank Polska S.A. was Erste Group Bank AG with its registered office in Austria.

On 9 January 2026, Erste Group Bank AG finalised the acquisition from Banco Santander S.A. of shares in Santander Bank Polska S.A. representing 49% of its share capital and voting rights. As a result, Erste Group Bank AG became the main shareholder.

On 24 April 2026, the District Court for the capital city of Warsaw in Warsaw, 13th Commercial Division of the National Court Register registered changes to the Bank's Statutes adopted by the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22 January 2026, including the change of the Bank's name.

Erste Bank Polska offers a wide range of banking services to individual and business customers and operates in domestic and interbank foreign markets. It also offers the following services:

- intermediation in trading in securities,
- leasing,
- factoring,
- asset/ fund management,
- insurance distribution services,
- trading in shares of commercial companies,
- brokerage services.

in thousands of PLN

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements of Erste Bank Polska S.A. (former: Santander Bank Polska S.A.) were prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim financial reporting" as adopted by the European Union.

The accounting principles were applied uniformly by individual units of the Erste Bank Polska S.A. Erste Bank Polska S.A. applied the same accounting principles and calculation methods as in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended as at 31 December 2025, except for the income tax charge, which was calculated in accordance with the principles set out in IAS34.30c, changes in accounting standards p. 2.4. and changes described in p.2.5.

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Presented condensed interim financial statement does not contain information and disclosures required in annual financial statement and should be read together with Erste Bank Polska S.A. financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Bank will continue in non-significantly reduced scope as going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e. for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which these financial statements were prepared.

These financial statements are presented in PLN, rounded to the nearest thousand.

These condensed interim financial statements of Erste Bank Polska S.A. have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim financial reporting" adopted by the European Union. Erste Bank Polska S.A. prepared financial statements in accordance with following measurement methods:

Item	Balance sheet valuation rules
Held-for-trading financial instruments	Fair value through profit or loss
Loans and advances to customers which meet the contractual cash flows test	Amortized cost
Loans and advances to customers which do not meet the contractual cash flows test	Fair value through profit or loss
Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Share-based payment transactions	According to IFRS 2 "Share-based payment" requirements
Equity investment financial assets	Fair value through other comprehensive income – an designation option
Equity financial assets-trading	Fair value through profit or loss
Debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss
Non-current assets	The purchase price or production cost reduced by total depreciation charges and total impairment losses
Right of use assets (IFRS 16)	Initial measurement reduced by total depreciation charges and total impairment losses
Non-current assets held for sale and groups of non-current assets designated as held for sale	Are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs of disposal.

in thousands of PLN

2.3 New standards and interpretations or changes to existing standards or interpretations which can be applicable to Erste Bank Polska S.A. and are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

IFRS	Nature of changes	Effective from	Influence on Erste Bank Polska S.A.
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements.The amendments made to IFRS 7 introduce some new disclosure requirements for contracts referencing nature dependent electricity as defined in the amendments to IFRS 9	1 January 2027	The amendment will have impact on cash flow statement, some of the disclosures and income statement in financial statements.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 specifies reduced disclosure requirements that an eligible entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027	The amendment will not have an impact on financial statements.*
IAS 21 Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	The amendments apply to companies with a non-hyperinflationary functional currency using a hyperinflationary presentation currency and also apply to companies with hyperinflationary functional and presentation currencies that translate the results and financial position of foreign operations whose functional currency is non-hyperinflationary. The amendmants gives information on how such positions should be translated.	1 January 2027	The amendment will not have an impact on financial statements.*
IFRS 20 Rate-regulated Activities	IFRS 20 aims to improve financial performance reporting for entities subject to rate regulation, such as utilities and transport. It introduces a new accounting model under which a company, subject to rate regulation that meets the scope criteria, recognizes regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities.	1 January 2029	The amendment will not have an impact on financial statements.*

*New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by EU.

in thousands of PLN

2.4 Standards and interpretations or changes to existing standards or interpretations which were applied for the first time in the accounting year 2026

IFRS	Nature of changes	Effective from	Influence on Erste Bank Polska S.A.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	Amendments regarding classification and measurement of financial instruments clarify derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, present examples of contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, clarify characteristics of non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments and specify new disclosures.	1 January 2026	The amendment does not have significant impact on classification, cash in transits and some of the disclosures in financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	Collection of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that will not be a part of any other project and adress necessary, but non-urgent, minor updates. Amendments concern IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7.	1 January 2026	The amendment does not have a significant impact on financial statements.
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	The amendments made to IFRS 9 include detail on which power purchase agreements (PPAs) contracts can be used in hedge accounting, and the specific conditions allowed in such hedge relationships. The amendments made to IFRS 7 introduce some new disclosure requirements for contracts referencing nature dependent electricity as defined in the amendments to IFRS 9.	1 January 2026	The amendment does not have a significant impact on financial statements.

2.5 Comparability with the results from the previous periods

In the financial statements of Erste Bank Polska for H1 2026 changes were made to the presentation of specific credit receivables, which affected the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025.

The changes result from an analysis, on the basis of which a decision was made to unify the approach to certain exposures and customer classification, in particular with respect to public sector funds, to reflect the amended regulatory requirements. In the Banks's opinion, the current presentation of loans and advances to customers from the public sector more appropriately reflects the type of borrower and accurately represents the nature and characteristics of these items.

Accordingly, in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 the following amounts were reclassified from "Loans and advances to banks" to "Loans and advances to customers". The reclassified receivables are the sums which are disclosed under loans and advances to public sector entities.

The impact of the change on the items in the published financial statements as of December 31, 2025, is presented below.

	before	change	after
Loans and advances due from banks	2 370 201	(2 048 118)	322 083
Loans and advances due from customers, incl.:	157 020 100	2 048 118	159 068 218
-measured at amortised cost	*153 852 716*	*1 492 131*	*155 344 847*
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	*3 167 384*	*555 987*	*3 723 371*

The above-mentioned changes in classification had no impact on the balance sheet total, net profit or equity of the Bank.

in thousands of PLN

2.6 Use of estimates

Preparation of financial statement in accordance with the IFRS requires the management to make subjective judgements and assumptions, which affects the applied accounting principles as well as presented assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is changed if the change affects only that period, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

Changes in economic useful lives

As a result of the review of the economic useful lives, the depreciation periods for selected tangible assets and intangible assets were updated in 2026. Below are the economic useful lives before and after the revised estimates:

	till 2026	after 2026
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Software, software licenses, software copyrights - purchased	3 years	5 years
Other licenses, concessions, patents and similar values	3 years	5 years
Own-produced software	3 years	5 years
TANGIBLE ASSETS		
Buildings		
Investments in foreign fixed assets	10 years	16 years
Civil engineering facilities		
Squares, parking lots, connections	22 years	6 years
Technical devices		
Transformers, charging stations, ventilation devices	10 years	6 years
Movable property, equipment		
ATMs	10 years	6 years

Key accounting estimates made by Erste Bank Polska S.A.

Key estimates include:

- Allowances for expected credit losses
- Estimates for legal claims
- Estimates of risk arising from mortgage loans in foreign currencies
- Estimates regarding the value of the cash loan portfolio in terms of non-interest credit costs.

Allowances for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets

The IFRS 9 approach is based on estimation of the expected credit loss (ECL). ECL allowances reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at an amount equal to a 12-month ECL or the lifetime ECL, when it is deemed there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2) or impairment (Stage 3). Accordingly, the ECL model gives rise to measurement uncertainty, especially in relation to:

- measurement of a 12-month ECL or the lifetime ECL;
- determination of whether/when a significant increase in credit risk occurred;
- determination of any forward-looking information reflected in ECL estimation, and their likelihood.

As a result, ECL allowances are estimated using the adopted model developed using many inputs and statistical techniques. Structure of the models that are used for the purpose of ECL estimation consider models for the following parameters:

- PD - Probability of Default, i.e. the estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon (12-month or lifetime);
- LGD - Loss Given Default, i.e. the part of the exposure amount that would be lost in the event of default;
- EAD – Exposure at Default, i.e. expectation for the amount of exposure in case of default event in a given horizon 12-month or lifetime.

Changes in these estimates and the structure of the models may have a significant impact on ECL allowances.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the recognition of expected credit losses depends on changes in credit risk level which occur after initial recognition of the exposure. The standard defines three main stages for recognising expected credit losses:

- Stage 1 – exposures with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, i.e. the likelihood of the exposure being downgraded to the impaired portfolio (Stage 3 exposures) has not increased. For such exposures, 12-month expected credit losses are recognised
- Stage 2 – exposures with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but with no objective evidence of impairment. For such exposures, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised.
- Stage 3 – exposures for which the risk of default has materialised (objective evidence of impairment has been identified). For such exposures, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised

For the purpose of the collective evaluation of ECL, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that indicate the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms (for example, on the basis of the Bank's credit risk evaluation or the rating process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). The characteristics chosen are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. The rating/scoring systems have been internally developed and are continually being enhanced, e.g through external analysis that helps to underpin the aforementioned factors which determine the estimates of impairment charges.

In the individual approach, the ECL charge was determined based on the calculation of the total probability-weighted impairment charges estimated for all the possible recovery scenarios, depending on the recovery strategy currently expected for the customer.

- In the scenario analysis, the key strategies / scenarios used were as follows:
- Recovery from the operating cash flows / refinancing / capital support;
- Recovery through the voluntary realisation of collateral;
- Recovery through debt enforcement;
- Recovery through systemic bankruptcy/recovery proceeding/liquidation bankruptcy;
- Recovery by take-over of the debt / assets / sale of receivables
- Recovery as part of legal restructuring.

In addition, for exposures classified as POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) - i.e. purchased or orginated financial assets that are impaired on initial recognition, expected credit losses are recognized over the remaining life horizon. Such an asset is created when impaired assets are initially recognized and the POCI classification is maintained over the life of the asset.

A credit-impaired assets

Credit- impaired assets are classified as Stage 3 or POCI. A financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired if, and only if, there was objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset or asset was recognized as POCI and that impairment event (or events) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that could be reliably estimated.

It may not be possible to identify a single event that caused the impairment, rather the combined effect of several events may have caused the impairment. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets was impaired includes observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

- a breach of contract, e.g. delay in repayment of interest or principal over 90 days in an amount exceeding the materiality threshold (PLN 400 for individual and small and medium-sized enterprises and PLN 2,000 for business and corporate clients) and at the same time relative thresholds (above 1% of the amount past due in relation to the balance sheet amount);
- the Erste Bank Polska S.A., for economic or legal reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, granting to the debtor a concession that the Erste Bank Polska S.A. would not otherwise consider, which fulfil below criteria:
  (1) restructuring transactions classified in the Stage 3 category (before restructuring decision),
  (2) transactions restructured in the contingency period that meet the criteria for reclassification to the Stage 3 (quantitative and/or qualitative),
  (3) transactions restructured during the contingency period previously classified as non-performing due to observed customer financial difficulties, have been restructured again or are more than 30 days past due,
  (4) restructured transactions, where contractual clauses have been applied that defer payments through a grace period for repayment of the principal for a period longer than two years,
  (5) restructured transactions including debt write-off, interest grace periods or repaid in installments without contractual interest,
  (6) restructured transactions, where there was a decrease in the net present value of cash flows (NPV) of at least 1% compared to the NPV before the application of the forbearance measures,
  (7) transactions where there is a repeated failure to comply with the established payment plan of previous forbearances that has led to successive forbearances of the same exposure (transaction),
  (8) transactions where:
  - in inadequate repayment schedules were applied, which are related to, inter alia, repeated situations of non-compliance with the schedule, changes in the repayment schedule in order to avoid situations of non-compliance with it, or
  - a repayment schedule that is based on expectations, unsupported by macroeconomic forecasts or credible assumptions about the borrower's ability or willingness to repay was applied
  (9) transactions for which the Bank has reasonable doubts as to the probability of payment by the customer.
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, recovery proceedings, arrangement or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

Impaired exposures (Stage 3) can be reclassified to Stage 2 or Stage 1 if the reasons for their classification to Stage 3 have ceased to apply (particularly if the borrower’s economic and financial standing has improved) and a probation period has been completed (i.e. a period of good payment behaviour meaning the lack of arrears above 30 days), subject to the following:

- In the case of individual customers, the probation period is 180 days.
- In the case of SME customers, the probation period is 180 days, and assessment of the customer’s financial standing and repayment capacity is required in some cases. However, the exposure cannot be reclassified to Stage 1 or 2 in the case of fraud, client`s death, discontinuation of business, bankruptcy, or pending restructuring/ liquidation proceedings.
- In the case of business and corporate customers, the probation period is 92 days, and positive assessment of the financial standing is required (the Bank assesses all remaining payments as likely to be repaid as scheduled in the agreement). The exposure cannot be reclassified to Stage 1 or 2 in the case of fraud, discontinuation of business, or pending restructuring/ insolvency/ liquidation proceedings.

Additionally, if the customer is in Stage 3 and subject to the forbearance process, they may be reclassified to Stage 2 not earlier than after 365 days (from the start of forbearance or from the downgrade to the NPL portfolio, whichever is later) of regular payments, repayment by the client of the amount previously overdue / written off (if any) and after finding that there are no concerns as to the further repayment of the entire debt in accordance with the agreed terms of restructuring.

in thousands of PLN

A significant increases in credit risk

One One of the key elements of IFRS 9 is the identification of a significant increase in credit risk which determines the classification to Stage 2. The Bank has developed detailed criteria for the definition of a significant increase in credit risk based on the following main assumptions:

- Qualitative assumptions:
  - Implementing dedicated monitoring strategies for the customer following the identification of early warning signals that indicate a significant increase in credit risk
  - Restructuring actions connected with making concessions to the customers as a result of their difficult financial standing
  - Delay in payment as defined by the applicable standard, i.e. 30 days past due combined with the materiality threshold
- Quantitative assumptions:
  - A risk buffer method based on the comparison of curves illustrating the probability of default over the currently remaining lifetime of the exposure based on the risk level assessment at exposure recognition and at reporting date. Risk buffer is set in relative terms for every single exposure based on its risk assessment resulting from internal models and other parameters of exposure impacting assessment of the Bank whether the increase might have significantly increased since initial recognition of the exposure (such parameters considered types of the products, term structure as well as profitability). Risk buffer methodology was prepared internally and is based on the information gathered in the course of the decision process as well as in the process of transactions structuring.
  - Absolute threshold criterion - a significant increase in risk is considered to have occurred when, over the horizon of the current remaining life of the exposure, the annualised PD at the reporting date exceeds the corresponding PD at the time the exposure was recognised by an amount greater than the threshold.
  - In addition, the Bank applies the threefold risk criterion. It is met when, over the horizon of the current remaining life of the exposure, the annualised PD as at the reporting date exceeds three times the corresponding PD at the time the exposure was recognised.

The fact that the exposure is supported by the Borrowers' Support Fund is reported as a forborne and a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), and in justified cases (previously identified impairment, subsequent restructuring action, inability to service the debt forecasted on the basis of defined criteria) constitutes an indication of impairment (Stage 3).

The average thresholds (expressed in terms of PD over a one-year horizon), exceeding which results in the classification of the exposure to Stage 2 in accordance with the quantitative risk buffer method used by the Bank, are presented in the tables below.

Average threshold (annualized) of the probability of default as at	30.06.2026
mortgage loans	3.22%
consumer loans	11.79%
bussines loans	5.80%

Average threshold (annualized) of the probability of default as at	31.12.2025
mortgage loans	3,20%
consumer loans	14,14%
bussines loans	6,23%

Erste Bank Polska S.A. independently verifies the fulfillment of other quantitative thresholds (the absolute threshold criterion and the threefold risk increase criterion).

Erste Bank Polska S.A. identifies exposures with low credit risk in its corporate segment in accordance with the rules under IFRS 9, which allows for the recognition of 12-month expected losses even if credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. As of 30 June 2026, this portfolio was immaterial and represented 0.043% of Erste Bank Polska S.A.'s portfolio classified as Stage 1 or Stage 2.

Exposure in Stage 2 may be re-classified into Stage 1 without probation period as soon as significant increase in credit risk indicators after its initial recognition end e.g. when the following conditions are met: client`s current situation does not require constant monitoring, no restructuring actions towards exposure are taken, exposure has no payment delay over 30 days for significant amounts, no suspension of the contact due to Shield 4.0, and according to risk buffer method no risk increase occurs.

In the first half of 2026, methodological changes were implemented in the credit risk assessment models for the mortgage loan portfolio, resulting in an increase in the value of exposures classified as Stage 2. This change stemmed primarily from model updates and was not associated with a significant deterioration in the portfolio's credit quality.

ECL measurement

Another key feature required by IFRS 9 is the approach to the estimation of risk parameters. For the purpose of estimating allowances for expected losses, Erste Bank Polska S.A. uses its own estimates of risk parameters that are based on internal models. Expected credit losses are the sum of individual products for each exposure of the estimated values of PD, LGD and EAD parameters in particular periods (depending on the stage either in the horizon of 12 months or in lifetime) discounted using the effective interest rate.

The estimated parameters are adjusted for macroeconomic scenarios in accordance with the assumptions of IFRS 9.

To this end, the Bank determines the factors which affect individual asset classes to estimate an appropriate evolution of risk parameters.

The Bank uses macroeconomic scenarios, which are updated on a monthly basis at least every six months.

The models and parameters generated for the needs of IFRS 9 are subject to model management process and periodic calibration and validation. These tools are also used in the financial planning process.

Determination of forward-looking information and their likelihood

Forward-looking events are reflected both in the process of estimating ECL and when determining a significant increase in credit risk, by developing appropriate macroeconomic scenarios and then reflecting them in the estimation of parameters for each scenario. The final parameter value and the ECL is the weighted average of the parameters weighted by the likelihood of each scenario. Bank uses three scenario types: the baseline scenario and two alternative scenarios, which reflect the probable alternative options of the baseline scenario: upside and downside scenario. Scenario weights are determined using the expected GDP path and the confidence intervals for this forecast in such a way that the weights reflect the uncertainty about the future development of this factor.

The Bank's models most often indicate the dependence of the quality of loan portfolios on the market situation in terms of the level of deposits, loans, as well as the levels of measures related to interest rates.

Baseline scenario

Poland’s GDP growth accelerated to 3.6% in 2025, from 3.0% in 2024. The improvement in economic activity was driven mainly by strong domestic demand, including an acceleration in private consumption growth to 3.7%. The military conflict in the Middle East, which began in late February 2026, significantly increased uncertainty in the economic environment and volatility in financial markets and energy commodity exchanges. The baseline scenario, prepared in April 2026, assumes that the resulting deterioration in global economic conditions will be limited and temporary, with the Polish economy continuing its recovery at a pace of 3.8% in 2026 and 2.9% in 2027. While private consumption will remain the main pillar of growth, the acceleration will be driven by investment supported by increasing absorption of EU funds. The labour market will remain in good shape, characterised by very low unemployment, high labour force participation and positive real income growth. Despite higher global fuel prices, domestic inflation will remain within the NBP’s tolerance band around its target (2.5% ±1pp), peaking in early 2027 at 3.4% y/y. Average consumer price growth is projected at 2.7% in 2026 and 3.0% in 2027, compared with 3.6% in 2025.

Between 2025 and March 2026, the NBP cut interest rates by a cumulative 200bp. Given the risk of a supply-side shock and higher global inflation, this brought the monetary easing cycle to an end, with the reference rate at 3.75%. The scenario assumes that the NBP will respond to the risk of higher inflation by raising the reference rate to 4.00% in 4Q26. After that, a further rate increase to 4.25% is to take place in 1Q29, at the end of the forecast horizon.

The EURPLN exchange rate remains broadly stable throughout the forecast horizon at 4.25. The scenario assumes that depreciation pressures stemming from worsening geopolitical conditions will be offset by appreciation pressures resulting from strong economic growth - particularly relative to other countries in the region - and favourable assessments of Poland’s economic fundamentals by rating agencies.

Strong economic growth, continued positive real wage growth and an environment of lower interest rates than in previous years translate into faster growth in residential property prices. The scenario assumes house price growth of 4.4% y/y in 2026 and 6.6% y/y a year later, compared with 3.2% y/y recorded in 2025.

Negative scenario

in thousands of PLN

Under the adverse scenario, economic growth slows to 1.4% in 2026 and 0.5% in 2027. This is accompanied by an initial decline in inflation from 3.6% in 2025 to 3.2% in 2026, followed by an increase to 3.5% in 2027. Inflation moderates in subsequent years but remains above 3%.

In this scenario, the Polish currency depreciates rapidly. The euro exchange rate rises to 4.62 by the end of 2026 and remains close to this level throughout the remainder of the forecast horizon.

The slowdown in economic activity would result in weaker property price growth, reaching 1.0% y/y in 2026 and 3.2% y/y a year later.

Positive scenario

Under the upside scenario, economic growth accelerates to 5.4% in 2026 and 4.6% in 2027. This is accompanied by a decline in inflation to 2.6% in 2026, followed by a slight increase to 2.9% in 2027.

The Polish currency is expected to appreciate over the coming quarters. The euro exchange rate falls below 4.00 and stabilises within the 3.90-4.00 range.

Stronger economic activity would translate into higher property price growth, reaching 7.6% in 2026 and 9.8% y/y a year later.

Scenario as at 30.06.2026		baseline		best case		worst case	
likelihood		50%		25%		25%	
		2026	average, next 3 years	2026	average, next 3 years	2026	average, next 3 years
GDP	YoT	3.8%	2.9%	5.4%	4.6%	1.4%	0.5%
CPI	YoT	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	3.2%
Property prices	YoT	4.4%	6.1%	7.6%	9.3%	1.1%	2.8%
EURPLN	period-end	4,25	4,25	3,89	3,89	4,62	4,61
CHFPLN	period-end	4,47	4,47	4,13	4,13	4,82	4,82

Scenario as at 31.12.2025		baseline		best case		worst case	
likelihood		60%		20%		20%	
		2026	average, next 3 years	2026	average, next 3 years	2026	average, next 3 years
GDP	YoT	3.7%	3.1%	6.3%	4.6%	1.1%	1.9%
WIBOR 3M	average	3.7%	3.9%	5.1%	5.3%	2.7%	2.7%
unemployment rate	% active	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%
CPI	YoY	3.0%	2.5%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%
EURPLN	period-end	4,25	4,25	4,07	4,09	4,42	4,40

Management ECL overlays

At the end of the second quarter 2026, Erste Bank Polska S.A. has no significant overlays due to credit risk.

Potential variability in the level of allowances for expected credit losses

Reclassifications to Stage 2 from Stage 1 could pose a significant variability for the income statement. Theoretically, reclassifying a given share of exposures from Stage 1 with the highest risk to Stage 2 for each exposure type would result in an increase in allowances by the amount presented in the table below. The following estimates represent the expected variability in allowances resulting from changes in the classification of exposures between Stages 1 and 2, resulting in material changes in the coverage of exposures with allowances for different expected loss recognition horizons.

in thousands of PLN

	additional expected credit loss (mPLN				
reclassification from stage 1 to stage 2	individuals	mortgage loans	business	Total 30.06.2026	Total 31.12.2025
1%	8,3	2,8	7,0	18,1	17,7
5%	30,2	10,8	27,5	68,5	87,1
10%	47,2	18,1	52,5	117,8	140,2

Changes to macroeconomic forecasts may result in significant one-off effects affecting the level of impairment losses. Applying macroeconomic parameter estimates based on only one scenario (pessimistic or optimistic) will result in a one-time change in impairment losses at the level presented below.

	in PLN m	change in ECL level			
scenario				30.06.2026	31.12.2025
	individuals	mortgage loans	business	Total	Total
pessimistic	63,9	12,8	40,6	117,3	102,1
optimistic	(44,0)	(9,8)	(28,9)	(82,7)	(93,1)

Based on GDP as the main factor determining the condition of the economy, Erste Bank Polska S.A. estimates that a 1% reduction in the target level of gross domestic production in 2026 would translate into an increase in expected credit losses of PLN 53,180 k. The above analysis was prepared assuming that the relationships between macroeconomic factors remain unchanged.

Estimates for legal claims

Erste Bank Polska S.A. raises provisions for legal claims in accordance with IAS 37. The provisions have been estimated considering the likelihood of unfavourable verdict and amount to be paid, and their impact is presented in other operating income and cost.

Details on the value of the provisions and the assumptions made for their calculation are provided in notes 27, 30 and 31.

Due to their specific nature, estimates related to legal claims of mortgage loans in foreign currencies are described below.

Estimates of risk arising from mortgage loans in foreign currencies

Due to the revolving legal situation related to mortgage loans portfolio denominated and indexed to foreign currencies, and inability to recover all contractual cash flows risk materialisation, Bank estimates impact of legal risk on future cash flows.

Gross book value adjustment resulting from legal risk is estimated based on a number of assumptions, taking into account a specific time horizon and a number of probabilities such as:

- the probability of possible settlements and
- the probability of submitting claims by borrowers, and
- the probability in terms of the number of disputes

which are described in more details in note 30.

Legal risk is estimated individually for each exposure in the event of litigation and in terms of portfolio in the absence of such.

As explained in the accounting policies, Erste Bank Polska S.A. accounts for the impact of legal risk as an adjustment to the gross book value of the mortgage loans portfolio. If there is no credit exposure or its value is insufficient, the impact of legal risk is presented as a provision according to IAS 37.

The result on legal risk is presented in a separate position in income statement “Cost of legal risk associated with foreign currency mortgage loans” and “Gain/loss on derecognition of financial instruments measured at amortised cost”.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank recognized PLN 691,880 k as cost of legal risk related to mortgage loans in foreign currencies and PLN 19,382 k as a cost of signed settlements.

The Bank will continue to monitor this risk in subsequent reporting periods.

Details presenting the impact of the above-mentioned risk on financial statement, assumptions adopted for their calculation, scenario description and sensitivity analysis are contained in notes 30 and 31, respectively.

Estimates regarding the value of the cash loan portfolio in terms of non-interest credit costs.

In light of the CJEU judgment of April 23, 2026, the Bank analyzed its impact on the cash loan portfolio.

The CJEU ruled that the Consumer Credit Directive (2008/48/EC) does not permit the charging of interest on the portion of the loan used to finance non-interest credit costs. To reflect the impact of the CJEU judgment on the cash loan portfolio, the Bank estimated an adjustment to the gross carrying amount of PLN 71,225 thousand, while simultaneously reducing net interest income from these loans. The adjustment reflects the change in expected cash flows arising from the cash loan agreements (paragraph B 5.4.6 of IFRS 9).

2.7 Change of accounting policy

Erste Bank Polska S.A. consistently applied the adopted accounting principles both for the reporting period for all reporting periods presented in these financial statements except for changes in accounting standards p. 2.4. and changes described in p.2.5.

3. Operating segments reporting

Data regarding the respective business segments are presented in „Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Erste Bank Polska Group for 6-month period ended 30 June 2026" published on 30 July 2026.

4. Risk management

Information on risk management included in „Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Erste Bank Polska Group for 6-month period ended 30 June 2026" fully stand in for notes to this condensed interim financial statements.

5. Capital management

Details on capital management have been presented in document „Information on Capital Adequacy of Erste Bank Polska Group as at 30 June 2026".

in thousands of PLN

6. Net interest income

Interest income and income similar to interest	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	**3 425 629**	**6 851 310**	**3 708 396**	**7 378 051**
Loans and advances to enterprises	1 033 941	2 027 004	1 174 408	2 347 838
Loans and advances to individuals, of which:	1 329 431	2 748 558	1 611 741	3 234 867
Home mortgage loans	*814 665*	*1 643 855*	*965 447*	*1 933 979*
Loans and advances to banks	103 101	205 577	218 040	438 185
Loans and advances to public sector	85 622	169 911	30 492	73 389
Reverse repo transactions	106 637	217 017	163 598	334 189
Debt securities	663 683	1 280 830	508 068	959 362
Interest recorded on hedging IRS	103 214	202 413	2 049	(9 779)
Interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**336 286**	**722 745**	**509 996**	**1 013 798**
Loans and advances to enterprises	37 492	77 421	69 535	145 392
Loans and advances to public sector	6 823	13 499	4 088	8 156
Debt securities	291 971	631 825	436 373	860 250
Income similar to interest - financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**43 465**	**55 109**	**26 810**	**49 623**
Loans and advances to individuals	6	11	58	117
Debt securities	43 459	55 098	26 752	49 506
Total income	3 805 380	7 629 164	4 245 202	8 441 472

Interest expenses	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(795 139)**	**(1 647 641)**	**(1 159 788)**	**(2 272 872)**
Liabilities to individuals	(268 314)	(590 043)	(432 037)	(825 637)
Liabilities to enterprises	(238 480)	(457 520)	(334 059)	(657 640)
Repo transactions	(96 531)	(171 524)	(97 294)	(175 500)
Liabilities to public sector	(48 801)	(96 716)	(89 991)	(193 000)
Liabilities to banks	(8 385)	(19 574)	(22 684)	(51 289)
Lease liability	(6 294)	(12 878)	(5 246)	(10 840)
Subordinated liabilities and issue of securities	(128 334)	(299 386)	(178 477)	(358 966)
Total costs	(795 139)	(1 647 641)	(1 159 788)	(2 272 872)
Net interest income	3 010 241	5 981 523	3 085 414	6 168 600

in thousands of PLN

7. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Electronic and payment services	79 804	154 267	75 483	147 953
Current accounts and money transfer	73 952	178 069	101 391	202 640
Asset management fees	242 196	473 430	229 534	447 975
Foreign exchange commissions	121 522	220 002	96 399	186 683
Credit commissions incl. factoring commissions and other	50 261	87 139	40 565	79 216
Insurance commissions	54 674	114 722	53 948	103 424
Commissions from brokerage activities	23 098	47 384	23 924	46 037
Credit cards	124 367	246 050	122 635	231 303
Card fees (debit cards)	44 720	82 188	38 903	79 368
Off-balance sheet guarantee commissions	10 401	20 434	15 466	18 473
Finance lease commissions	34 315	68 119	28 609	55 342
Total	**859 310**	**1 691 804**	**826 857**	**1 598 414**

Fee and commission expenses	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Electronic and payment services	(26 760)	(50 239)	(24 458)	(43 753)
Current accounts and money transfer	(11 103)	(11 285)	(4 675)	(5 294)
Distribution fees	(5 200)	(11 731)	(5 783)	(10 429)
Commissions from brokerage activities	(4 719)	(9 054)	(3 027)	(5 263)
Credit cards	(52 516)	(92 998)	(43 212)	(74 554)
Card fees (debit cards)	(23 341)	(34 611)	(16 299)	(22 464)
Credit commissions paid	(31 794)	(55 372)	(16 725)	(31 764)
Other agency fees	(2 116)	(3 947)	(2 386)	(4 856)
Insurance commissions	(329)	(708)	(318)	(548)
Finance lease commissions	(3 650)	(6 258)	(3 083)	(5 553)
Asset management fees and other costs	(1 011)	(2 132)	(2 355)	(4 997)
Commissions paid to other banks	(8 110)	(13 571)	(5 440)	(8 694)
Off-balance sheet guarantee commissions	(11 014)	(25 752)	(13 411)	(24 486)
Total	**(181 663)**	**(317 658)**	**(141 172)**	**(242 655)**
Net fee and commission income	**677 647**	**1 374 146**	**685 685**	**1 355 759**

8. Net trading income and revaluation

Net trading income and revaluation	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Derivative instruments	(3 123)	76 046	(66 062)	(61 499)
Interbank FX transactions and other FX related income	18 282	62 144	104 210	66 708
Net gains on sale of equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	18 657	(178)	36 607	78 900
Net gains on sale of debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	74 235	114 247	34 337	50 070
Change in fair value of loans and advances mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(5)	356	505
Total	**108 050**	**252 254**	**109 448**	**134 684**

The above amounts included CVA and DVA adjustments in the amount of PLN (898) k for H1 2026, PLN 89 k for 2Q 2026 and amount of PLN (665) k for H1 2025, PLN (554) k for 2Q 2025.

in thousands of PLN

9. Gains (losses) from other financial securities

Gains (losses) from other financial securities	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Net gains on sale of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	976	976	4 854	5 651
Total profit (losses) on financial instruments	**976**	**976**	**4 854**	**5 651**
Change in fair value of hedging instruments	(20 169)	(8 459)	(43 548)	(76 747)
Change in fair value of underlying hedged positions	20 661	5 626	39 485	71 657
Total profit (losses) on hedging and hedged instruments	**492**	**(2 833)**	**(4 063)**	**(5 090)**
Total	**1 468**	**(1 857)**	**791**	**561**

10. Other operating income

Other operating income	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Income from services rendered	3 811	9 017	4 528	9 161
Release of provision for legal cases and other assets	2 851	5 975	1 885	5 058
Recovery of other receivables (expired, cancelled and uncollectable)	15	23	13	22
Gain on sales or liquidation of fixed assets, intangible assets and assets for disposal	-	-	1 174	4 435
Settlements of leasing agreements / Income from claims received from the insurer	90	82	586	612
Received compensations, penalties and fines	237	408	209	388
Other	4 522	9 202	2 067	3 861
Total	**11 526**	**24 707**	**10 462**	**23 537**

in thousands of PLN

11. Impairment allowances for expected credit losses

Impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances measured at amortised cost	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Charge for loans and advances to banks	**3**	**(36)**	**(2)**	**(15)**
Stage 1	3	(36)	(2)	(15)
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
POCI	-	-	-	-
Charge for loans and advances to customers	**(75 901)**	**(185 218)**	**(111 261)**	**(228 961)**
Stage 1	(16 031)	(39 243)	(8 271)	(23 927)
Stage 2	(37 622)	(109 024)	(43 874)	(90 383)
Stage 3	(48 641)	(79 087)	(89 181)	(161 339)
POCI	26 393	42 136	30 065	46 688
Debt collection costs and income from recovered receivables	**(1 736)**	**(4 887)**	**4 267**	**1 763**
Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	(1 736)	(4 887)	4 267	1 763
POCI	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet credit related facilities	**(7 225)**	**(17 880)**	**3 107**	**9 543**
Stage 1	(2 064)	4 018	(2 260)	(2 245)
Stage 2	15 004	4 918	434	4 062
Stage 3	(20 165)	(26 816)	4 933	7 726
POCI	-	-	-	-
Total	**(84 859)**	**(208 021)**	**(103 889)**	**(217 670)**

12. Employee costs

Employee costs	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Salaries and bonuses	(457 000)	(907 744)	(423 769)	(839 852)
Salary related costs	(83 170)	(167 687)	(76 182)	(154 288)
Cost of contributions to Employee Capital Plans	(4 409)	(8 413)	(3 742)	(7 227)
Staff benefits costs	(13 382)	(27 070)	(12 121)	(23 982)
Professional trainings	(2 900)	(3 701)	(1 813)	(2 736)
Retirement fund, holiday provisions and other employee costs	(726)	(726)	(330)	(330)
Total	**(561 587)**	**(1 115 341)**	**(517 957)**	**(1 028 415)**

in thousands of PLN

13. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Maintenance of premises	(33 944)	(72 054)	(29 720)	(57 271)
Cost of short-term lease, low-value assets lease and other payments	(1 996)	(4 325)	(1 968)	(4 326)
Non-tax deductible VAT - lease	(9 514)	(18 681)	(9 840)	(19 538)
Marketing and representation	(92 782)	(144 059)	(41 255)	(70 062)
IT systems costs	(206 019)	(374 224)	(119 286)	(248 930)
Cost of BFG, KNF and KDPW	(9 990)	(455 921)	(31 204)	(333 926)
Postal and telecommunication costs	(16 329)	(31 779)	(13 628)	(27 199)
Consulting and advisory fees	(42 621)	(70 452)	(11 611)	(19 917)
Cars, transport expenses, carriage of cash	(8 591)	(16 649)	(7 750)	(15 502)
Other external services	(70 310)	(137 190)	(64 837)	(131 671)
Stationery, cards, cheques etc.	(2 318)	(7 025)	(3 255)	(7 301)
Sundry taxes and charges	(5 071)	(16 768)	(7 937)	(15 846)
Data transmission	(12 391)	(20 594)	(7 186)	(13 101)
KIR, SWIFT settlements	(13 826)	(27 716)	(9 297)	(19 095)
Security costs	(4 745)	(9 147)	(5 205)	(10 092)
Costs of repairs	(11 862)	(22 696)	(2 824)	(5 409)
Other	(8 051)	(14 758)	(7 077)	(13 388)
Total	**(550 360)**	**(1 444 038)**	**(373 880)**	**(1 012 574)**

In the first half of 2026, the Erste Bank Polska S.A. included the amount of PLN (267,283) k of integration and rebranding costs in operating expenses, incurred as a result of the acquisition by Erste Group.

14. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Charge of provisions for legal cases and other assets	(9 075)	(23 004)	(11 277)	(21 742)
Impairment loss on property, plant, equipment, intangible assets covered by financial lease agreements and other fixed assets	(2 039)	(2 527)	(55)	(511)
Gain on sales or liquidation of fixed assets, intangible assets and assets for disposal	(1 485)	(1 513)	-	-
Costs of purchased services	(1 498)	(2 026)	(165)	(518)
Other membership fees	(479)	(948)	(101)	(253)
Paid compensations, penalties and fines	(21)	(21 123)	(16)	(18)
Donations paid	(6 942)	(6 942)	-	(3 600)
Other	(8 801)	(21 516)	(7 379)	(14 640)
Total	**(30 340)**	**(79 599)**	**(18 993)**	**(41 282)**

in thousands of PLN

15. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Current tax charge in the income statement	(585 798)	(1 378 057)	(600 940)	(998 731)
Deferred tax charge in the income statement	(151 084)	(106 637)	(289 343)	(393 591)
Adjustments from previous years for current and deferred tax	26 525	34 224	-	11 039
Total tax on gross profit	**(710 357)**	**(1 450 470)**	**(890 283)**	**(1 381 283)**

Corporate total tax charge information	1.04.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.04.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Profit before tax	1 955 521	3 651 218	1 950 167	4 055 730
Tax rate	30%*	30%*	19%	19%
Tax calculated at the tax rate	(586 656)	(1 095 365)	(370 532)	(770 589)
Non-tax-deductible expenses	(7 948)	(21 987)	(4 498)	(7 967)
Cost of legal risk associated with foreign currency mortgage loans	(126 407)	(147 043)	(102 780)	(105 603)
The fee to the Bank Guarantee Fund	-	(130 782)	(3 958)	(59 504)
Tax on financial institutions	(61 746)	(124 899)	(39 124)	(77 953)
Deferred tax liability arising from the difference between the carrying amount and the tax base of the SCB shares held for sale **	-	-	(399 489)	(399 489)
Non-taxable income	72 560	72 567	31 749	34 977
Non-tax deductible bad debt provisions	(5 355)	(8 412)	(7 503)	(8 366)
Adjustment of prior years tax	26 525	34 224	-	11 039
Other	(21 330)	(28 773)	5 852	2 172
Total tax on gross profit	**(710 357)**	**(1 450 470)**	**(890 283)**	**(1 381 283)**

* As of 1 January 2026, the CIT rate for the Bank is 30% (in 2027 and 2028 it will be 26% and 23%, respectively).
** In relation to the sale of SCB shares, the Bank estimated the tax deductible acquisition cost based on the share exchange: the nominal value of own shares issued at the time of acquisition was taken as the acquisition cost for the purpose of determining the taxable income from the sale of SCB shares

Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Relating to valuation of debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	34 421	45 696
Relating to valuation of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(108 857)	(105 722)
Relating to cash flow hedging activity	(131 611)	(224 669)
Relating to valuation of defined benefit plans	1 538	(288)
Total	**(204 509)**	**(284 983)**

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Cash and balances with central banks	11 533 813	13 696 120
Loans and advances to banks	2 549 805	2 226 006
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements to banks	8 230 533	8 586 993
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5 995 258	5 995 632
Total	**28 309 409**	**30 504 751**

Erste Bank Polska SA hold an obligatory reserve in a current account in the National Bank of Poland. The figure is calculated at a fixed percentage of minimal statutory reserve of the monthly average balance of the customers' deposits, which was 3.5% as at 30.06.2026 and 31.12.2025.

In accordance with the applicable regulations, the amount of the calculated provision is reduced by the equivalent of EUR 500 k.

in thousands of PLN

17. Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks	30.06.2026	31.12.2025* restated
Loans and advances	350 874	307 134
Current accounts	25 402	15 177
Gross receivables	**376 276**	**322 311**
Allowance for impairment	(264)	(228)
Total	**376 012**	**322 083**

*Data restated following changes to the presentation of loans and advances to banks; details are presented in Note 2.5.

18. Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivatives	**8 416 483**	**8 851 745**	**10 974 686**	**11 182 984**
Interest rate operations	6 656 979	6 919 168	8 567 118	8 502 729
FX operations	1 759 504	1 932 577	2 407 568	2 680 255
Debt and equity securities	**3 681 505**	**-**	**4 304 272**	**-**
Debt securities	**3 223 398**	**-**	**3 995 006**	**-**
Government securities:	3 121 237	-	3 978 470	-
- bills	101 339	-	311 948	-
- bonds	3 019 898	-	3 666 522	-
Other securities:	102 161	-	16 536	-
- bonds	102 161	-	16 536	-
Equity securities	**458 107**	**-**	**309 266**	**-**
Short sale	**-**	**2 152 102**	**-**	**1 180 478**
Total	**12 097 988**	**11 003 847**	**15 278 958**	**12 363 462**

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading - trading derivatives include the change in the value of counterparty risk in the amount of PLN (1,288) k as at 30.06.2026 and PLN (390) k as at 31.12.2025.

in thousands of PLN

19. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers	30.06.2026 measured at amortised cost	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Loans and advances to enterprises	82 581 111	3 267 579	-	85 848 690
Loans and advances to individuals, of which:	81 385 184	-	2	81 385 186
*Home mortgage loans**	*57 592 015*	-	-	*57 592 015*
Loans and advances to public sector	3 335 301	814 665	-	4 149 966
Other receivables	61 345	450	-	61 795
Gross receivables	**167 362 941**	**4 082 694**	**2**	**171 445 637**
Allowance for impairment	(3 443 287)	(156 493)	-	(3 599 780)
Total	163 919 654	3 926 201	2	167 845 857

*Includes changes in gross book value described in note 30 Legal risk connected with CHF mortgage loans.

Loans and advances to customers	31.12.2025** restated measured at amortised cost	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	measured at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Loans and advances to enterprises	75 960 176	3 069 335	-	79 029 511
Loans and advances to individuals, of which:	79 450 296	-	-	79 450 296
*Home mortgage loans**	*56 716 404*	-	-	*56 716 404*
Loans and advances to public sector	3 384 412	805 513	-	4 189 925
Other receivables	52 356	188	-	52 544
Gross receivables	**158 847 240**	**3 875 036**	**-**	**162 722 276**
Allowance for impairment	(3 502 393)	(151 665)	-	(3 654 058)
Total	155 344 847	3 723 371	-	159 068 218

*Includes changes in gross book value described in note 30 Legal risk connected with CHF mortgage loans.
**Data restated following changes to the presentation of loans and advances to customers; details are presented in Note 2.5.

Impact of the legal risk of mortgage loans in foreign currency	Gross carrying amount of mortgage loans in foreign currency before adjustment due to legal risk costs	Impact of the legal risk of mortgage loans in foreign currency	Gross carrying amount of mortgage loans in foreign currency after adjustment due to legal risk costs*
30.06.2026			
Mortgage loans in CHF i PLN, which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF - adjustment to gross carrying amount	2 152 236	2 115 185**	37 051
Provision in respect of legal risk connected with mortgage loans in CHF i PLN, which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF		2 484 901	
Total		4 600 086	
31.12.2025			
Mortgage loans in CHF i PLN, which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF - adjustment to gross carrying amount	2 641 967	2 571 589	70 378
Provision in respect of legal risk connected with mortgage loans in CHF i PLN, which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF		2 194 704	
Total		4 766 293	

*Includes changes in gross book value described in note 30 Legal risk connected with CHF mortgage loans.

**Of which the amount of PLN 1,899,129 k refers to loans denominated in and indexed to CHF, and the amount of PLN 216,056 k converted into PLN loans subject to debt enforcement.

in thousands of PLN

Loans and advances to enterprises 30.06.2026	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	74 491 610	(161 299)	74 330 311
Stage 2	5 131 290	(331 938)	4 799 352
Stage 3	2 493 895	(1 277 696)	1 216 199
POCI	464 316	(66 144)	398 172
Total	**82 581 111**	**(1 837 077)**	**80 744 034**

Loans and advances to individuals - home mortgage loans 30.06.2026	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	48 106 218	(6 984)	48 099 234
Stage 2	8 628 463	(75 880)	8 552 583
Stage 3	749 349	(252 294)	497 055
POCI	107 985	(15 228)	92 757
Total	**57 592 015**	**(350 386)**	**57 241 629**

Loans and advances to individuals - other loans 30.06.2026	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	18 111 260	(91 783)	18 019 477
Stage 2	4 414 330	(409 041)	4 005 289
Stage	1 177 966	(731 879)	446 087
POCI	89 613	(23 120)	66 493
Total	**23 793 169**	**(1 255 823)**	**22 537 346**

Loans and advances to enterprises 31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	68 196 918	(140 733)	68 056 185
Stage 2	4 836 559	(334 344)	4 502 215
Stage 3	2 501 999	(1 278 916)	1 223 083
POCI	424 700	(58 432)	366 268
Total	**75 960 176**	**(1 812 425)**	**74 147 751**

Loans and advances to individuals - home mortgage loans 31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	50 311 390	(11 836)	50 299 554
Stage 2	5 528 584	(56 076)	5 472 508
Stage 3	761 850	(280 766)	481 084
POCI	114 580	(16 914)	97 666
Total	**56 716 404**	**(365 592)**	**56 350 812**

in thousands of PLN

Loans and advances to individuals - other loans 31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net
Stage 1	16 639 993	(94 982)	16 545 011
Stage 2	4 736 471	(406 301)	4 330 170
Stage 3	1 262 421	(798 539)	463 882
POCI	95 007	(24 556)	70 451
Total	**22 733 892**	**(1 324 378)**	**21 409 514**

Movements on impairment losses on loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost for reporting period	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	**(3 502 393)**	**(3 630 615)**
Charge/write back of current period	**(231 150)**	**(255 757)**
Stage 1	(35 114)	(21 847)
Stage 2	(113 680)	(81 443)
Stage 3	(77 919)	(148 931)
POCI	(4 437)	(3 536)
Write off/Sale of receivables	**232 282**	**287 595**
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	232 282	287 595
POCI	-	-
Transfer	**63 723**	**124 442**
Stage 1	23 266	26 318
Stage 2	94 841	86 707
Stage 3	(54 342)	11 346
POCI	(42)	71
FX differences	**(5 749)**	**4 443**
Stage 1	(695)	528
Stage 2	(1 295)	1 010
Stage 3	(3 648)	2 849
POCI	(111)	56
Balance at the end of the period	**(3 443 287)**	**(3 469 892)**

20. Investment securities

Investment securities	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**27 527 004**	**28 670 006**
Government securities:	22 355 625	23 516 429
- bills	3 663 504	4 929 599
- bonds	18 692 121	18 586 830
Other securities:	5 171 379	5 153 577
-bonds	5 171 379	5 153 577
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost	**55 644 697**	**49 689 035**
Government securities:	48 949 985	43 461 932
- bonds	48 949 985	43 461 932
Equity investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**500 458**	**486 830**
- unlisted	500 458	486 830
Total	**83 672 159**	**78 845 871**

in thousands of PLN

21. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Subsidiaries	137 788	137 887
Associates	36 605	36 606
Total	**174 393**	**174 493**

22. Deposits from banks

Deposits from banks	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Term deposits	113 196	265 897
Current accounts	1 189 449	1 681 078
Total	**1 302 645**	**1 946 975**
Short-term	1 302 645	1 931 975
Long-term (over 1 year)	-	15 000

23. Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Deposits from individuals	**130 185 803**	**123 689 332**
Term deposits	33 093 823	39 193 260
Current accounts	97 047 281	84 453 810
Other	44 699	42 262
Deposits from enterprises	**102 953 712**	**95 207 777**
Term deposits	31 805 379	22 686 113
Current accounts	67 732 767	69 330 378
Loans received from financial institution	-	162 285
Other	3 415 566	3 029 001
Deposits from public sector	**12 892 948**	**11 303 199**
Term deposits	3 654 970	431 141
Current accounts	9 057 879	10 645 064
Other	180 099	226 994
Total	**246 032 463**	**230 200 308**

24. Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities in issue on 30.06.2026

Subordinated liabilities	Nominal value	Currency	Redemption date	Book Value (In thousands of PLN)
Issue 4	1 000 000	PLN	05.04.2028	1 013 038
Total				**1 013 038**

Subordinated liabilities in issue on 31.12.2025

Subordinated liabilities	Nominal value	Currency	Redemption date	Book Value (In thousands of PLN)
Issue 3	137 100	EUR	22.05.2027	587 114
Issue 4	1 000 000	PLN	05.04.2028	1 014 851
Total				**1 601 965**

Movements in subordinated liabilities	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
As at the beginning of the period	**1 601 965**	**2 127 985**
Increase (due to):	**43 584**	**68 112**
- interest on subordinated loans	35 735	68 112
- FX differences	7 849	-
Decrease (due to):	**(632 511)**	**(78 012)**
- repayment of subordinated loans *	(586 349)	-
- interest repayment	(46 162)	(70 367)
- FX differences	-	(7 645)
As at the end of the period	**1 013 038**	**2 118 085**
Short-term	13 038	28 824
Long-term (over 1 year)	1 000 000	2 089 261

*Pursuant to the terms of the agreement on the subordinated bond issue with a nominal value of EUR 137,100 k, and following the receipt of the KNF's prior approval, on 20 March 2026 the Bank exercised its call option and redeemed the full nominal value of that issue.

25. Debt securities in issue

Debt securities in issue on 30.06.2026

Name of the entity issuing the securities	Type of securities	Nominal value	Currency	Date of issue	Redemption date	Book Value (In thousands of PLN)
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	368 500	PLN	09.12.2025	06.11.2034	378 569
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	3 000 000	PLN	01.12.2025	01.12.2028	3 012 427
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	500 000	EUR	07.10.2025	07.10.2031	2 196 030
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	320 000	PLN	26.06.2025	08.05.2036	329 796
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	317 937*	PLN	17.12.2024	07.02.2033	327 187
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	1 800 000	PLN	30.09.2024	30.09.2027	1 824 216
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	110 155*	PLN	26.06.2024	14.02.2034	113 959
Total						**8 182 184**

*The Bank partially redeems the bonds in proportion to the amortisation of the securitised portfolio to which they are linked.

Debt securities in issue on 31.12.2025

Name of the entity issuing the securities	Type of securities	Nominal value	Currency	Date of issue	Redemption date	Book Value (In thousands of PLN)
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	368 500	PLN	09.12.2025	30.09.2034	371 106
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	3 000 000	PLN	01.12.2025	01.12.2028	3 013 249
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	500 000	EUR	07.10.2025	07.10.2031	2 123 019
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	320 000	PLN	26.06.2025	31.03.2036	330 607
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	394 000*	PLN	17.12.2024	07.02.2033	406 455
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	1 800 000	PLN	30.09.2024	30.09.2027	1 827 426
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	145 949*	PLN	26.06.2024	14.02.2034	151 365
Erste Bank Polska S.A.	Bonds	1 900 000**	PLN	02.04.2024	02.04.2027	1 928 801
Total						**10 152 028**

*The Bank partially redeems the bonds in proportion to the amortisation of the securitised portfolio to which they are linked.

**Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the bond issue and following the receipt of the approval from the Bank Guarantee Fund (BFG), on 2 April 2026 the Bank exercised a call option and redeemed the full nominal value of the issue, i.e. PLN 1,900k.

Movements in debt securities in issue	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
As at the beginning of the period	**10 152 028**	**7 514 380**
Increase (due to):	**297 292**	**610 441**
- debt securities issued	-	320 000
- interest on debt securities in issue	261 852	290 441
- FX differences	34 800	-
- other changes	640	-
Decrease (due to):	**(2 267 136)**	**(316 299)**
- debt securities repurchase	(2 011 857)	(32 900)
- interest repayment	(255 279)	(283 399)
As at the end of the period	**8 182 184**	**7 808 522**

26. Provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted

Provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Provisions for financial commitments to grant loans and credit lines	143 126	140 540
Provisions for financial guarantees	20 216	19 735
Other provisions	17 159	1 606
Total	**180 501**	**161 881**

Change in provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	1.01.2026-30.06.2026
As at the beginning of the period	**161 881**
Provision charge	218 604
Write back	(200 724)
Other changes	740
As at the end of the period	**180 501**
Short-term	135 042
Long-term	45 459

in thousands of PLN

Change in provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
As at the beginning of the period	**170 350**
Provision charge	214 528
Write back	(224 072)
Other changes	(450)
As at the end of the period	**160 356**
Short-term	123 727
Long-term	36 629

27. Other provisions

Other provisions	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Provisions for legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans	2 484 901	2 194 704
Provisions for reimbursement of costs related to early repayment of consumer and mortgage loans	15 025	17 131
Provisions for legal claims and other	95 238	90 144
Total	**2 595 164**	**2 301 979**

Change in other provisions 1.01.2026 - 30.06.2026	Provision for legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans*	Provisions for reimbursement of costs related to early repayment of consumer loans	Provisions for legal claims and other	Total
As at the beginning of the period	**2 194 704**	**17 131**	**90 144**	**2 301 979**
Provision charge/relase	466 525	-	75 274	541 799
Utilization	(107 419)	(2 106)	(70 180)	(179 705)
Other changes	(68 909)	-	-	(68 909)
As at the end of the period	**2 484 901**	**15 025**	**95 238**	**2 595 164**

*details in Note 30

28. Other liabilities

Other liabilities	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Settlements of stock exchange transactions	48 321	130 027
Interbank	919 389	678 320
Employee provisions	298 867	456 778
Sundry creditors	1 721 938	2 106 674
Liabilities from contracts with customers	128 585	140 981
Public and law settlements	179 173	191 648
Accrued liabilities	656 008	482 959
Total	**3 952 281**	**4 187 387**
of which financial liabilities *	3 345 656	3 397 980

*Financial liabilities include all items of other liabilities with the exception of employee provisions, public and law settlements, liabilities from contracts with customers and other.

in thousands of PLN

Change in employee provisions 1.01.2026 - 30.06.2026		of which: Provisions for retirement allowances
As at the beginning of the period	**456 778**	***61 988***
Provision charge	174 771	*8 328*
Utilization	(316 291)	-
Release of provisions	(16 391)	-
As at the end of the period	**298 867**	***70 316***
Short-term	228 551	-
Long-term	70 316	*70 316*

Change in employee provisions 1.01.2025 - 30.06.2025		of which: Provisions for retirement allowances
As at the beginning of the period	**444 751**	**62 638**
Provision charge	156 728	*1 991*
Utilization	(285 768)	-
Release of provisions	(8 143)	*(7 396)*
As at the end of the period	**307 568**	***57 233***
Short-term	250 335	-
Long-term	57 233	*57 233*

29. Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Below is a summary of the book values and fair values of the individual groups of assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in the financial statements.

in thousands of PLN

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025*	
ASSETS	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	28 309 409	28 309 409	30 504 751	30 504 751
Loans and advances to banks	376 012	376 012	322 083	322 083
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, incl.:	163 919 654	163 612 590	155 344 847	156 386 821
-individuals	22 537 346	23 214 618	21 409 514	21 969 302
-housing loans	57 241 629	55 470 576	56 350 812	55 959 111
-business	80 744 034	81 530 750	74 147 751	75 021 638
Buy-sell-back transactions	6 358 476	6 358 476	4 417 364	4 417 364
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost	55 644 697	56 591 511	49 689 035	50 859 509
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from banks	1 302 645	1 302 645	1 946 975	1 946 975
Deposits from customers	246 032 463	246 031 758	230 200 308	230 199 689
Sell-buy-back transactions	10 760 260	10 760 260	2 580 543	2 580 543
Subordinated liabilities	1 013 038	1 038 055	1 601 965	1 579 481
Debt securities in issue	8 182 184	8 564 276	10 152 028	10 378 199

*restated, details in note 2.5.

Below is a summary of the key methods and assumptions used in the estimation of fair values of the financial instruments shown in the table above.

Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in the statement of financial position

The Bank has financial instruments which in accordance with the IFRS are not carried at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of such instruments is measured using the following methods and assumptions.

Loans and advances to banks: The fair value of deposits is measured using discounted cash flows at the current money market interest rates for receivables of similar credit risk, maturity and currency. In the case of demand deposits without a fixed maturity date or with maturity up to 6 months, it is assumed that their fair value is not significantly different than their book value. The process of fair value estimation for these instruments is not affected by the long-term nature of the business with depositors. Loans and advances to banks were classified in their entirety as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to application of a measurement model with significant unobservable inputs.

Loans and advances to customers: Carried at net value after impairment charges. Fair value is calculated as the discounted value of the expected future cash flows in respect of principal and interest payments. It is assumed that loans and advances will be repaid at their contractual maturity date, excluding housing loans. Due to the long maturity of this product, a behavioral portfolio depreciation level was assumed in the fair value calculation. The estimated fair value of the loans and advances reflects changes in the credit risk from the moment of sanction (margins) and changes in interest rates. Loans and advances to customers were classified in their entirety as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to application of a measurement model with significant unobservable inputs, i.e. current margins achieved on new credit transactions.

Debt investment financial assets measured at amortized cost: fair value estimated based on market quotations. Instruments classified in category I of the fair value hierarchy.

Deposits from banks and deposits from customers: Fair value of the deposits with maturity exceeding 6 months was estimated based on the cash flows discounted by the current market rates for the deposits with similar maturity dates. In the case of demand deposits without a fixed maturity date or with maturity up to 6 months, it is assumed that their fair value is not significantly different than their book value. The process of fair value estimation for these instruments is not affected by the long-term nature of the business with depositors. Deposits from banks and deposits from customers were classified in their entirety as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to application of a measurement model with significant unobservable inputs.

Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities: The Bank has made an assumption that fair value of those securities is based on discounted cash flows methods incorporating adequate interest rates. Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities were classified in their entirety as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to application of a measurement model with significant unobservable inputs.

For other items of liabilities, not carried at fair value in the financial statements, including: lease liabilities and other liabilities - the fair value does not differ significantly from the presented carrying amounts.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value in the statement of financial position

As at 30.06.2026 and in the comparable periods the Bank made the following classification of its financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

Level I (active market quotations): debt, equity and derivative financial instruments which at the balance sheet date were measured using the prices quoted in the active market. The Bank allocates to this level fixed-rate State Treasury bonds, treasury bills, shares of listed companies and WIG 20 futures.

Level II (the measurement methods based on market-derived parameters): This level includes part of debt securities, NBP bills and derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are measured using discounted cash flow models based on the discount curve derived from the inter-bank market.

Level III (measurement methods using material non-market parameters): This level includes equity securities that are not quoted in the active market, measured using the expert valuation model; investment certificates measured at the balance sheet date at the price announced by the mutual fund and debt securities. This level includes also part of credit cards portfolio and loans and advances subject to underwriting, i.e. portion of credit exposures that are planned to be sold before maturity for reasons other than increase in credit risk.

The objective of using a valuation technique is to determine the fair value, i.e., prices, which were obtained by the sale of an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants carried out under current market conditions between market participants at the measurement date.

Level 3: Other valuation techniques.

Financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is determined using valuation models for which input data is not based on observable market data (unobservable input data). In this category, the Bank classifies financial instruments, which are valued using internal valuation models:

LEVEL 3	VALUATION METHOD	UNOBSERVABLE INPUT
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS: credit cards and underwriting loans and advances;	Discounted cash flow method	Effective margin on loans
CORPORATE DEBT SECURITIES	Discounted cash flow method	Credit spread
SHARES IN BIURO INFORMACJI KREDYTOWEJ SA	Estimation of the fair value based on the present value of the future discounted dividend income (simplified method)	The valuation assumed a payment of 100% of the net result forecasted by the company and the discount estimated at market level.
SHARES IN KRAJOWA IZBA ROZLICZENIOWA S.A.	Estimation of the fair value based on the present value of the future discounted dividend income (simplified method)	The valuation assumed a payment of 80% of the net result forecasted by the company and the discount estimated at market level.
SHARES IN POLSKI STANDARD PŁATNOŚCI SP. Z O.O.	Estimation of the fair value based on the projected company results and market valuation of similar assets (comparison method)	The valuation based on the company's forecasted net financial results and revenues and the median P/E and EV/S multipliers based on the comparative group.
SHARES IN SOCIETY FOR WORLDWIDE INTERBANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION	Estimation of the fair value based on the net assets value of the company and average FX exchange rate	The valuation was based on net assets of the company and the Bank's share in the capital (ca0.048%).
SHARES IN SYSTEM OCHRONY BANKÓW KOMERCYJNYCH S.A.	Estimation of the fair value based on the net assets value of the company	The valuations were based on the companies' net assets and the Bank's share in capital at the level of: -for SOBK ca. 12.9% -for DCHRS ca. 1.3%. -for WSSE ca. 0.2%.
SHARES IN DOLNOŚLĄSKIE CENTRUM HURTU ROLNO-SPOŻYWCZEGO S.A.		
SHARES IN WAŁBRZYSKA SPECJALNA STREFA EKONOMICZNA „INVEST-PARK" SP Z O.O.		

Expert valuations of capital instruments are prepared whenever required, but at least once a year. Valuations are prepared by an employee of the Department of Capital Management and Capital Investments (DZKiIK), and then verified by an employee of the Financial Risk Department (DRF) and finally accepted by a specially appointed team of Directors: Department of Capital Management and Capital Investments (DZKiIK), Financial Risk Department (DRF).) and the Financial Accounting Area (ORF) (or employees designated by them). The valuation methodology for estimating the value of financial instruments from the DZKiIK portfolio using the expert method is included in the document "Investment strategy of Erste Bank Polska S.A. in capital market instruments. This document is subject to periodic reviews, updated at least once a year and approved by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

in thousands of PLN

Instruments are transferred between levels of the fair value hierarchy based on observability criteria verified at the ends of reporting periods. In the case of risk factors commonly considered observable on the market, the Bank considers information on directly concluded transactions on a given market to be the primary criterion of observability, and information on the number and quality of available price quotations is an auxiliary criterion.

In the period from January 1 to June 30, 2026 the following transfers of financial instruments between levels of the fair value measurement hierarchy were made:

- selected debt instruments were reclassified from Level 3 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation of these instruments, which had previously been based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model incorporating significant unobservable inputs, is now based on direct market participant quotations. Compared to prior reporting periods, an improvement in the liquidity of these instruments has been observed. The Bank concluded that the key valuation inputs meet the criteria for Level 2 classification under IFRS 13 and that unobservable inputs are no longer significant to the determination of the fair value of these instruments. Consequently, the Bank determined that the valuation meets the requirements for classification within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13;
- derivatives were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2, which on the date of conclusion, due to the original maturity date and liquidity, are classified at level 3, and for which, as their period to maturity shortens, the liquidity of observable quotations increases and are transferred to level 2;

The impact of estimated parameters on measurement of financial instruments for which the Bank applies fair value valuation according to Level 3 as at 30 June 2026 and in comparative period is as follows:

					Impact on fair value +/-100 bps	
	Fair value as at 30.06.2026	Valuation technique	Unobservable factor	Unobservable factor range	Positive scenario	Negative scenario
Loans and advances measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3 926 201	Discounted cash flow	Effective margin	(0,52%-2,59%)	163 991	(151 379)

					Impact on fair value +/-100 bps	
	Fair value as at 31.12.2025	Valuation technique	Unobservable factor	Unobservable factor range	Positive scenario	Negative scenario
Corporate debt securities	4 405 861	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread	(0.25%-0.92%)	110 825	(106 210)
Loans and advances measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3 723 371	Discounted cash flow	Effective margin	(0,34%-2,74%)	176 282	(162 513)

As at 30.06.2026 and in the comparable periods the Bank classified its financial instruments to the following fair value levels:

30.06.2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading	3 592 872	8 493 905	11 211	12 097 988
Hedging derivatives		1 437 667		1 437 667
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	3 926 201	3 926 201
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	2	2
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17 114 310	10 412 300	394	27 527 004
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	500 458	500 458
Assets pledged as collateral	9 390 107	-	-	9 390 107
Total	**30 097 289**	**20 343 872**	**4 438 266**	**54 879 427**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading	2 152 102	8 850 205	1 540	11 003 847
Hedging derivatives	-	124 204	-	124 204
Total	**2 152 102**	**8 974 409**	**1 540**	**11 128 051**

in thousands of PLN

31.12.2025*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading	4 299 395	10 965 658	13 905	15 278 958
Hedging derivatives		2 023 727		2 023 727
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	3 723 371	3 723 371
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24 264 145	-	4 405 861	28 670 006
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	486 830	486 830
Assets pledged as collateral	2 575 358	-	-	2 575 358
Total	**31 138 898**	**12 989 385**	**8 629 967**	**52 758 250**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading	1 180 478	11 182 840	144	12 363 462
Hedging derivatives	-	192 875	-	192 875
Total	**1 180 478**	**11 375 715**	**144**	**12 556 337**

*restated, details in note 2.5.

The tables below show reconciliation of changes in the balance of financial instruments whose fair value is established by means of the valuation methods using material non-market parameters.

Level III

30.06.2026	Financial assets for trading	Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensiv e income	Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensiv e income	Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensiv e income	Financial liabilities held for trading
As at the beginning of the period	**13 905**	**-**	**3 723 371**	**4 405 861**	**486 830**	**144**
Profit or losses						
-recognised in income statement:						
---net trading income and revaluation	*(3 266)*	*8*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(30)*
---net interest	*-*	*-*	*85 070*	*-*	*-*	*-*
---gains/losses from other financial securites	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(72 902)*	*-*	*-*
-recognised in equity (OCI)	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*13 628*	*-*
Purchase/granting	114 257	-	450 657	-	-	1 540
Sale	(1 013)	(2)	-	-	-	-
Matured	(300)	(4)	(357 893)	-	-	-
Transfers	(112 372)	-	-	(4 332 565)	-	(114)
Other (fx differences)	-	-	*24 996*	-	-	-
As at the end of the period	**11 211**	**2**	**3 926 201**	**394**	**500 458**	**1 540**

in thousands of PLN

Level III

31.12.2025*	Financial assets for trading	Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial liabilities held for trading
As at the beginning of the period	**17 291**	**1 537**	**4 289 996**	**9 648 274**	**462 317**	**1 071**
Profit or losses						
-recognised in income statement:						
---net trading income and revaluation	*8 913*	*2 975*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(1 435)*
---net interest	*-*	*-*	*228 861*	*188*	*-*	*-*
---gains/losses from other financial securites	*-*	*-*	*-*	*324 048*	*-*	*-*
-recognised in equity (OCI)	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*24 513*	*-*
Purchase/granting	4 661	645	*1 445 863*	-	-	534
Sale	(16 944)	(683)	*(352 076)*	-	-	-
Matured	-	(4 474)	*(1 866 588)*	(5 566 649)	-	-
Transfers	(16)	-	-	-	-	(26)
Other (fx differences)	-	-	*(22 685)*	-	-	-
As at the end of the period	**13 905**	**-**	**3 723 371**	**4 405 861**	**486 830**	**144**

*restated, details in note 2.5.

30. Legal risk connected with CHF mortgage loans

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had a portfolio of 8.3k CHF-denominated and CHF-indexed loans of PLN 1,913,572k gross before a gross carrying amount adjustment at PLN 1,899,129k reflecting a reduction in contractual cash flows arising from legal risk. The Bank also had PLN loans which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF. Their total gross amount was PLN 238,664k before a gross carrying amount adjustment of PLN 216,056k reflecting a reduction in contractual cash flows arising from legal risk. There were 34.2k repaid CHF-denominated or CHF-indexed loans exposed to legal risk, and the disbursed amount totalled PLN 4.2bn.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had a portfolio of 10.7k CHF-denominated and CHF-indexed loans of PLN 2,358,619k gross before a gross carrying amount adjustment of PLN 2,350,380k reflecting a reduction in contractual cash flows arising from legal risk. The Bank also had PLN loans which used to be denominated in or indexed to CHF. Their total gross amount was PLN 283,348k before a gross carrying amount adjustment of PLN 221,208k reflecting a reduction in contractual cash flows arising from legal risk. There were 34.6k repaid CHF-denominated or CHF-indexed loans exposed to legal risk, and the disbursed amount totalled PLN 4.3bn.

For a long period of time, the ruling practice regarding loans indexed to or denominated in foreign currencies has not been unanimous.

Currently, the prevailing line of case law is for courts to declare loan agreements invalid as a result of deeming unfair the provisions relating to the indexation mechanism and the exchange rate clauses referring to the bank's tables. Some courts issue judgments as a result of which the loan is converted to PLN: the unfair indexation mechanism is removed and the loan is treated as a PLN loan with an interest rate based on a rate relevant for CHF. Judgments are also passed which declare loan agreements invalid due to unlawful terms. Those judgments are incidental and as such, in the Bank's view, have no significant impact on the assessment of legal risk of court cases regarding mortgage loans denominated in or indexed to CHF.

Other courts still adjudicate partly in favour of banks: only the application of an exchange rate based on the bank's FX table is deemed to be unfair and is replaced by an objective indexation rate, i.e. an average NBP exchange rate. Still others decide on the removal of loan indexation, as a consequence of which the loan is treated as a PLN loan with an interest rate based on WIBOR.

Lastly, there are still rulings which are entirely favourable to banks, where conversion clauses are not deemed to be unfair and the case against the bank is dismissed.

The diversity of judicial positions described above continues to exist; however, judgments declaring contracts invalid are predominant.

In 2024, the Supreme Court took efforts to unify its position. In its resolution of 25 April 2024 (file ref. no. III CZP 25/22), the Supreme Court comprehensively assessed issues related to CHF loan litigation, indicating that:

- it cannot be assumed that an unfair provision relating to the determination of the exchange rate may be replaced by an alternative method of determining such rate based on statutory provisions or established practices; consequently, as it is not possible to determine an exchange rate binding on the parties in an indexed or denominated loan agreement, the agreement is not binding on the parties also in its remaining scope.

In relation to the invalidation of a loan agreement, the Supreme Court further held that:

- after invalidation of a loan agreement, the parties can make separate claims for reimbursement of undue consideration (theory of two claims);
- the limitation period for the bank's claims for reimbursement of amounts disbursed under that agreement starts running as of the next day after the borrower questioned the binding nature of the agreement
- there is no legal basis for either party to claim interest or other benefits in respect of the use of that party's funds during the period from performance of undue consideration until the day the party fell in arrears with reimbursement of that consideration.

In the earlier resolution passed in 2021 (file no. III CZP 6/21), the Supreme Court stated that if the agreement is invalidated the parties must reimburse to each other any payments made in accordance with the two claims theory. At the same time, it was indicated that there are legal instruments to enable the mutual settlement of claims arising from unjust enrichment following the invalidation of the agreement, such as set-off and the right of retention.

In the above resolution, the Supreme Court also held, with respect to the limitation period for the bank's claims for reimbursement arising from unjust enrichment, that it cannot begin to run before the agreement is considered permanently ineffective, i.e. until the consumer has taken an informed decision as to the invalidity of the agreement. This was in line with the opinion issued by the CJEU in respect of the limitation period for the consumer's claims for reimbursement of instalments paid, stating that it would be unreasonable to assume that this period should begin to run from the date of each payment made by the consumer as the consumer might not be aware of the existence or nature of unfair terms in the agreement.

In its ruling practice, the CJEU generally gives priority to the protection of consumer's interests violated by unfair contractual terms. At the same time, it reiterates that the main objective of Directive 93/13/EEC is to restore the balance between the parties, i.e. to restore the legal and factual situation which the consumer would have been in had they signed the agreement without the unfair term, while not undermining the deterrent effect sought by the Directive (deterring sellers or suppliers from including unfair terms in agreements). The CJEU takes the view that an agreement should be invalidated only as a last resort and only after the court presents the borrower with consequences of this solution and the borrower agrees to it. However, in order to ensure that the agreement can continue in existence, the court should apply all available measures, including an analysis of the possibility of removing only some of the clauses considered unfair without changing the substance of the contractual obligation. Nevertheless, the prevailing practice of Polish courts is to invalidate the agreement as a result of elimination of unfair clauses.

In its judgment of 15 June 2023 in Case C-520/21, concerning the parties' claims for settlement in respect of the non-contractual use of another party's capital in the event of contract invalidation, the CJEU confirmed that the effects of the invalidation of a contract can be determined in accordance with national law. The grounds of judgment indicate that the bank's claims going beyond the reimbursement of the loan principal are contrary to the objectives of Directive 93/13/EEC, if they would cause the bank to make a similar profit to the one intended to be earned in the performance of the agreement. The deterrent effect would thus be eliminated.

At the same time, the CJEU held that the EU law does not preclude the consumer from seeking compensation from the bank beyond reimbursement of the instalments paid. But it asserted that such claims should be assessed in the light of all the facts of the case to ensure that potential benefits derived by the consumer after invalidation of the agreement do not go beyond what is necessary to restore the legal and factual situation they would have been in if they had not concluded a defective agreement and that the benefits are not a disproportionate penalty on a seller or supplier (proportionality principle). Several judgments of national courts have already been issued dismissing consumers' claims for reimbursement of amounts exceeding the instalments paid to the bank.

In its order of 12 January 2024 in case C-488/23, the CJEU maintained its stance presented in the above-mentioned judgment and issued interpretation, indicating that the bank cannot seek compensation from the consumer in the form of court-ordered adjustment to the capital paid to the consumer, but only the capital and statutory late payment interest from the date of the demand for payment.

In the judgment of 7 December 2023 in Case C-140/22, the CJEU stated that the assessment of unfairness of contractual clauses is made by operation of law and national courts should examine of their own motion the disputable provisions. It also stressed that the consumer should be able to exercise their rights irrespective of whether they have made a statement before the court that they are aware of the consequences of the invalidity of the agreement and gives their consent to its invalidation.

In the judgment of 14 December 2023 in Case C-28/22, the CJEU ruled on the limitation period for claims of banks and consumers but did not specifically indicate the start date of that period. It merely concluded that it cannot begin to run as from the date of the final and non-appealable judgment and that the start date for bank's claims cannot be earlier than that for consumer's claims.

In the judgment of 19 March 2025 in Case C-396/24, the CJEU stated that Directive 93/13 must be interpreted as precluding national case-law according to which, where a term of a loan agreement classified as unfair renders that agreement invalid, the seller or supplier is entitled to require the consumer to repay the full nominal amount of the loan obtained, irrespective of the value of repayments made by the consumer in performance of that agreement and irrespective of the amount remaining due. The CJEU's stance differs in this regard from the two claims theory adopted by the Polish Supreme Court whereby each party must repay all the amounts received (without the automatic offsetting of mutual claims to the extent of the lower claim based on the balance theory). Accordingly, the rules for settling claims between parties to the invalidated loan agreement may change if the Polish courts adopt the same stance as the CJEU.

In response to this position of the CJEU, the Regional Court in Warsaw submitted a further request for a preliminary ruling concerning the settlement of the parties following the invalidation of the agreement, i.e. the application of the balance theory. The case has been registered under C-510/25. The judgment is to be issued on 10 September 2026.

In its judgment of 22 January 2026 in Case C-902/24, the CJEU confirmed a bank's right to set off its own claim (principal) against the consumer's claim (instalments), including in the alternative, i.e. where the bank simultaneously challenges the invalidity of the loan agreement. This ruling is consistent with the Bank's existing litigation strategy and allows for comprehensive settlement of the parties' claims as part of the same proceedings.

In its judgments of 16 April 2026 in Cases C-752/24, C-901/24 and C-753/24, the CJEU confirmed the line of case law according to which:

- When determining the consequences of the invalidity of an agreement, the rights of both parties should be taken into account;
- The parties have a mutual obligation to return the payments made;
- Banks' claims for the reimbursement of principal are admissible even where they were brought before the final resolution of the dispute concerning the invalidity of the agreement;
- A national court may disregard the expiry of the limitation period for bringing a claim for the reimbursement of principal if equity so requires.

In its judgment of 30 April 2026 in Case C-246/25, the CJEU held that the invalidity of an annex converting a loan from PLN to CHF does not automatically render the original loan agreement invalid.

In its judgment of 11 June 2026 in Case C-903/24 (against the Bank), the CJEU confirmed that a consumer has the right to claim default interest from the date on which the bank was served the demand for payment indicating the amount of the claim. Only then can the bank determine its potential liability and assess whether the claim is well founded.

As mentioned above, there is no uniform ruling practice concerning indexed and denominated loans. However, as the majority of judgments result in the invalidation of loan agreements, at the date of these financial statements the Bank estimated the legal risk associated with the portfolio of loans indexed to and denominated in a foreign currency using a model which considered the above scenario (in the form of a gross carrying amount adjustment for active exposures or provisions for inactive exposures).

The model may be affected by subsequent CJEU rulings on questions referred by the Polish courts and the ruling practice of national courts. The Bank is monitoring court decisions taken with regard to foreign currency loans in terms of changes in the ruling practice. The model might also be affected by a potential intervention of legislators aimed to restore the balance between the parties following the removal of the unfair clause to protect legal relationships from mass invalidation of mortgage loan agreements or by introduction of sector-wide solutions for mass and amicable resolution of disputes with borrowers (work is currently underway in relation to a bill aimed at, among other things, streamlining court proceedings related to mortgage loans denominated and indexed in CHF, and implementing solutions to encourage amicable dispute resolution and facilitate settlements of parties' claims arising from the invalidation of the agreement as part of one court case).

in thousands of PLN

In view of the above, the Bank identified the risk that in the case of lawsuits which have already been filed or are predicted to be filed based on applicable models the scheduled cash flows from the portfolio of mortgage loans denominated in and indexed to CHF might not be fully recoverable and/or that a liability might arise, resulting in a future cash outflow. Total cumulative impact of legal risk associated with foreign currency mortgage loans is recognised in line with the requirements arising from:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – in the case of active loans and
- IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – in the case of loans repaid in full or if the gross carrying amount of an active loan is lower than the value of risk.

The gross carrying amount adjustment (under IFRS 9) and provisions (under IAS 37) were estimated taking into account a number of assumptions which significantly influence the estimate reflected in the Bank's financial statements.

As at 30 June 2026, there were 11,934 pending lawsuits against the Bank over loans indexed to or denominated in a foreign currency, with the disputed amount totalling PLN 4,917,834k. Loans repaid as at the lawsuit date accounted for 28% of all lawsuits. The total number of lawsuits included one class action filed against Erste Bank Polska S.A. under the Class Action Act and relating to 189 CHF-indexed loans with the disputed amount of PLN 50,983k.

As at 31 December 2025, there were 13,312 pending lawsuits against the Bank over loans indexed to or denominated in a foreign currency, with the disputed amount totalling PLN 5,468,224k. The proportion of loans that had been fully repaid as at the date of filing the lawsuit amounted to 23% of the total number of disputed cases. The total number of lawsuits included one class action filed against Erste Bank Polska S.A. under the Class Action Act and relating to 197 CHF-indexed loans with the disputed amount of PLN 50,983k.

As at 30 June 2026, the total cumulative impact of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans in the Bank was estimated at PLN 4,600,086k, including:

- gross carrying amount adjustment under IFRS 9 at PLN 2,115,185k;
- provision under IAS 37 at PLN 2,484,901k.

As at 31 December 2025, the total cumulative impact of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans in the Group was estimated at PLN 4,766,293k, including:

- gross carrying amount adjustment under IFRS 9 at PLN 2,571,589k;
- provision under IAS 37 at PLN 2,194,704k.

The tables below present the total cost of legal risk connected with mortgage loans recognised in the Bank's income statement and statement of financial position, including the cost of settlements discussed in detail in the section below.

Cost of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans	**1.04.2026-30.06.2026**	**1.01.2026-30.06.2026**	**1.04.2025-30.06.2025**	**1.01.2025-30.06.2025**
Impact of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans recognised as a gross carrying amount adjustment	3 988	8 136	(37 454)	(17 937)
Impact of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans recognised as provision	(411 669)	(466 526)	(570 514)	(544 207)
Other costs*	(118 632)	(233 490)	(130 813)	(255 966)
Total cost of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans	**(526 313)**	**(691 880)**	**(738 781)**	**(818 110)**
Gain (loss) on derecognition of financial instruments measured at amortised cost	(9 593)	(20 148)	(10 802)	(7 146)
including: settlements made	(9 195)	(19 382)	(10 841)	(8 798)
Total cost of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans and settlements made	**(535 508)**	**(711 262)**	**(749 622)**	**(826 908)**

* Other costs include (but are not limited to) the costs of court proceedings and costs of enforcement of court judgments.

in thousands of PLN

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Gross carrying amount adjustment in respect of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans	2 115 185	2 571 589
Provision for legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans	2 484 901	2 194 704
Total cumulative impact of legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans	**4 600 086**	**4 766 293**

As at 30 June 2026, the total gross carrying amount adjustment and provisions for legal risk and legal provisions (for legal claims and a collective portion) in respect of the CHF loan portfolio were PLN 4,467,871k and accounted for 207.6% of the gross value of the active CHF loan portfolio (before the gross carrying amount adjustment under IFRS 9).

As at 31 December 2025, the total gross carrying amount adjustment and provisions for legal risk and legal provisions (for legal claims and a collective portion) in respect of the CHF loan portfolio were PLN 4,680,348k and accounted for 177.2% of the gross value of the active CHF loan portfolio (before the gross carrying amount adjustment under IFRS 9).

The model for assessing legal risk of foreign currency loans which is used to estimate provisions for legal risk derives from statistical data and expert judgments based on observation of developments and trends that may have significant impact on the ruling practice and on the number of legal disputes and their resolution. Accordingly, the scenarios of different court judgments used in the model reflect all developments whose number and significance for risk assessment is relevant from the perspective of the portfolio. At the same time, in order to prevent the model from being overly susceptible to fluctuations caused by data variability in short periods of time, the likelihoods of those scenarios are taken into account when making any potential changes to the underlying parameters.

The change in the value of the provisions between January and June 2026 resulted from the review of legal risk connected with foreign currency mortgage loans. As a consequence of the review, the Group updated the expected settlement costs in the case of invalidation of the loan agreement as well as the number and costs of expected settlements.

The Bank used a statistical model to estimate the likelihood of claims being made by borrowers in relation to both active and repaid loans based on the existing lawsuits against the Bank and the estimated growth in their number. The model assesses the so-called lifetime risk and is based on a range of behavioural characteristics related to the loan and the customer. The Bank assumes that lawsuits have been or will be filed against the Bank in relation to approx. 38% of active and repaid loans (41% in December 2025). These assumptions are highly sensitive to a number of external factors, including but not limited to the ruling practice of Polish courts, the level of publicity around individual rulings, measures taken by the mediating law firms and the cost of proceedings. Customers' interest in proposed settlements is another important aspect affecting the estimates, as is the practice of Polish courts with regard to the enforcement of CJEU rulings.

The Bank expects that most of the lawsuits will be filed by the end of 2027, and then the number of new claims will decrease as the legal environment will become more structured.

In the Bank's opinion, the expected number of cases estimated based on the statistical model is characterised by uncertainty owing to such factors as: the duration of court proceedings and the growing costs related to the instigation and continuation of court proceedings.

For the purpose of calculating the costs of legal risk, the Bank also estimated how likely it is that a specific number of lawsuits will be filed and what the possible end scenarios are in this respect. The Bank also considered the protracted proceedings in some courts.

As at 30 June 2026, 7,653 final and non-appealable judgments were issued in cases against the Bank (considering those passed after the CJEU ruling of 3 October 2019), of which 7,436 were unfavourable to the Bank, and 217 were entirely or partially favourable to the Bank (compared to 6,156 judgments as at 31 December 2024, including 6,023 unfavourable ones and 133 entirely or partially favourable).

As mentioned above, there is no uniform ruling practice concerning indexed and denominated loans. However, as the majority of judgments result in the invalidation of loan agreements, the Bank considered, as a possible court outcome leading to a financial loss, the invalidation of the entire loan agreement due to unfair clauses, with the borrower required to reimburse only the nominal amount of the capital.

Settlements

The Bank actively encourages customers to make settlements. As part of the settlement, the loan is converted to PLN and/or a method is determined to settle the liabilities arising from the loan agreement. The settlement terms are individually negotiated with customers. Settlement proposals are made both to customers who have taken legal action and to customers who have not yet decided to file a lawsuit. It is reflected in the model which is currently used to calculate legal risk provisions, both in terms of the impact of proposed settlements on customers' willingness to bring the case to court and with respect to the potential outcomes of court proceedings.

in thousands of PLN

By 30 June 2026, the Bank made 13,662 settlements (both pre-court and post-court), of which 553 ones were reached in Q2 2026.

The Bank uses a settlement scenario which reflects the level of losses for future settlements. The scenario is based on acceptance levels and losses on loans as part of settlement proposals described above. The acceptance level of future settlements is affected by factors such as the interest rate of PLN loans, the CHF/PLN conversion rate, the development of the ruling practice and the duration of proceedings.

Sensitivity analysis

Due to the high uncertainty around both individual assumptions and their total impact, the Bank carried out the following sensitivity analysis of the estimated impact of legal risk by assessing the influence of variability of individual parameters on the level of that risk. The sensitivity analysis also includes the impact of an increase in the loss on settlement. The amount of loss accepted by the Bank as part of the settlement affects the total value of the provision as it is one of the possible ways to terminate the agreement whether or not the customer has filed a lawsuit against the Bank.

The estimates were prepared in the form of a univariate analysis of provision value sensitivity.

Taking into account the variability of the parameters outlined below, as at 30 June 2026 and in the comparative period the collective provision for legal risk is affected as follows:

Scenario (PLN m)	Change in the collective provision as at 30.06.2026	Change in the collective provision as at 31.12.2025
Doubling the expected number of new customers filing a lawsuit (active and non-active customers)	714	801
50% reduction in the expected number of new customers filing a lawsuit (active and non-active customers)	(403)	(445)
10% increase in the loss on settlements	6	10

For all the parameters, the variability range in the sensitivity analysis was estimated taking into account the existing market conditions. The adopted variability ranges may change depending on market developments, which may significantly affect the results of the sensitivity analysis.

Taking into account the variability of the parameters outlined below, the provision for individual legal claims as at 30 June 2026 and in the comparative period is affected as follows:

Scenario (PLN m)	Change in the individual provision as at 30.06.2025	Change in the individual provision as at 31.12.2025
1% absolute increase in the likelihood of losing the case	37	39
1% absolute decrease in the likelihood of losing the case	(37)	(39)
10% increase in the loss on settlements	44	49

The Bank has also estimated the average cost of invalidation of a loan agreement depending on whether the loan has been already repaid in full or not. The assumptions adopted in the estimation can change along with changes in the legal system and case law. The results of the analysis are presented below.

Scenario (PLN m)	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
Average loss on the invalidation of 1,000 active loans	296	286
Average loss on the invalidation of 1,000 repaid loans	77	77

31. Contingent liabilities

Information about pending court and administrative proceedings

As at 30.06.2026 the value of all litigation amounts to PLN 9,401,162k. This amount includes PLN 3,881,418 k claimed by the Bank, PLN 5,519,744 k in claims against the Bank and PLN 102,286k of the Bank's receivables due to bankruptcy or arrangement cases.

As at 30.06.2026 the amount of all court proceedings which had been completed amounted to PLN 1,143,567 k.

As at 30.06.2026 the provisions for instigated lawsuits recognised in accordance with IAS 37 totalled PLN 1,875,830 k and the adjustment to gross carrying amount under IFRS 9 related to instigated lawsuits totalled PLN 1,961,860 k. In 5,496 cases against Erste Bank Polska SA, where the claim value was high (equal or above PLN 500 k), the total value of provisions for legal claims recognised in accordance with IAS 37 and the adjustment to gross carrying amount under IFRS 9 related to legal claims was PLN 1 736 148 k.

As at 31.12.2025 the value of all litigation amounts to PLN 9,955,190 k. This amount includes PLN 3,940,856 k claimed by the Bank, PLN 6,014 ,334k in claims against the Bank.

As at 31.12.2025 the amount of all court proceedings which had been completed amounted to PLN 1,801,266 k.

As at 31.12.2025 the provisions for instigated lawsuits recognised in accordance with IAS 37 totalled PLN 1,579,597 k and the adjustment to gross carrying amount under IFRS 9 related to to instigated lawsuits totalled PLN 2,321,952k. In 3,474 cases against Bank, where the claim value was high (equal or above PLN 500 k), the total value of provisions for legal claims recognised in accordance with IAS 37 and the adjustment to gross carrying amount under IFRS 9 related to legal claims was PLN 1,742,479 k.

Court cases over a free credit sanction

As at 30 June 2026, there were 3,774 pending lawsuits against the Bank over a free credit sanction, with the disputed amount totalling PLN 114,876k. The lawsuits are brought by customers or entities that have purchased customers' debt and concern the compliance of consumer cash loan agreements with the Consumer Credit Act.

Free credit sanction is the subject of CJEU rulings issued in response to requests for preliminary rulings submitted by Polish courts. They refer to such issues as the permissibility of interest calculation on the loan portion financing non-interest costs, lender's information obligations, appropriateness of application of a free credit sanction for potential infringement of information obligations in the light of the EU proportionality rule.

On 13 February 2025, the CJEU issued a judgment in case C-472/23, addressing some of the issues mentioned above: contractual information on annual percentage rate of charge (APRC), banks' information obligations in the case of amendment of charges connected with the performance of an agreement and proportionality of the sanction depriving the lender of its right to interest and charges in the case of infringement of an information obligation. While not ruling on the permissibility of interest calculation on the loan portion financing non-interest costs, the CJEU held that an APRC was calculated at the time the agreement was concluded, based on the assumption that the agreement in the wording applicable at that time would remain valid for the period agreed. It means that the bank does not violate its information obligations regarding the APRC even if contractual terms affecting the APRC are subsequently found to be unfair. The CJEU concluded that such practice did not violate any information obligations.

On 9 October 2025, the CJEU issued a judgment in case C-80/24 on assignment agreements. It held that consumers' claims towards banks could generally be subject to assignment agreements and that national courts did not have to examine of their own motion the lawfulness of such agreements. The CJEU did not rule out the possibility for national courts to examine the validity of assignment agreements based on an objection raised. It only concluded that in the case of disputes between debt buyers and banks courts did not need to do it of their own motion. If the bank raises an objection, the court still needs to examine whether an assignment agreement has been lawfully concluded, in particular if it does not violate consumer's interest or accepted standards of conduct.

On 23 April 2026, the CJEU issued a judgment in Case C-744/24, in which it held that Directive 2008/48 precludes the charging of interest on the portion of the loan amount used to cover non-interest credit costs. This judgment is inconsistent with market practice and the established interpretation of the provisions under the Polish Consumer Credit Act. The CJEU did not address the admissibility of applying the free credit sanction in cases where practices are inconsistent with the ruling.

in thousands of PLN

As at the reporting date, the prevailing domestic case law remains favourable to the Bank. The possibility of financing non-interest credit costs has been upheld in the rulings of courts of general jurisdiction and has also been confirmed by the Supreme Court in its judgment in Case I CSK 540/16.

Proceedings in respect of unauthorised payment transactions

These sector-wide proceedings were initiated against the Bank under the decision of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK) dated 8 July 2022. They concern the alleged breach of the Polish Payment Services Act by the Bank as a result of:

1. failing to refund the amount of the unauthorised payment transaction (or restore the debited payment account to the state in which it would have been if the unauthorised payment transaction had not taken place) by the end of the business day following the day of receipt of the consumer's report of the unauthorised payment transaction, even if there were no reasonable or duly documented grounds for suspecting consumer's fraud and no such suspicion was reported to the law enforcement authorities in writing;
2. providing consumers, in response to their reports of unauthorised payment transactions, with information about the payment service provider's verification of the correct use of a payment instrument based on personal security credentials, suggesting that the bank's mere demonstration that the disputed payment transactions were correctly authenticated is evidence of authorisation of such transactions and exempts it from an obligation to refund the amount of the unauthorised transaction; and
3. providing consumers, in response to their reports of unauthorised payment transactions, with false information about the authorisation of the disputed transactions, at the same time presenting information indicating that the transactions resulted from consumers' breach (either deliberate or resulting from gross negligence) of at least one of the obligations referred to in Article 42 of the Payment Services Act and in the agreement between the consumer and the bank, which made them liable for the disputed payment transactions.

The Bank has actively cooperated with the UOKiK and proposed ways to conclude the proceedings in accordance with Article 28 of the Competition and Consumer Protection Act. On 29 July 2025, the Bank received a proposal for a uniform commitment statement, to which it responded on 1 September 2025. A meeting was held on 29 October 2025 between the banks subject to the proceedings and the UOKiK to discuss the scope and contents of the uniform commitment statement.
On 16 April 2026, the Bank received another version of the proposed commitment decision, to which it responded in May. Based on the stage of the proceedings and the ongoing exchange of correspondence regarding the potential termination of the proceedings by way of a commitment decision, the Bank did not recognise any provisions. The deadline for the conclusion of the proceedings, as indicated by the UOKiK, is 31 December 2026.

Off-balance sheet liabilities

The value of contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet transactions are presented below. The value of liabilities granted and provision for off-balance sheet liabilities are presented also presented by categories. The values of guarantees and letters of credit as set out in the table below represent the maximum possible loss that would be disclosed as at the balance sheet day if the customers did not meet any of their obligations towards third parties.

	30.06.2026			
Contingent liabilities	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Liabilities granted	**67 346 013**	**1 833 626**	**234 427**	**69 414 066**
- financial	**44 924 311**	**1 089 464**	**100 289**	**46 114 064**
- credit lines	40 750 611	833 971	15 969	41 600 551
- credit cards debits	3 559 304	230 715	7 555	3 797 574
- import letters of credit	604 600	24 778	76 765	706 143
- term deposits with future commencement term	9 796	-	-	9 796
- guarantees	**22 453 950**	**755 382**	**271 171**	**23 480 503**
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	**(32 248)**	**(11 220)**	**(137 033)**	**(180 501)**
Liabilities received				**84 431 283**
- financial				**-**
- guarantees				**84 431 283**
Total	**67 346 013**	**1 833 626**	**234 427**	**153 845 349**

in thousands of PLN

	31.12.2025			
Contingent liabilities	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Liabilities granted	**66 436 472**	**1 671 066**	**246 388**	**68 353 926**
- financial	**44 300 883**	**1 219 349**	**57 511**	**45 577 743**
- credit lines	40 462 086	852 168	50 258	41 364 512
- credit cards debits	3 369 279	282 933	7 253	3 659 465
- import letters of credit	468 808	84 248	-	553 056
- term deposits with future commencement term	710	-	-	710
- guarantees	**22 173 371**	**467 434**	**297 259**	**22 938 064**
Provision for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	**(37 782)**	**(15 717)**	**(108 382)**	**(161 881)**
Liabilities received				**85 216 169**
- financial				**7 566**
- guarantees				**85 208 603**
Total	**66 436 472**	**1 671 066**	**246 388**	**153 570 095**

32. Shareholders with min. 5% voting power

Shareholder	Number of shares held		% in the share capital		Number of votes at AGM		Voting power at AGM	
	30.07.2026	30.04.2026	30.07.2026	30.04.2026	30.07.2026	30.04.2026	30.07.2026	30.04.2026
Erste Group Bank AG.	50 072 763	50 072 763	49,00%	49,00%	50 072 763	50 072 763	49,00%	49,00%
Banco Santander S.A.	9 911 385	9 911 385	9,70%	9,70%	9 911 385	9 911 385	9,70%	9,70%
Allianz Polska Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	5 344 402	5 344 402	5,23%	5,23%	5 344 402	5 344 402	5,23%	5,23%
Nationale-Nederlanden OFE*	5 123 581	5 123 581	5,01%	5,01%	5 123 581	5 123 581	5,01%	5,01%
Other	31 737 183	31 737 183	31,06%	31,06%	31 737 183	31 737 183	31,06%	31,06%
Total	**102 189 314**	**102 189 314**	**100,00%**	**100,00%**	**102 189 314**	**102 189 314**	**100,00%**	**100,00%**

*Nationale-Nederlanden OFE is managed by Nationale-Nederlanden Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne S.A.

According to the information held by the Bank’s Management Board, the shareholders with a min. 5% of the total numer of votes at the Erste Bank Polska General Meeting as at the publication date of the condensed interim consolidated report for 1H 2026 /30.07.2026/ are Erste Group Bank AG.,Banco Santander SA and Allianz Polska Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny and Nationale-Nederlanden Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny funds (managed by Nationale-Nederlanden Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne S.A.

33. Related parties

The tables below present transactions with related parties. They are effected between associates and related entities. Transactions between Erste Bank Polska Group companies and its related entities are banking operations carried out on an arm’s length business as part of their ordinary business and mainly represent loans, bank accounts, deposits, guarantees and leases. Intercompany transactions effected within the Group by the Bank and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements. In the case of internal Group transactions, a documentation is prepared in accordance with requirements of tax regulations for transfer pricing.

Transactions with associates	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Assets	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Liabilities	**32 176**	**29 191**
Deposits from customers	32 176	29 191

Transactions with associates	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Income	**46 013**	**51 572**
Fee and commission income	46 013	51 572
Expenses	**307**	**679**
Interest expense	307	679

in thousands of PLN

Transactions with subsidiaries	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Assets	**21 358 758**	**18 398 064**
Financial assets held for trading	14	347
Loans and advances to customers	21 329 053	18 370 096
Other assets	29 691	27 621
Liabilities	**364 581**	**643 703**
Financial liabilities held for trading	10	39
Deposits from customers	174 670	453 469
Lease liabilities	189 887	190 188
Other liabilities	14	7
Contingent Liabilities	**5 873 651**	**7 555 622**
Granted:	5 873 651	7 555 622
financial	*970 990*	*1 021 625*
guarantees	*4 902 661*	*6 533 997*

Transactions with subsidiaries	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Income	**440 320**	**542 706**
Interest income	379 817	481 581
Fee and commission income	59 095	50 273
Other operating income	1 403	3 293
Net trading income and revaluation	5	7 559
Expenses	**9 368**	**17 303**
Interest expenses	9 239	16 871
Fee and commission expenses	128	146
Operating expenses incl.:	1	286
Bank's staff, operating expenses and management costs	*-*	*279*
Other	*1*	*7*

As at 31 December 2025, the immediate and ultimate parent of Santander Bank Polska S.A. was Banco Santander S.A., headquartered in Spain. As at 30.06.2026, the parent entity is Erste Group Bank AG headquartered in Austria.

	with the parent company	with other entities
Transactions with Erste Group	30.06.2026	30.06.2026
Assets	**1 398 276**	**2 868**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2 864
Loans and advances to banks, incl:	-	4
Current accounts	*-*	*4*
Financial assets held for trading	18 441	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	1 377 668	-
Other assets	2 167	-
Liabilities	**32 674**	**65 920**
Deposits from banks incl.:	20 045	-
Current accounts and advances	*20 045*	*-*
Financial liabilities held for trading	3 909	-
Deposits from customers	-	322
Other liabilities	8 720	65 598
Contingent liabilities	**86 447**	**66 124**
Sanctioned:	41 632	33 412
guarantees	41 632	33 412
Received:	44 815	32 712
guarantees	*44 815*	*32 712*

in thousands of PLN

Transactions with Santander Group	with the parent company 31.12.2025	with other entities 31.12.2025
Assets	**10 179 929**	**1 799**
Cash and cash equivalents	1 151 580	1 799
Financial assets held for trading	9 015 697	-
Other assets	12 652	-
Liabilities	**9 246 113**	**317 295**
Deposits from banks incl.:	513 456	12 871
Current accounts and advances	*513 456*	*12 871*
Financial liabilities held for trading	8 714 829	-
Deposits from customers	-	198 238
Lease liabilities	-	25
Debt securities in issue	(2 821)	-
Other liabilities	*20 649*	*106 161*
Contingent liabilities	**3 629 566**	**23 162**
Sanctioned:	1 163 389	7 733
guarantees	1 163 389	7 733
Received:	2 466 177	15 429
guarantees	*2 466 177*	*15 429*

Transactions with Erste / Santander Group*	with the parent company	with other entities	with the parent company	with other entities
	Erste Group		Santander Group	
	9.01.2026-30.06.2026		1.01.2026-8.01.2026	
Income	**101 645**	**41**	**67 882**	**-**
Interest income	20 045	-	2 053	-
Fee and commission income	4 799	41	418	-
Net trading income and revaluation	76 801	-	65 411	-
Expenses	**9 473**	**67 322**	**464**	**11**
Interest expense	753	-	298	-
Fee and commission expense	-	-	110	-
Operating expenses incl.:	8 720	67 322	56	11
Staff,Operating expenses and management costs	*8 720*	*67 322*	*-*	*11*
Other operating expenses	-	-	56	-

*On January 9, 2026, Bank received notification from Erste Group Bank AG regarding the acquisition of shares representing 49% of the total number of votes in the Bank from Banco Santander, S.A.

Transactions with Santander Group	with the parent company	with other entities
	1.01.2025-30.06.2025	
Income	**86 902**	**1 299**
Interest income	81 840	4
Fee and commission income	5 062	38
Other operating income	-	1 057
Net trading income and revaluation	-	200
Expenses	**869 119**	**134 015**
Interest expense	42 043	1 607
Fee and commission expense	6 431	1
Net trading income and revaluation	788 659	-
Operating expenses incl.:	31 986	132 407
Staff,Operating expenses and management costs	*31 955*	*132 407*
Other operating expenses	*31*	-

in thousands of PLN

Transactions with Members of Management and Supervisory Boards

Remuneration of Erste Bank Polska Management Board Members, Supervisory Board Members and key management personnel Erste Bank Polska.
Loans and advances granted to the key management personnel.

As at 30.06.2026, 31.12.2025 and 30.06.2025, members of the Management Board were bound by the non-compete agreements which remain in force after they step down from their function. If a Member of the Management Board is removed from their function or not appointed for another term, he/she is entitled to a once-off severance pay. The severance pay does not apply if the person accepts another function in the Bank.

Loans and advances have been sanctioned on regular terms and conditions.

Transactions with members of Management Board and Key Management Personnel	Management Board Members		Key Management Personnel	
	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025	1.01.2026-30.06.2026	1.01.2025-30.06.2025
Short-term employee benefits	14 609	13 152	25 922	28 880
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-
Long-term employee benefits	9 461	9 554	10 575	9 086
Paid termination benefits	1 316	-	-	135
Share-based payments	6 386	5 291	10 515	9 670
Total	**31 772**	**27 997**	**47 012**	**47 771**

	Management Board Members		Key Management Personnel	
	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Loans and advances made by the Bank to the Members of the Management Board/Key Management and to their relatives	132	189	15 414	15 091
Deposits from The Management Board/Key management and their relatives	19 826	15 127	21 938	19 355

The category of key management personnel includes the persons covered by the principles outlined in the "Erste Bank Polska Group Remuneration Policy".

Erste Bank Polska S.A. applies the "Erste Bank Polska Group Remuneration Policy". The Policy has been approved by the bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board and is reviewed annually or each time significant organisational changes are made.

Persons holding key executive positions are paid variable remuneration once a year following the end of the reference period and release of the Bank's results. Variable remuneration is awarded in accordance with bonus regulations and five-year Incentive Plan VII and is paid in cash and in the Bank's shares.

The remuneration paid in shares may not be lower than 50% of the total amount of variable remuneration. Payment of min. 40% of the variable remuneration specified above is conditional and deferred for the period of four or five years. During that period, it is paid in arrears in equal annual instalments depending on the employee's individual performance in the analysed period and the value of shares.

In H1 2026, the total remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board Members of Erste Bank Polska totalled PLN 1,084 k (PLN 1,357 k in H1 2025). In H1 2026, members of the Supervisory Board of Erste Bank Polska S.A. received remuneration from the Bank's related entities in the amount of PLN 270 k (PLN 156 k in H1 2025).

34. Changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets and financial liabilities, whether those assets or liabilities are recognized at fair value or amortised costs

There were no changes in the business or economic circumstances that would affect the fair value of the entity's financial assets or financial liabilities, whether these assets or liabilities were recognised at fair value or amortised cost. Details in Note 29.

35. Any loan default or breach of a loan agreement that has not been remedied on or before the end of the reporting period

No such events took place in the reporting period and the comparable period.

36. Character and amounts of items which are extraordinary due to their nature, volume or occurrence

No such events took place in the reporting period and the comparable period.

37. Information concerning issuing loan and guarantees by an issuer or its subsidiary

As at 30.06.2026 and 31.12.2025 Erste Bank Polska and its subsidiaries had not issued any guarantees to one business unit or a subsidiary totalling a minimum of 10% of the issuer's equity.

38. Creation and reversal of impairment charges for financial assets, tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets and other assets

Details in Notes 8 and 12.

39. Material purchases or sales of tangible fixed assets and material obligations arising from the purchase of tangible fixed assets

As at 30.06.2026 and 31.12.2025 or Erste Bank Polska S.A. or its subsidiaries have not made significant sales and purchases of property, plant and equipment. There were no significant liabilities arising from purchase of fixed assets either.

40. Acquisitions and disposals of investments in subsidiaries and associates

The liquidation of the SPV XX04062025

On 27 June 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of companies decided to start the liquidation of the company on 1 July 2025, appoint a liquidator and change the company's name to SPV XX04062025 (effective as of its registration in the National Court Register). On 12 May 2026, the company was struck off the National Court Register (effective as of 21 May 2026). Loss on company liquidation was PLN 100k.

41. Share based incentive scheme

Erste Bank Polska S.A. established in 2022 Incentive Plan VII ("Plan"), which is addressed to the employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries who significantly contribute to growth in the value of the organisation. The purpose of the Plan is to motivate the participants to achieve business and qualitative goals in line with the Group's long-term strategy and to provide an instrument that strengthens the employees' relationship with the organisation and encourages them to act in its long-term interest.

The Plan obligatorily covers all employees of Erste Bank Polska Group designated as material risk takers (identified employees). The list of other key participants is defined by the Bank's Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. Those employees can participate in the Plan on a voluntary basis.

The participants who satisfy the conditions stipulated in the Participation Agreement and the Resolution confirming the delivery of objectives will be entitled to an award which is variable remuneration in the form of the Bank's shares classified as an equity-settled share-based payment transaction under IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. To that end, the Bank will buy back up to 2,331,000 shares from 1 January 2023 until 31 December 2033, i.e.:

a) not more than 207,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 55.3m in 2023;

b) not more than 271,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 72.4m in 2024;

c) not more than 326,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 87.0m in 2025;

d) not more than 390,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 104.1m in 2026;

e) not more than 826,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 220.5m in 2027;

f) not more than 145,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 38.7m in 2028;

g) not more than 47,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 12.5m in 2029;

h) not more than 42,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 11.2m in 2030;

i) not more than 35,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 9.3m in 2031;

j) not more than 27,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 7.2m in 2032;

k) not more than 15,000 shares of Bank with the maximum value of PLN 4.0m in 2033.

The Bank's Management Board will buy back the shares to execute Incentive Plan based on the authorisation granted by the General Meeting in a separate resolution. If it is not possible to buy back the shares (e.g. illiquidity of the shares on the Warsaw Stock Exchange, share prices going beyond the thresholds defined by the General Meeting, lack of the General Meeting's authorisation for the Management Board to buy back shares in a given year of Incentive Plan VII or lack of the General Meeting's decision to create a capital reserve for share buyback in a given year) in the number corresponding to the value of the awards granted, Bank will reduce pro-rata the number of shares granted to the participant. The difference between the value of the awards granted and the value of the shares transferred by the Bank to the participants as part of the award will be paid out as a cash equivalent.

Below were the vesting conditions that had to be met jointly in 2025:

1.Delivery of at least 50% of the profit after tax (PAT) target of Bank for a given year.

2.Delivery of at least 80% of the team business targets for a given year at the level of Bank, Division or unit; the performance against the target is calculated as the weighted average of performance against at least three business targets defined as part of the financial plan approved by the Supervisory Board for a given year for Bank, Division or unit where the participant works, in particular:

a. PAT (profit after tax) of Group (excluding Santander Consumer Bank S.A.);

b. ROTE (return on tangible equity expressed as a percentage calculated in line with Bank reporting methodology);

c. NPS (Net Promoter Score calculated in line with Bank reporting methodology);

d. RORWA (return on risk weighted assets calculated in line with Bank reporting methodology);

e. number of customers;

f. number of digital customers.

3. The participant's performance rating for a given year at the level not lower than 1.5 on the 0.5–3.5 rating scale.

In addition, at the request of the Bank's Management Board, the Supervisory Board can decide to grant a retention award to a participant, if the following criteria are met:

g. the participant's average annual individual performance rating is at least 2.0 on the 1–4 rating scale during the period of their participation in Incentive Plan VII;

h. the average annual weighted performance against the Bank's targets in the years 2022–2026 is at least 80%, taking into account the following weights:

i. 40% for the average annual performance against the PAT target;

j. 40% for the average annual performance against the RORWA target;

k. 20% for the average annual performance against the ESG target

The maximum number of own shares to be transferred to participants as the retention awards is 451,000.

On 15 April 2025, the Annual General Meeting of Erste Bank Polska S.A. authorised the Bank’s Management Board to buy back the Bank’s fully covered own shares in 2026.

The total amount that the Bank could spend on the buyback of own shares in 2026, including the cost of the buyback, is PLN 104,130k.

The Annual General Meeting set up the capital reserve for the repurchase of own shares.

For the purpose of the Plan, in 2026 Erste Bank Polska S.A. bought back 167,192 shares (of 390,000 shares eligible for buyback) with the value of PLN 95,459,325 (from PLN 104,130k worth of capital reserve allocated to the delivery in 2026).

The average buyback price per share in 2026 was PLN 571,11.

The Plan covers the period of five years (2022–2026). However, as the payment of variable remuneration is deferred, the share buyback and allocation will be completed by 2033.

On March 17, 2026, the Bank's Management Board completed the purchase of the Bank's own shares in 2026 for Program participants for the award for 2025 and part of the award for 2022-2024 which were subject to deferral. At the same time, an order was issued to transfer the above-mentioned shares to the brokerage accounts of eligible program participants. After settling all instructions, the Bank has no treasury shares.

In 1H 2026, the total amount recognised in line with IFRS 2 in the Group’s equity was PLN 28,267k. The amount of PLN 28,267k was included in staff expenses for 1H 2026. The latter comprises expenses incurred in 2026 and part of the costs attributable to subsequent years of the Incentive Plan as the award will be vested in stages. In 1H 2026, PLN 95,459k worth of shares were transferred to employees.

In 1H 2025, the total amount recognised in line with IFRS 2 in the Group’s equity was PLN 33,848k. The amount of PLN 33,848k was included in staff expenses for 1H 2025. The latter comprises expenses incurred in 2025 and part of the costs attributable to subsequent years of the Incentive Plan as the award will be vested in stages. In 1H 2025, PLN 82,367k worth of shares were transferred to employees.

42. Dividend per share

The Management Board' recommendation on the distribution of profit for 2025 and a portion of undistributed profits from previous years

The Management Board of Bank informed you that on 18 March 2026 it issued a recommendation on the distribution of profit for 2025 and undistributed profits from previous years. The recommendation was positively reviewed by the Bank's Supervisory Board.

In line with the decision taken, the Bank's Management Board recommended that profit of PLN 6,708,807,103.95 earned in 2025 be distributed as follows:

- PLN 5,030,603,480.88 - to be allocated to dividend for shareholders;

- PLN 220,542,000.00 - to be allocated to the capital reserve;

- PLN 1,457,661,623.07 - to be kept undistributed.

Moreover, the Management Board recommended that PLN 76,818,432.84 representing the sum of undistributed profits from 2018-2024, while not exceeding the levels Financial Supervision Authority's (KNF) recommendations regarding the Bank's profits for 2018-2024, should be allocated to the Dividend Reserve created by force of resolution no. 6 of the Annual GeneralMeeting of 22 March 2021 on profit distribution and creation of capital reserve for dividend for shareholders and that it should be paid out as dividend.

The Management Board recommended that 102,189,314 (say: one hundred two million, one hundred eighty ninethousand and three hundred fourteen) series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I,J, K, L, M, N and O shares give entitlement to the dividend to be paid out from profit earned in 2025 and from the Dividend Reserve (Dividend).

The Dividend amount is PLN 5,107,421,913.72 (of which: PLN 5,030,603,480.88 represents 74.99% of the net profit earned in 2025 and PLN 76,818,432.84 represents the amount allocated from the Dividend

Reserve, to which a portion of undistributed profits from the previous years will be allocated).

The Dividend per share will be PLN 49.98.

The Dividend record date will be 13 May 2026.

The Dividend will be paid out on 20 May 2026.

The Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board presented this proposal along with the recommendation at the Bank's next Annual General Meeting.

When taking its decision, the Management Board took into account the current macroeconomic environment as well as the recommendations and current guidance of the Polish Financial.

Supervision Authority (KNF), including that outlined in the KNF's letter of 27 February 2026, of which the Bank informed the market in its current report no. 10/2026 of 27 February 2026, as well as that outlined in the letter of 16 March 2026 confirming the possibility to pay additional dividend, of which the Bank informed the market in its current report no. 15/2026 of 16 March 2026.

Resolution on dividend payment

Erste Bank Polska S.A. informed that the Annual General Meeting of the Bank, held on 15 April 2026, adopted a resolution on dividend payment.

It was decided to allocate to dividend for shareholders the amount of PLN 5,030,603,480.88 from the Bank's net profit for 2025 and PLN 76,818,432.84 out of the Dividend Reserve created by force of resolution no. 6 of the Annual General Meeting of 22 March 2021 on profit distribution and creation of capital reserve.

Total amount to be allocated for Dividend is PLN 5,107,421,913.72.

102,189,314 series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O shares give entitlement to the Dividend.

Dividend per one: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O series share will be PLN 49.98.

The Dividend record day is 13 May 2026 and the Dividend will be paid out on 20 May 2026.

43. Events which occurred subsequently to the end of the reporting period

Planned Change in the Shareholding Structure of Erste Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A.

On 2 July 2026, the planned sale of one share of Erste TFI S.A. to Erste Asset Management GmbH, an entity from Erste Group, was announced. The transaction is the first step in the implementation of the new operating model. Following the transaction, Erste Bank Polska S.A.'s interest in the share capital and total votes at the General Meeting of Erste TFI S.A. will decrease to approx. 49.999%.

The Bank believes that, until the target model for investment product distribution is implemented (the key element of which will be the takeover of control over Erste TFI S.A. by a specialised asset management entity from Erste Group), the control relationships under the current ownership structure will remain unchanged, which means that the Bank continues to exercise control over Erste TFI S.A. The Management Board expects that the completion of the transformation of Erste TFI S.A.'s operating model will result in the loss of control over the company and a change in its classification within Erste Bank Polska Group from a subsidiary to an associate. The operations of Erste TFI S.A. do not represent a separate major business line of the Group (the company's share in the Group's profit before tax for H1 2026 was 3.1%) or a separate geographical area of operations. The planned actions and the resulting loss of control over Erste TFI S.A. do not mean that the Bank will cease to cooperate with the company in terms of investment fund distribution and asset management. This activity will remain an integral part of the Bank's customer offering. The above actions are a part of an intragroup reorganisation process intended to accelerate growth and optimise the operations of Erste TFI S.A.

Planned acquisition of the organised part of the enterprise of Erste Securities Polska S.A.

On 23 July 2026, the Supervisory Board approved the Management Board's resolution of 15 July 2026 concerning the acquisition by Erste Bank Polska S.A. of an organised part of the enterprise from Erste Securities Polska S.A. The preliminary sale agreement, which will specify the exact parameters of the transaction, including the scope of the assets to be acquired and the purchase price, is planned to be signed in the coming months. Following the completion of the preparation process, the organised part of the enterprise will be transferred and integrated into the Bank's operations (based on the Bank's current estimates, this is expected to take place in Q4 2026).

Signatures of the persons representing the entity

Date	Name	Function	Signature
29.07.2026	Michał Gajewski	President	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Lech Gałkowski	Vice-President	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Artur Głembocki	Vice-President	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Magdalena Proga-Stępień	Vice-President	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Maciej Reluga	Vice-President	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Paweł Bartusch	Member	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature
29.07.2026	Bernhard Leder	Member	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature

Signature of a person who is responsible for maintaining the accounting records

Date	Name	Function	Signature
29.07.2026	Anna Żmuda	Financial Accounting Area Director	The original Polish document is signed with a qualified electronic signature