Millennium bank

Management Board Report on the activity of Bank Millennium and Capital Group of Bank Millennium in the six months ended on June 30, 2026

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

Some data and statistics presented in this document are based on management data and may differ from values presented in Consolidated report of the Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group for 1st half 2026.

Table of contents

The following data is presented in the Consolidated Report of the Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group for 1st half of 2026:

1. Balance of the Bank's shares held by the Bank's Supervisory and Management Board Members (chapter 7.4)
2. Description of important proceedings pending before a court of law, an authority with competence for arbitration procedure or a public administration body, regarding the Bank's liabilities and receivables (chapter 9 and 10)
3. Description of related parties' transactions (chapter 7.1-7.2)

BANK MILLENNIUM GROUP IN 1H26

Key financial indicators

NET PROFIT / ROE	COST-TO-INCOME	TOTAL ASSETS	CAPITAL RATIOS
PLN708mn ROE 14.5%*	41.9% (reported) 38.2% (adjusted)	PLN171bn	T1 16.1% TCR 17.1%

Key operating statistics

OUR CLIENTS	OUR EMPLOYEES	ONLINE USERS	TRANSACTIONS
3.35mn active retail clients over 39k active corpo/SME clients	6,842 FTEs	3.2mn active digital users	**Digital share:** 88% in cash loans 93% in term deposits

Basic facts for investors

MARKET CAP.**	SHARE PRICE**	INDICES	RATINGS
PLN23.7bn (EUR5.5bn)	PLN19.6 +37% y/y	WIG WIG30 mWIG40 WIG Banks MSCI Poland	**Moody's**: **Baa1** (adjusted BCA: baa3) Stable outlook **Fitch**: **BBB** (VR: bbb-) Stable outlook

(*) ROE adjusted with linear spread of BFG resolution fund fee charge over the year

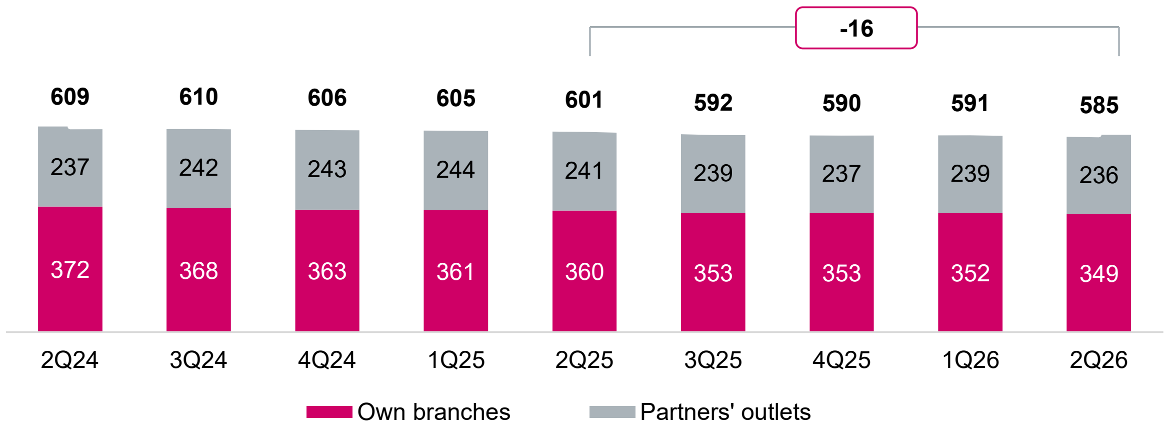
(**) on 30.06.2026

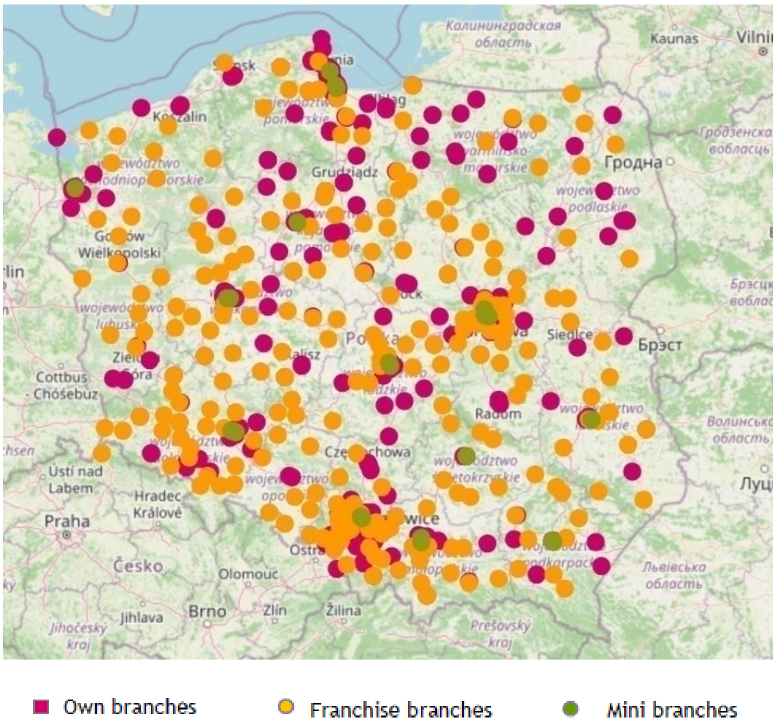
1. BANK MILLENNIUM AND MARKET CONDITIONS

1.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BANK MILLENNIUM GROUP

Bank Millennium S.A. ('Bank Millennium', 'Bank') was established in 1989 as one of the first Polish commercial banks. It is now one of the top 7 commercial banks in Poland in terms of assets and offers its services to all market segments via a network of 585 branches (including 349 own branches and 236 franchise branches), a network of personal advisors as well as electronic and mobile banking.

Bank Millennium's distribution network





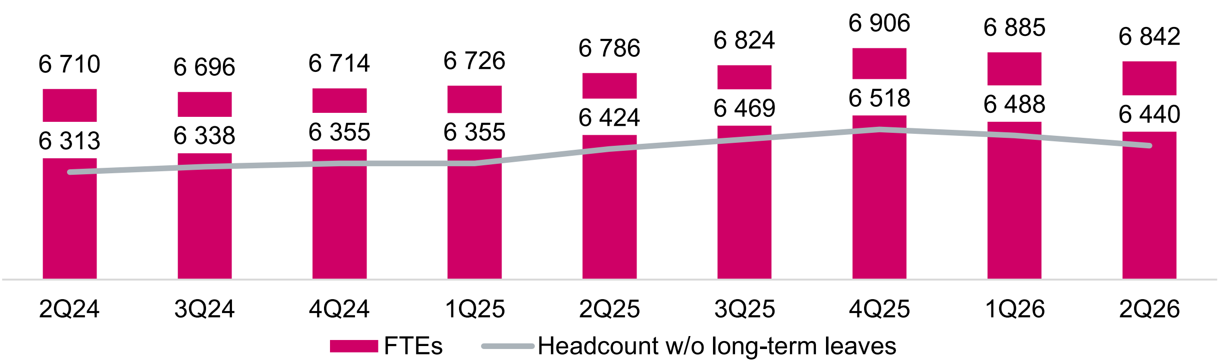
Ever since the start of its activity it has been a trendsetter in Polish banking. For example it was the first Bank to be listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange and issued the first payment card on the Polish market.

The Bank satisfies most stringent standards of corporate governance; it implements social programmes to support culture development as well as education of the youth.

Bank Millennium is a market leader in the area of innovations understood as technological novelties and process improvements. Innovation in Bank Millennium is part of its business strategy.

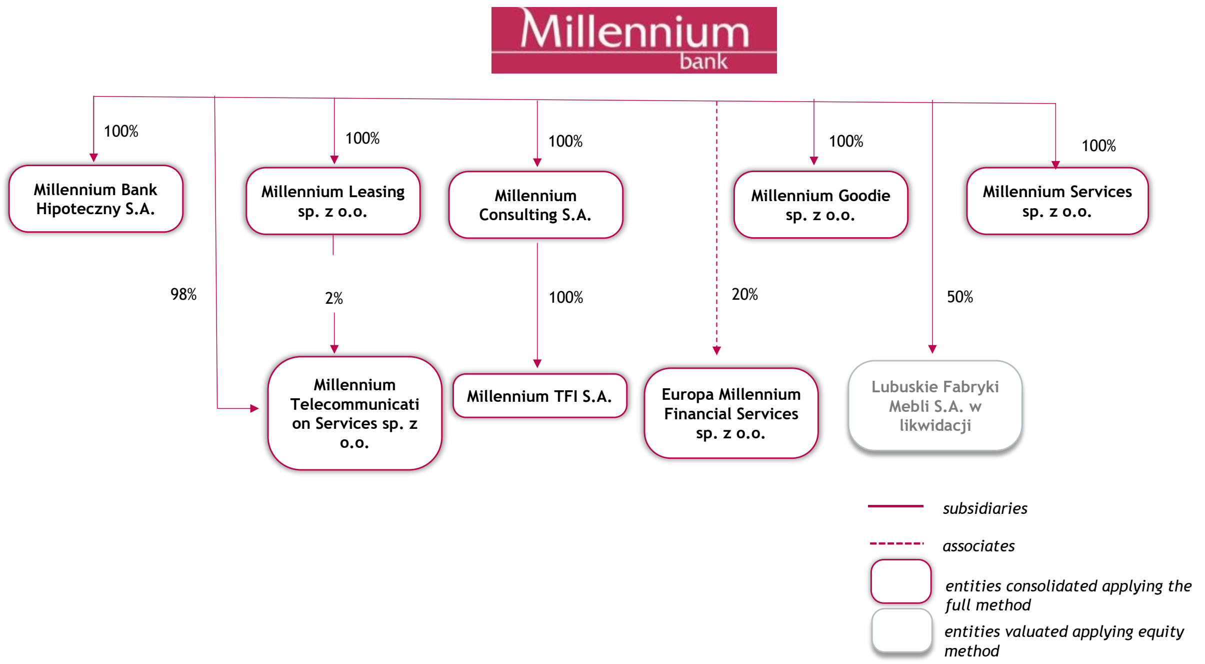
Bank Millennium, together with its subsidiaries, forms Bank Millennium Group ('BM Group', 'Group') - one of the most innovative and comprehensively developing financial groups in Poland – employing in total 6,842 persons (FTE).

Employees at Bank Millennium Group



Bank Millennium Group's structure (30.06.2026)

Subsidiaries and Associates



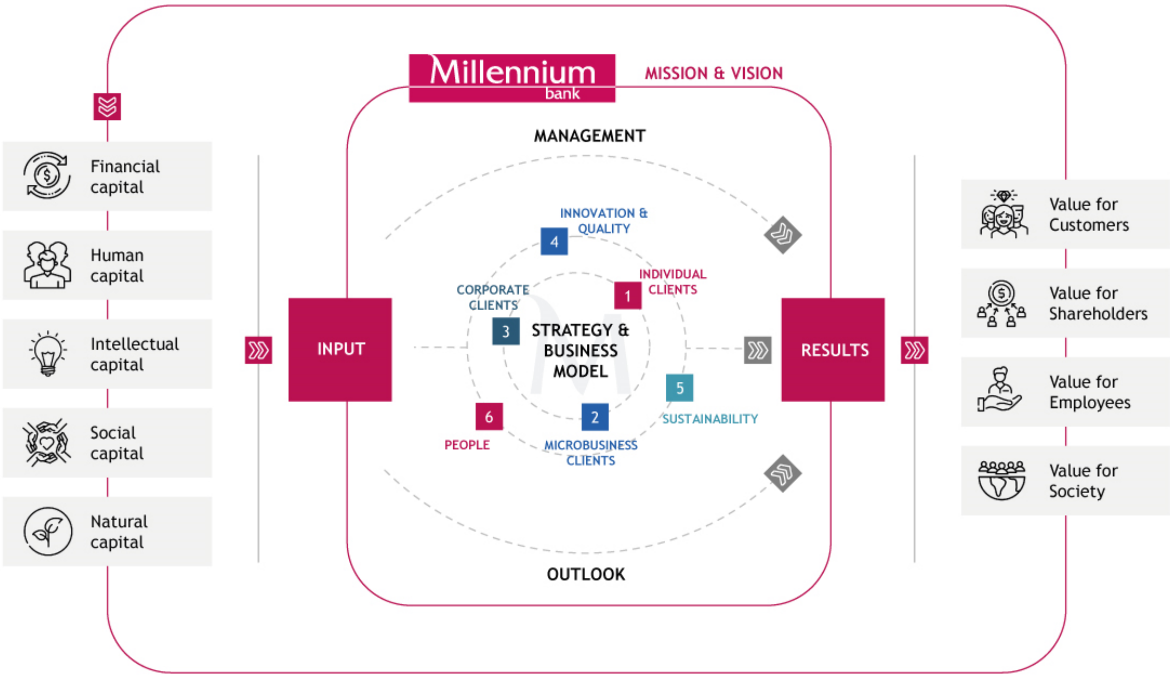
The most important companies of the Group are: Millennium Leasing (leasing activities), Millennium TFI (investment funds) and Millennium Bank Hipoteczny (obtaining long-term financing through issuance of covered bonds). Since 2016, Millennium Goodie together with the Bank has been running an innovative smartshopping platform based on advanced technology. The offer of the above-mentioned companies complements the services and products offered by the Bank. The Bank remains a 20% shareholder of Europa Millennium Financial Services sp. z o.o. together with Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie Europa S.A. and Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Europa S.A. and continues long-term cooperation in the area of bancassurance under agreements concluded with the company's shareholders regarding the insurance distribution model.

Business model

Bank Millennium operates according to a business model centred on six pillars:

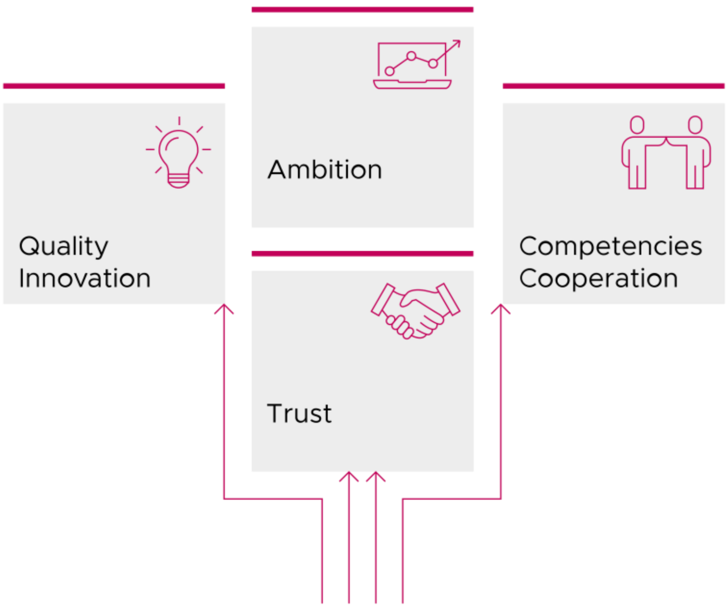
- Top quality and **extended offer for individual clients** – we are continuously strengthening the range of financial services offered to Customers, aiming also to constantly offer a best-in-class Customer Experience in all the channels, what makes us one of the fastest growing banks in loyal individual customers;
- Bank of the **1st choice for new micro-business clients** – taking advantage of the well-established retail sales and service model, we are building high innovative and efficient model for micro businesses;
- Strategic **partner supporting corporate clients development** – we are developing corporate banking segment leveraging on long-term partnerships providing to our clients personalized and digitalized services, as well as professional expertise to address challenges of the future, i.e. green transformation;
- Services supported by **innovative solutions with top tech User Experience** in digital channels (mobile-first approach) – we are among digital banking leaders, with one of the highest levels of mobile banking application penetration, setting trends in innovative financial and non-financial (Value Added Services) solutions and taking care on the best possible User Experience, hyper-personalisation and cybersecurity;
- **Sustainable organization** on the climate neutrality path – we keep our engagement for environment and society, now even scaled by dedicated strategy with defined ESG goals
- **Great place to work** for employees and for top talents – cornerstone of the business model and competitive advantage are our people and organizational culture, what is the reason behind continued effort to make us top employer, not only in the banking sector.

Bank Millennium's business model



The business model is founded on **key values**: building relationships based on trust, a passion for quality and innovation, people development and promoting cooperation as well as the ambition to always aim higher.

The Bank Millennium Group's Values



1.2. FINANCIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF

Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group ("BM Group", "the Group") delivered a net profit of PLN408 million in 2Q26, up 23% y/y and 36% q/q, lifting 1H26 net profit to PLN708 million, up 39% y/y. Reported ROE rose to 14.8% in 2Q26, with 1H26 ROE at 13.6%. This strong performance was achieved despite lower market interest rates and a higher effective tax rate, supported by robust fee income, disciplined cost growth and a sharply lower FX-mortgage-related burden.

The quarter was affected by some seasonal and extraordinary items, chiefly FX-mortgage and consumer-loans related costs. Excluding these, 2Q26 net profit would have reached PLN697 million.

Business momentum strengthened further. The loan portfolio grew 10% y/y and 6% year to date, driven by rapid corporate lending growth and a clear rebound in retail. Net company exposures exceeded PLN25 billion, up 32% y/y, supported by very strong corporate loan growth and continued expansion of leasing and factoring.

Retail lending also gained pace, with high PLN mortgage origination of PLN3.0 billion and strong consumer loan origination totalling PLN2.2bn in 2Q26. The PLN mortgage book returned to growth, while consumer loans continued to expand, confirming strong demand and effective commercial execution. The number of active retail customers maintained a stable upward trend and exceeded 3.35 million (+5% y/y), while the number of active microbusiness customers grew by 12% y/y. The number of active digital customers exceeded 3.16 million, with "mobile only" customers accounting for nearly 80% of this group.

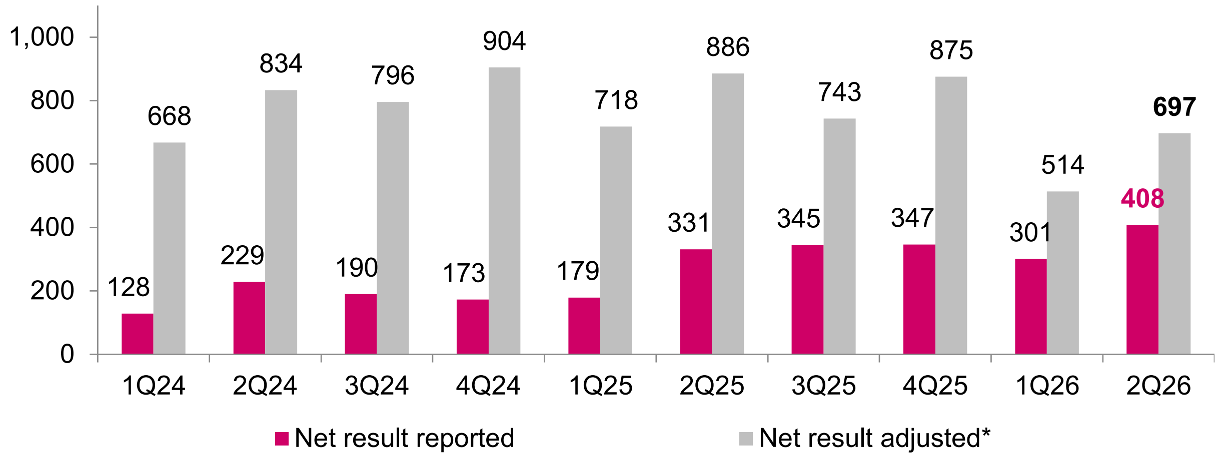
Liquidity remained very strong. Customer deposits increased 16% y/y and 4% q/q to PLN141 billion, with a better mix as current and savings accounts outpaced term deposits. The loan-to-deposit ratio stayed below 58%. The value of investment products increased by 6% q/q to over PLN 16.6 billion. Within this category, assets managed by Millennium TFI rose by 6% q/q and 30% y/y, reaching PLN 12.2 billion.

Asset quality reached new highs, with the NPL ratio falling to an all-time low of 3.4% at the end of June 2026, from 3.7% in March 2026 and 4.2% a year earlier. Quarterly cost of risk dropped to 24 bps, supported by NPL sales and continued sound loan book performance.

Legacy FX-mortgage risk continued to fade. Total pre-tax FX-mortgage-related P&L costs fell 68% y/y in 2Q26 and 65% y/y in 1H26, while both active claims and active FX-mortgage loans declined further.

Capital and funding strengthened further, backed by the January 2026 PLN1.5 billion AT1 issue. Group equity rose 36% y/y to PLN11.3 billion, leaving the capital base well positioned to support further growth. Capital ratios remained solid with TCR at 17.1%, T1 at 16.1% and CET1 at 13.6% at the end of June 2026 and substantial MREL buffers.

Quarterly net results: reported and adjusted (PLNmn)



(*) Net result w/o FX-mortgage related costs, w/o credit holidays and w/o costs related to consumer loans but with hypothetical banking tax until May'24

Key Profit & Loss indicators *(PLNmn)*	**1H25**	**1H26**	**y/y**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**q/q**
Net interest income	2 872	2 777	-3%	1 390	1 387	0%
Net commission income	371	412	11%	205	207	1%
Core income	**3 242**	**3 189**	**-2%**	**1 595**	**1 594**	**0%**
Other non-interest income	174	118	-32%	71	47	-33%
Total operating income	**3 416**	**3 308**	**-3%**	**1 666**	**1 642**	**-1%**
Personnel costs	-669	-717	7%	-357	-360	1%
Other administrative costs*	-601	-669	11%	-389	-280	-28%
Total operating costs	**-1 270**	**-1 386**	**9%**	**-746**	**-640**	**-14%**
Impairment provisions and other cost of risk**	-80	-141	76%	-90	-51	-43%
FX legal risk related cost ***	-1 085	-406	-63%	-226	-180	-20%
Banking tax	-200	-205	3%	-102	-102	0%
Pre-income tax profit	781	1 171	50%	502	668	33%
Income tax	-270	-462	71%	-202	-261	29%
Net profit – reported	**511**	**708**	**39%**	**301**	**408**	**35%**
Net profit – adjusted****	**1 603**	**1 211**	**-24%**	**514**	**697**	**36%**
NIM	4.18%	3.54%	-0.6pp	3.65%	3.43%	-0.2pp
Cost/income reported	37.2%	41.9%	4.7pp	44.8%	39.0%	-5.8pp
*Cost/income adjusted******	34.1%	38.2%	4.1pp	39.1%	37.4%	-1.6pp
Cost of risk (bp)	21	34	13.3pp	45	24	-20.4pp
ROE reported	12.8%	13.6%	0.7pp	12.1%	14.8%	2.7pp

(*) Include depreciation and amortisation, (**) Impairment provisions for financial and non-financial assets as well as fair value and loans modification effect, (***) as presented in the reported accounts - this item includes legal risk provisions for the portfolio

of former Euro Bank portfolio; actual total FX-mortgage P&L pre-tax cost amounted to PLN198mn in 2Q26 (1H26: PLN410mn) and PLN619mn in 2Q25 (1H25: PLN1,167mn); (****) Without extraordinary items, i.e. FX mortgage loan related costs/income (in legal risk provisions, operating cost and other operating income/cost including indemnity from Societe Generale and tax effects) and without consumer loan related costs and corrections; (*****) with linear distribution of BFG resolution fund fee throughout the year.

Key Balance Sheet indicators *(PLNmn)*	**30.06.2025**	**30.06.2026**	**y/y**	**31.03.2026**	**q/q**
Loans to households	55 208	56 164	2%	54 939	2%
Loans to companies and public sector	18 904	25 034	32%	23 310	7%
Net loans & advances to clients	**74 112**	**81 198**	**10%**	**78 249**	**4%**
Total assets	**145 867**	**170 693**	**17%**	**161 899**	**5%**
Deposits of individuals	91 266	107 096	17%	101 960	5%
Deposits of companies and public sector	30 468	33 661	10%	32 846	2%
Total deposits	**121 734**	**140 757**	**16%**	**134 806**	**4%**
Impaired loan ratio (*)	4.2%	3.4%	-0.8pp	3.7%	-0.2pp
CET1	13.8%	13.6%	-0.2pp	13.8%	-0.2pp
T1	13.8%	16.1%	2.3pp	16.4%	-0.3pp
TCR	**15.6%**	**17.1%**	**1.5pp**	**17.6%**	**-0.5pp**

(*) Impaired loan ratio = impaired loans/total gross loans

Substantial and extraordinary P&L items

1Q26 quarter was characterised by a relatively limited number of extraordinary items, including a seasonal but higher-than-last-year BFG charge (PLN117mn vs. PLN 94mn in 1Q25).

In 2Q26, the Group's results were affected by several seasonal and extraordinary items. Net interest income was impacted by a PLN35 million adjustment to future interest income from consumer loans, reflecting the ECJ ruling C-744/24 from April 23, 2026 on interest cost charged on a consumer loan ("April'26 ECJ ruling on consumer loans"). In addition, other operating costs were burdened by a PLN24 million increase in provisions for consumer protection-related costs and a PLN61 million charge for other risks associated with consumer loans.

A seasonal settlement with a card company had a positive impact on the 2Q26 results, with the majority of the benefit reducing administrative costs (PLN18 million compared with PLN38 million in 2Q25). In addition, the sale of non-performing loans comprising cash loans and PLN mortgage loans reduced the cost of risk by a total of PLN70 million in 2Q26.

Although declining rapidly (-68% y/y in 2Q26 and -65% y/y in 1H26), FX mortgage-related costs continued to have a material negative impact on the results, with total pre-tax costs amounting to PLN 198 million in 2Q26 (1H26: PLN410mn). For commentary on the change in presentation and a detailed breakdown, please refer to the separate section of this report.

Finally, the tax line continued to reflect the impact of the higher statutory CIT rate imposed on Polish banks from January 1, 2026 (30% compared with 19% previously), which had a negative impact on the y/y growth rate of net profit and is expected to continue to affect it in subsequent quarters. The estimated weighted average annual income tax rate, i.e. the effective tax rate (ETR), expected by the Bank for the full financial year, was close to 40% as at the date of this report. Should the estimated ETR change, the income tax charge will be adjusted in the next interim period of the financial year. Further details are provided in the Consolidated Report of the Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group for the 1st half of 2026, note 11.

Key developments in the period

The key developments in 2Q26 were as follows:

- **High 2Q26 net profit of PLN408 million, up 23% y/y** and 36% q/q, bringing 1H26 net profit to PLN708 million, 39% higher y/y, despite lower market interest rates and a higher effective tax rate.
- **NII remained resilient despite the lower-rate environment**; adjusted for the consumer-loan-related correction, 2Q26 NII would have increased by 2% q/q and declined by only 2% y/y, comparing favourably with the 150 bps y/y drop in average 3M WIBOR.
- **FX-mortgage-related risks continued to decline rapidly**, with total P&L costs (for BM portfolio) down 68% y/y in 2Q26 and 65% y/y in 1H26, while the number of active court claims and active FX-mortgage loans continued to fall.
- **Loan growth accelerated further to 10% y/y and 6% year to date**, supported by very strong corporate lending growth and a rapid recovery in PLN mortgage production. PLN mortgage origination reached a record PLN3.0 billion in 2Q26, while consumer loan origination increased to PLN2.2 billion.
- **Loan quality improved to new all-time best levels**, with the NPL ratio declining to 3.4% at the end of June 2026 from 3.7% at the end of March 2026 and 4.2% a year earlier, while quarterly cost of risk decreased to 24 bps.
- **Customer deposits continued to grow strongly**, increasing 16% y/y and 4% q/q to PLN141 billion, with an improving mix as the share of term deposits fell to 31% from 34% a year earlier.
- **Number of active users increased to 3.35 million** in June 2026. This represents a growth of over 160 thousand users or 5% y/y. Bank Millennium's mobile app is the main access channel to our offer for most of customers with increasing share of mobile app users (95% of all digital users at the end of period vs. 93% a year ago) and "mobile only" customers (80% vs. 76% respectively).
- **Capital and funding position remained strong**, supported by the January 2026 AT1 issue while Group equity increased by 36% y/y to PLN11.3 billion. Capital ratios remained solid with TCR at 17.1%, T1 at 16.1% and CET1 at 13.6% at the end of June 2026 and substantial MREL buffers.

FX-mortgage portfolio and related costs

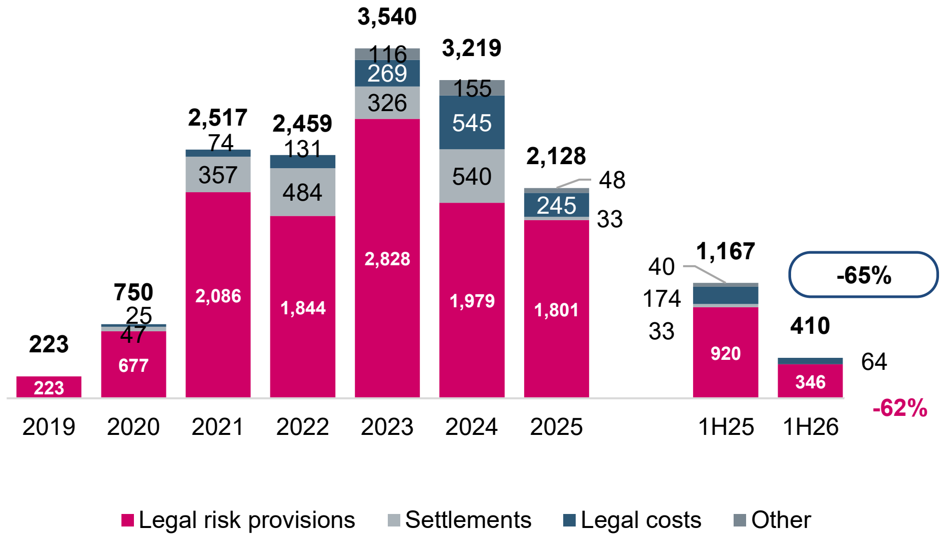
Costs and provisions related to FX-mortgage portfolio

All-in quarterly P&L costs related to the FX-mortgage portfolio originated by Bank Millennium, including legal risk provisions, settlement costs, and legal and court costs, including legal representation costs and penalty interest, declined by 68% y/y to PLN198 million pre-tax (PLN220 million after tax). Nevertheless, they continued to represent a material drag on the Group's core business. In 1H26, these costs totalled PLN410 million and were down 65% y/y. All items were significantly lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, with legal risk provisions accounting for the majority of total costs.

In 2Q26, further provisioning was driven by updated inputs to the Bank's provisioning methodology, reflecting factors related to the inflow of court claims and additional costs incurred following loan invalidation judgments.

At the end of June 2026, the balance sheet value of provisions for the portfolio originated by Bank Millennium stood at PLN4,973 million, equivalent to 173% of the grossed-up active FX-mortgage book, and at PLN768 million for the portfolio originated by former Euro Bank. Allocated provisions, i.e. those reducing the gross balance sheet value of the respective loan books, amounted to PLN2,346 million for the portfolio originated by Bank Millennium and PLN373 million for the portfolio originated by former Euro Bank.

FX-mortgage related costs (PLNmn pre-tax)

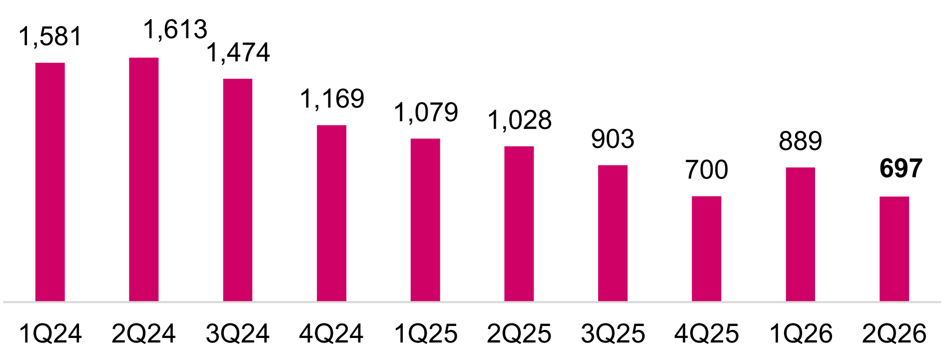


(*) without legal risk costs related to FX-mortgages originated by former Euro Bank

FX-mortgage related claims against the Bank/Group and the settlements

In 2Q26, the number of active claims against the Bank decreased by nearly 1.9 thousand to 12,546, confirming a sustained downward trend. Some of these claims were filed by borrowers who had fully repaid their FX mortgages or converted them into PLN mortgages before initiating court proceedings. Such borrowers accounted for approximately 30% of all active claims, although they represented a significantly higher share of recently filed cases, at 60% to 70%. In addition, there were 1,997 loan agreements originated by former Euro Bank subject to individual ongoing litigation concerning indexation clauses in FX mortgage loans submitted to the court, excluding claims filed by the Bank against clients, i.e. debt collection cases. In 2Q26, the number of new claims against the Bank declined, marking a return to the long-observed downward trend.

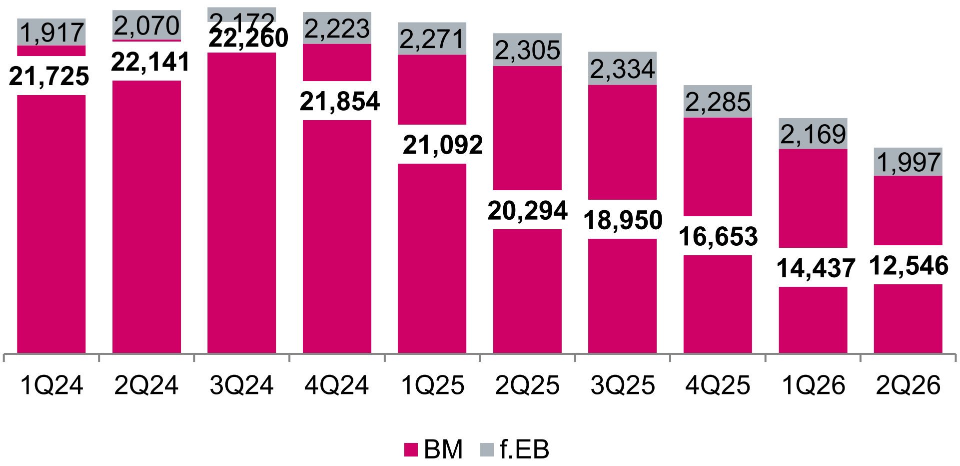
New lawsuits against Bank Millennium* (#)



(*) without claims related to FX-mortgages originated by former Euro Bank

Note: Number of claims may differ from the previously presented

Outstanding individual lawsuits against BM Group (FX-mortgages)



The number of settlements reached 543 in 2Q26 and 1,184 in 1H26. The share of in-court settlements continued to increase, reaching 87% in the period compared with 53% in 2Q25. Since early 2020, when more intensive settlement efforts began, more than 31,550 settlements have been concluded. As a result of these negotiations, final court judgments and other natural drivers, the number of active FX-mortgage loans decreased in 2Q26 by 1,782 to 10,827, following a decline of 9,832 in 2025 overall.

FX-mortgage portfolio

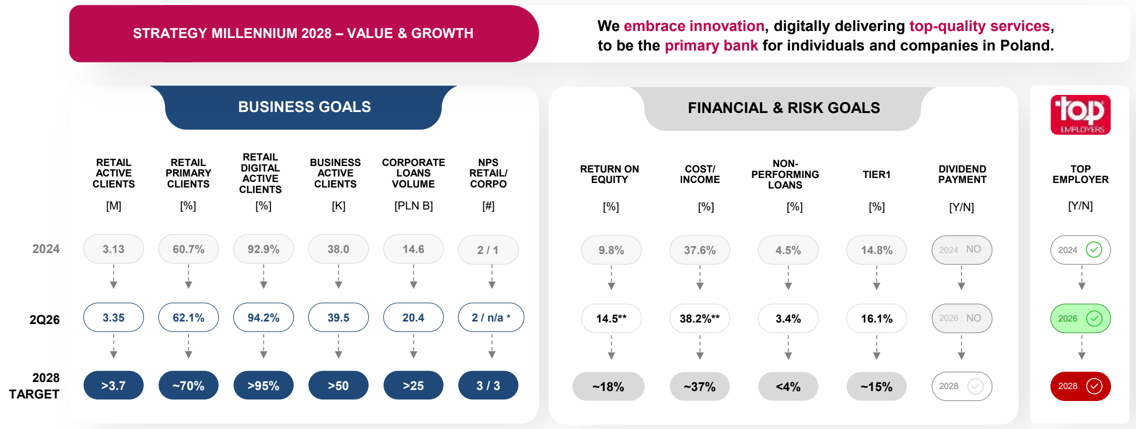
As a result of these trends, the contraction of BM's FX-mortgage portfolio remained rapid, with a q/q decline of 15% and a y/y decline of 47% (in CHF terms, gross, excluding the impact of allocated legal risk provisions). The share of the total FX-mortgage book (gross loans less allocated legal risk provisions) in the Group's total gross loans decreased to 0.7% at the end of June 2026, while the share of FX-mortgage loans originated by BM decreased to 0.6%.

Further information on the risk related to the FX-mortgage portfolio is presented later in this report in the section "Legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans".

1.3. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Strategy of Bank Millennium and the Bank Millennium Group – "Strategy 2028: Value and Growth" is a strategic development plan for the years 2025 - 2028, focused on sustained growth in the retail segment, significant strengthening the Bank's position in small, the medium and large enterprises segment, and improving profitability. The Bank prioritizes digitalization, the expansion of its product offering, including investment and savings product, and the continuous enhancement of customer service quality.

The year 2026 represents the next stage in the implementation of strategic initiatives and actively monitored key business and financial goals.



(*) NPS for retail banking segment reported on quarterly basis and for corporate banking segment on annual basis; (**) Financial indicators reported cumulative after each quarter, i.e. year-to-date, versus 2024 full year result.

In the first half of 2026, Bank Millennium continued to develop its omnichannel customer service model, combining digital solutions with direct advisor support. New functionalities were introduced in the mobile app to enhance customer interactions, including screen sharing during conversations with advisors and access to an online Polish Sign Language interpreter service. The Bank also continued to expand its digital offering. New solutions included a dedicated security feature (Panic Button) enabling the immediate blocking of access to banking services in the event of suspected fraud, identity verification using a QR code through Millennium ID, the first single-use virtual debit card for online payments among universal banks in Poland, and a new travel insurance offering. For business customers, the Bank introduced a self-service option to update company details.

At the same time, Bank Millennium consistently expanded its investment and digital product portfolio, making new Millennium TFI index funds based on global market indices available to customers. The Bank also joined an interbank cashback platform, which will allow customers to receive purchase rebates directly in the mobile app. In parallel, the Bank carried out initiatives aimed at strengthening customer relationships and enhancing brand positioning, including another edition of the "Być i Mieć" campaign, targeted at young adults starting their independent lives, as well as a campaign promoting healthy financial habits and regular saving.

In the Corporate Banking segment, Bank Millennium continued to strengthen its commercial activities, resulting in a record increase in the loan portfolio within this customer segment. The Bank also implemented solutions supporting process digitalization and improving service accessibility for businesses. Customers gained the ability to comprehensively manage their business payment cards through the mobile app in the "Mam tylko kartę" mode. In addition, the Bank expanded its service offering for entrepreneurs by enabling access to qualified electronic signatures through the Millenet for Enterprises platform. As part of the development of its corporate financing offering, the Bank introduced

Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), supporting companies in achieving their sustainable development objectives, as well as preferential de minimis guarantees for businesses operating in the defence sector and producing dual-use goods. At the same time, the Group continued to develop business synergies through Millennium Leasing promotional activities targeted at customers across all market segments, from microenterprises to large corporations.

During the reporting period, Bank Millennium continued its activities in the areas of corporate social responsibility, financial education, culture, and sustainable development. The Bank Millennium Foundation celebrated the 10th anniversary of the “Finansowy Elementarz” educational programme, whose 16th spring edition reached thousands of children across Poland. The Bank also published research findings on financial education among children, highlighting growing parental interest in this area and the need to further increase access to such initiatives. For the third consecutive year, Bank Millennium was recognized among Poland’s best employers, receiving the prestigious Top Employer Polska 2026 certification, confirming high standards in human capital management and employee experience. In the area of employee engagement, the sports phase of the Our People programme was completed, involving 1,969 employees across 161 teams who participated in physical activities over a two-month period to support future volunteering projects. Upon achieving the programme’s target, Bank Millennium donated PLN 250,000 to the Bank Millennium Foundation to fund employee volunteering initiatives addressing the needs of local communities. In the ESG area, the Group adopted a Climate Transition Plan setting the direction for achieving net-zero climate neutrality by 2050 and joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) as a signatory. The Bank also continued its commitment to cultural projects, remaining a partner of events such as Millennium Docs Against Gravity, Opolskie Konfrontacje Teatralne, and the True Tone Festival.

The first half of the year was also marked by numerous achievements in independent rankings and competitions. Bank Millennium received the Instytucja Roku title and several awards for service quality, digital banking, and remote processes. The Bank was also recognized in the Złoty Bankier, Gwiazda Jakości Obsługi, and Gwiazdy Bankowości rankings, confirming high customer satisfaction and the strong position of the Bank’s brand in the market.

Bank Millennium’s market share in main products

	June 2026
Total loans	5.4%
Loans to individuals	7.4%
Mortgages	7.0%
Consumer loans	7.9%
	June 2026
Total deposits	5.9%
Deposits of individuals	7.5%
Deposits of companies	3.5%

Source: National Bank of Poland, Bank Millennium

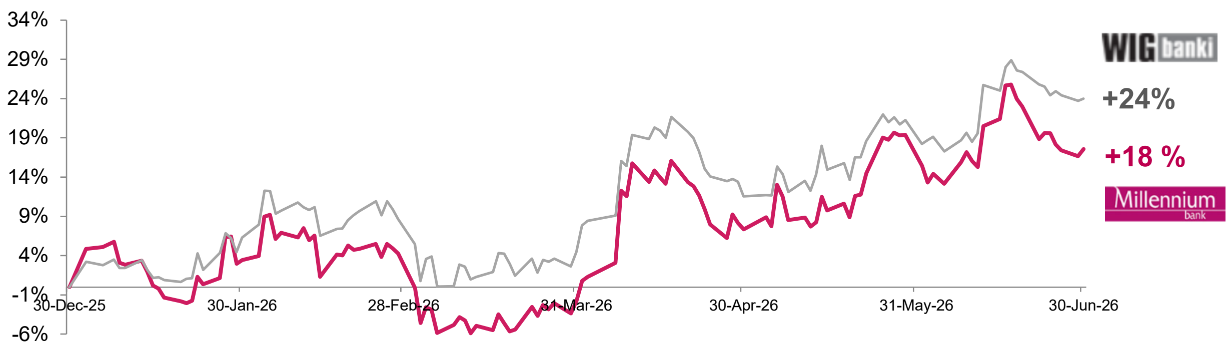
1.4. INFORMATION ON SHARES AND RATINGS

In the first half of 2026, global equity markets remained volatile amid persistent geopolitical risks and heightened uncertainty surrounding the macroeconomic outlook. Investors continued to assess the implications of ongoing geopolitical tensions, including the prolonged conflict in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East, where periodic escalations and uncertainty over the safety of energy supply routes increased global risk aversion and contributed to elevated market volatility. Despite this challenging external backdrop, sentiment on the Warsaw Stock Exchange remained broadly positive, supported by resilient equity market conditions and continued investor interest in the banking sector. This favourable local market environment translated into gains in the main WSE indices and a further appreciation of Bank Millennium shares.

In the first half of 2026, the broad market WIG index increased by 16%, the WIG20 index of the largest companies by 13%, WIG30 by 12%, and the WIG Banks index by 24%. Over the same period, Bank Millennium's share price increased by 18%, from PLN 16.6 at the end of 2025 to PLN 19.6 as at 30 June 2026.

On an annual basis, i.e. over the 12-month period ending on 30 June 2026, Bank Millennium shares gained 37%, while the Bank's market capitalisation increased to PLN 23.7 billion. Over the same period, the WIG index rose by 30%, WIG20 by 26%, WIG30 by 23%, and the WIG Banks index by 45%.

Bank Millennium: ytd share price performance vs. WIG Banks



In 1H26 the average daily turnover of Bank Millennium shares was 28% lower than in the same period last year.

Market ratios	30.06.2026	30.12.2025*	Change (%) ytd	30.06.2025	Change (%) y/y
Number of the Bank's shares (th)	1 213 117	1 213 117	0%	1 213 117	0%
Average daily turnover in annual terms (PLN'000)	14 714	20 454	-28%	16 504	-11%
Bank share price (PLN)	19.56	16.63	18%	14.3	37%
Market capitalisation of the Bank (PLNmn)	23 722	20 174	18%	17 348	37%
WIG Banks	23 779	19 177	24%	16 432	45%
WIG20	3 587	3 184	13%	2 845	26%
WIG30	4 557	4 087	12%	3 698	23%
WIG - main index	135 647	117 240	16%	104 692	30%

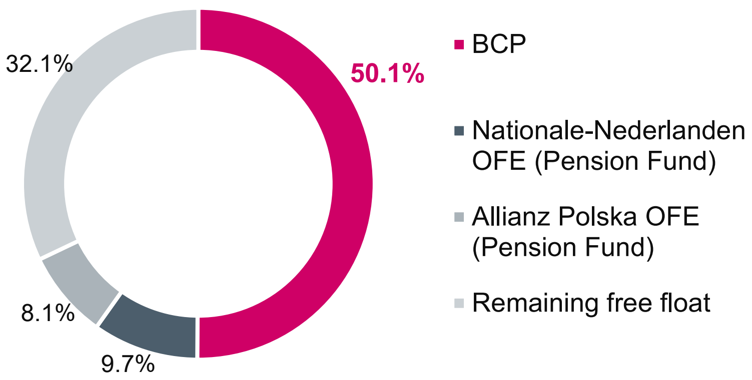
(*) the last day of quotation in 2025, (**) the last day of quotation in June 2024.

Bank Millennium shares are constituents of the following WSE indices: WIG, WIG Banks, mWIG 40, WIG Poland. Additionally, shares of Bank Millennium were reintroduced into MSCI Poland.

Bank Millennium tickers: ISIN PLBIG0000016, Bloomberg MIL PW, Reuters MILP.WA.

The Bank's strategic shareholder is Banco Comercial Portugues - the largest private bank in Portugal, which holds a 50.1% stake in Bank Millennium. The other shareholders which hold more than 5% of the share capital are Poland's largest open pension funds (OFE): Nationale-Nederlanden OFE, Allianz Polska OFE and OFE PZU „Złota Jesień".

Shareholders' structure as on 31 December 2025



Ratings of Bank Millennium

On November 18, 2025, Moody's rating agency ('Moody's') following an adoption of updated banks methodology upgraded the Bank's long-term deposit ratings to Baa1 from Baa2, while changing the outlook to stable from positive and maintained ratings for short-term deposits at P-2. Additionally, Moody's upgraded the Bank's Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) to ba1 from ba2, its Adjusted BCA to baa3 from ba1, its junior senior unsecured (also referred to as "senior non-preferred") bond and MTN programme ratings to Baa3 and (P)Baa3 respectively from Ba1/(P)Ba1, its long-term Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRR) to A3 from Baa1 and its long-term Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment to A3(cr) from Baa1(cr). The Bank's short-term CRRs and CR Assessment were affirmed at P-2 and P-2(cr).

On April 8, 2026 Fitch Ratings has affirmed Bank Millennium S.A.'s Long-Term Foreign- and Local-Currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at 'BBB-' with stable outlooks and Viability Rating (VR) at bbb-.

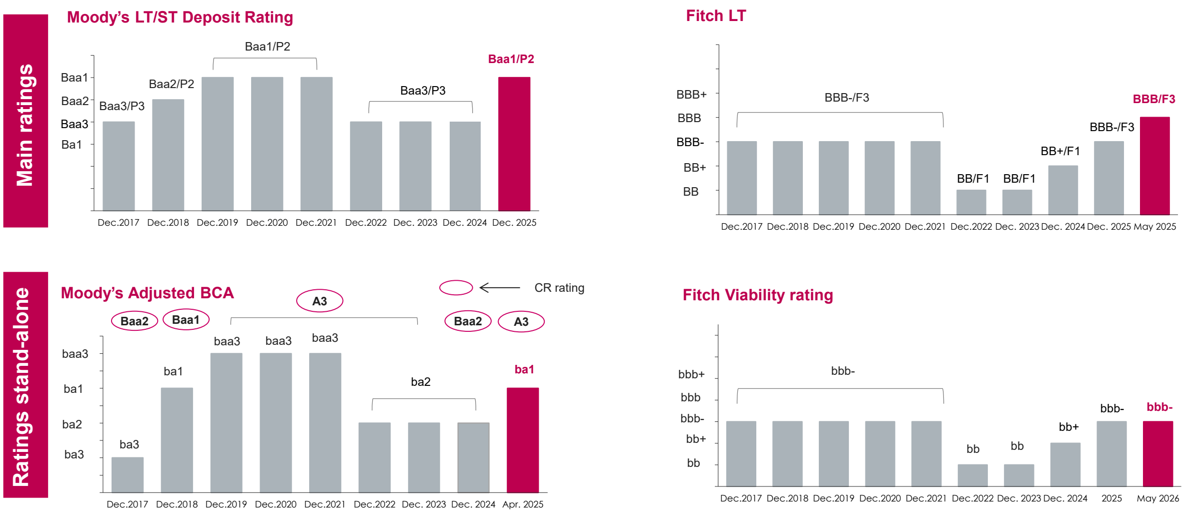
Subsequently, on 13 May 2026, Fitch Ratings upgraded Bank Millennium S.A.'s long-term foreign and local currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) from 'BBB-' to 'BBB', with a Stable Outlook. The Bank's Viability Rating (VR) remained unchanged at 'bbb-'.

At the date of publishing this Report, the Bank's corporate ratings, were as follows:

Rating	MOODY'S
Long-term deposit	Baa1
Short-term deposit	Prime-2
Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA)/Adj. BCA	ba1/baa3
LT Counterparty Risk Assessment (CRA)/ST CRA	A3(cr)/Prime-2(cr)
Rating outlook	Stable
SNP MREL bonds	Baa3
AT1 issue rating	Ba3 (hyb)
T2 issue rating	Ba1

Rating	FITCH
Long-term deposit Issuer Default (IDR)	BBB
National Long-term	A+(pol)
Short-term Issuer Default Rating (IDR)	F3
Viability (VR)	bbb-
Shareholder Support Rating (SSR)	b+
Rating Outlook	Stable
SNP MREL bonds	BBB-

History of Bank Millennium's ratings

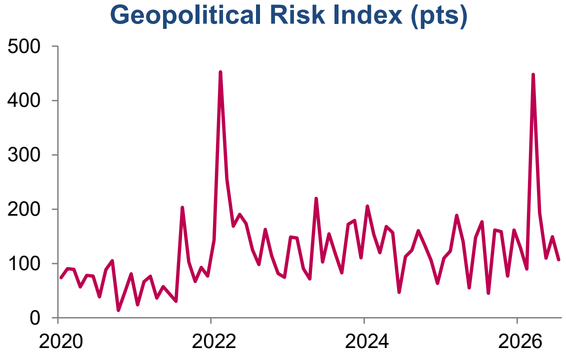


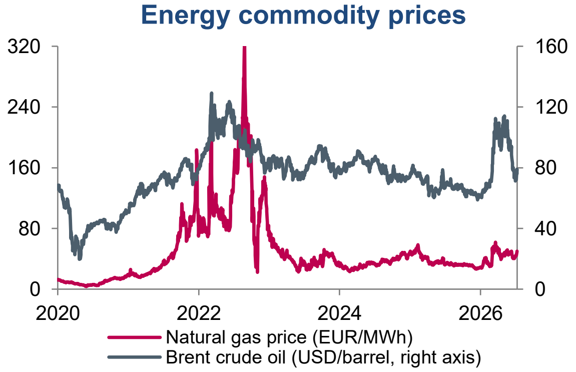
Source: Moody's and Fitch

1.5. MACROECONOMIC BACKGROUND

2Q26 was dominated by the armed conflict in the Middle East. In response to military operations, Iran maintained restrictions on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz for most of the quarter, significantly limiting the transportation of energy commodities from the Persian Gulf. This resulted in elevated volatility in global oil and natural gas markets. Brent crude oil prices reached a local peak in May, temporarily approaching USD 120 per barrel, a level previously observed following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine. Higher energy commodity prices contributed to increased inflation across many economies. Against this backdrop, the European Central Bank raised its key policy rate by 25 basis points. At the same time, the U.S. Federal Reserve, under the leadership of its new Chair Kevin Warsh, adopted a more hawkish stance, citing increased concerns about inflation. Despite higher energy prices and elevated geopolitical uncertainty, global economic activity remained resilient.

Sentiment improved following the agreement reached on 16 June 2026 between the United States and Iran regarding a temporary suspension of military operations and the restoration of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. As a result, oil prices returned to pre-conflict levels. Developments in the European natural gas market were different, with prices remaining elevated due to constrained supply and expectations of only a gradual recovery of damaged extraction and transmission infrastructure. Events in the Middle East and the agreement reached were largely consistent with the assumptions of the Bank's baseline macroeconomic scenario, under which geopolitical conditions were expected to improve in 2H26.





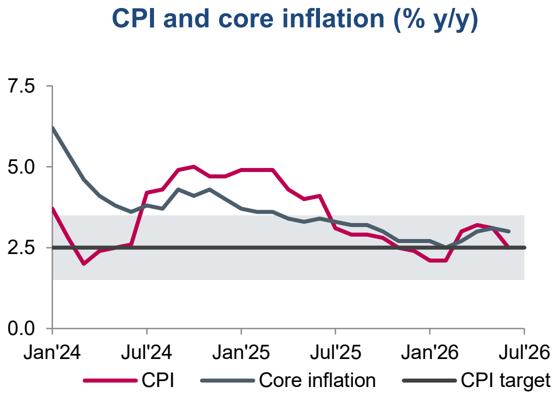
Source: Macrobond, Bank Millennium

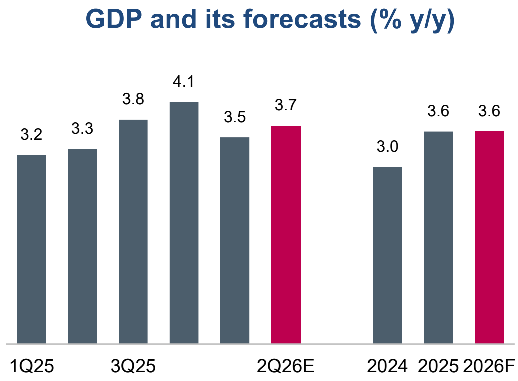
Inflation in Poland was in April and May also higher than at the beginning of the year, mainly due to rising fuel prices and the partial pass-through of higher costs to some goods and services. However, the impact was concentrated in categories most closely linked to fuel prices, such as transport and tourism-related services. The increase in prices was mitigated by the government's "CPN – Lower Fuel Prices" programme, which introduced temporary price caps on gasoline and diesel fuel and reduced fuel taxation (excise duty and VAT). As oil prices declined and conditions in global energy markets improved, the programme was phased out at the end of June 2026. At the same time, CPI inflation fell in June to a level consistent with the inflation target of the National Bank of Poland, confirming the reversal of part of the earlier price increases and easing companies' concerns regarding cost pressures.

The Polish economy demonstrated considerable resilience to higher fuel prices and elevated geopolitical uncertainty. In 2Q26, construction output rebounded strongly following substantial weather-related declines recorded at the beginning of the year. Industrial production growth also accelerated, supported by stronger demand stemming from concerns about the future availability and cost of raw materials. Retail sales growth was, however, moderated. This reflected weaker household sentiment, the normalisation of labour market conditions and wage growth slightly below its long-term average. According to the Bank's estimates, GDP growth in 2Q26 amounted to approximately 3.7% y/y, compared with 3.5% y/y in the previous quarter.

Given the resilience of the domestic economy and inflation remaining — despite a temporary increase — within the permissible deviation band around the inflation target, the Monetary Policy Council kept interest rates unchanged throughout 2Q26 and at the beginning of 3Q26 following the rate cut implemented in March. The Council's communication indicated that future decisions would remain dependent on incoming data and information.

Conditions in the banking sector remained stable in 2Q26. Household deposit growth remained relatively strong (around 10% y/y), supported by positive real interest rates, an elevated propensity to save among households and likely still solid corporate performance. Lending volumes to non-financial corporations and households also continued to grow at a stable pace. At the same time, credit growth to financial sector companies accelerated, potentially reflecting increased bank financing provided to leasing and factoring companies.





Source: Macrobond, GUS, MinFin, Bank Millennium, E - estimate, F - forecast

The outlook for the Polish economy points to a scenario of stable economic growth, with the main challenge remaining the high budget deficit and the public debt ratio, which continues to rise relative to GDP. The Bank expects economic growth in 2H26 to remain broadly similar to that observed in 1H26. Investments are expected to play an increasingly important role in economic activity, including projects co-financed by European Union Cohesion Policy funds, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the SAFE programme. Household consumption will remain an important pillar of GDP growth, although slower wage growth and the absence of new fiscal programmes supporting household incomes may lead to a gradual moderation in its pace. In 2H26, net exports are expected to make a negative contribution to GDP growth as a result of weaker demand in the euro area and intensifying competition from China, which is reducing orders across European supply chains. Economic growth is likely to slow in 2027 alongside the expected moderation in investment demand growth.

Stable economic growth, the absence of significant tensions in the labour market and the return of inflation expectations to levels observed before the outbreak of the conflict in the Middle East do not currently create conditions conducive to a lasting pass-through of higher fuel prices to other goods and services. As a result, despite the expiry of the "CPN – Lower Fuel Prices" programme, the Bank estimates that inflation should remain within the National Bank of Poland's range of the inflation target in the coming quarters. Under such conditions, the Bank continues to view stable NBP interest rates through the end of 2026 as the most likely scenario. The Bank also assumes the possibility of modest rate cuts in 2027. However, the dovish tone of NBP Governor Adam Glapiński's press conference following the July meeting of the Monetary Policy Council has increased the likelihood of further, albeit limited, monetary policy easing in Poland already in 2026.

The situation in the Middle East remains the main risk factor for the Bank's macroeconomic scenario. The agreement reached between the United States and Iran reduced short-term uncertainty and enabled the restoration of part of the energy commodity supply flows. However, developments at the beginning of 3Q26 suggest that the agreement remains fragile, and the risk of renewed disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz is still elevated. Any renewed tensions could once again affect energy commodity prices, inflation and economic growth prospects in both Poland and the global economy.

The above text incorporates data and information available as of 10 July 2026.

1.6. FACTORS OF UNCERTAINTY FOR THE ECONOMY AND THE BANK MILLENNIUM GROUP

The following overview presents the most significant negative risk factors for Bank Millennium Group, as assessed by Bank Millennium, related to the macroeconomic and international environment over the coming quarters.

- **Global geopolitical and military situation**
The main risks relate to the situation in the Middle East, the security of transport routes—particularly through the Strait of Hormuz—and developments in global markets for energy commodities, fuels, natural gas and chemical products. Despite periodic signs of stabilisation, geopolitical tensions remain elevated, and any further escalation of conflicts could lead to renewed disruptions in transportation and commodity supplies. Additional uncertainty stems from the possibility of a significant escalation of military operations between Russia and Ukraine, as well as persistent tensions in other regions of the world. A deterioration in the geopolitical environment could result in prolonged disruptions to energy commodity supplies and higher commodity prices. For Poland, this could translate into higher inflation, weaker economic activity and trade, as well as a deterioration in household and business sentiment. Under such conditions, risk aversion could increase, accompanied by greater concerns regarding public and private sector indebtedness. This could result in a significant weakening of the Polish zloty and higher government bond yields.
- **Debt-related problems in major economies and a correction in global financial markets**
Potential debt-related problems in the public and private sectors of some major economies, as well as asset price corrections in financial markets, represent important risk factors for the global economic outlook. Elevated valuations of U.S. technology companies — particularly those related to artificial intelligence — combined with a high concentration of investor positions, increase the risk of significant market corrections. China remains another potential source of risk, as slower economic growth, imbalances in the real estate sector and high levels of indebtedness may undermine the stability of its financial system. Should these risks materialize, global investor sentiment would likely deteriorate and risk premia increase. Under such conditions, portfolio capital could flow out of emerging markets, increasing uncertainty, weakening the Polish zloty, driving up domestic bond yields and negatively affecting the market valuation of Bank Millennium Group.
- **Further tightening of trade policies and competitive pressure on Polish companies**
Rising protectionism and continued uncertainty regarding the trade policies of the world's largest economies could lead to further fragmentation of global trade, disruptions in global supply chains and weaker corporate investment activity. At the same time, worsening access of Chinese manufacturers to selected developed markets, particularly the United States, could result in exports being redirected to other regions, including Europe. This could intensify price competition in selected trade and manufacturing sectors, increasing pressure on margins and profitability among some Polish companies. Such developments could weaken economic growth in Poland, worsen labour market conditions and increase credit risk in selected segments of the corporate sector. These factors could also result in lower inflation than assumed in the baseline scenario and deeper interest rate cuts by the central bank, thereby weighing on the Group's financial results.
- **Fiscal risk in Poland**
The condition of public finances in Poland remains a risk factor for Bank Millennium Group. A persistently high general government deficit, rising government borrowing needs and rapid debt accumulation could lead to higher government bond yields and lower valuations of debt securities held by financial institutions. Against the backdrop of the parliamentary elections scheduled for 2027, there is a risk that fiscal consolidation measures may be delayed, which could increase investor concerns and lead to a deterioration in Poland's perceived

creditworthiness. At the same time, elevated deficit and debt levels would limit the government's ability to support the economy should a negative macroeconomic scenario materialize.

A more favourable scenario than the Bank's baseline assumption is also possible. Such a scenario could materialize if the situation in the Middle East normalizes on a lasting basis, geopolitical tensions ease and military hostilities in Ukraine come to an end. The Polish economy could also benefit from a faster absorption of EU funds, stronger corporate investment activity, improved consumer sentiment and a stronger-than-expected economic recovery among Poland's key trading partners, particularly Germany. Under such a scenario, economic growth in Poland could exceed expectations, supported by a stronger labour market, higher private investment and better prospects for the banking sector's results.

1.7. OTHER RISK FACTORS

Details on legal risk related to FX-mortgage portfolio and other risk factors are available in Consolidated report of the Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group for 1st half 2026 (chapters 9 and 10).

2. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF BM GROUP

2.1. GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Bank Millennium Group reported a high net profit of PLN408 million in 2Q26, 23% higher than in 2Q25, while 1H26 net profit totalled PLN708 million, up 39% y/y. The y/y improvement in quarterly and semi-annual profits was largely driven by strong net fees and lower FX-mortgage-related costs, which more than offset the negative impact of lower interest rates on NII and the higher CIT rate (see the tax comment in note 11 of this report for details). Adjusted for extraordinary items (including FX-mortgage-related costs and associated tax impacts, as well as costs for consumer loans stemming from the April 2026 ECJ ruling), the Group would have achieved net profit of PLN697 million in 2Q26, compared with PLN886 million in 2Q25, and adjusted net profit of PLN1,211 million in 1H26, compared with PLN1,603 million in 1H25.

Net profit *(PLNmn)*	**1H25**	**1H26**	**y/y**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**q/q**
Total operating income	3 416	3 308	-3%	1 666	1 642	-1%
Total operating costs	-1 270	-1 386	9%	-746	-640	-14%
Impairment provisions and other cost of risk*	-80	-141	76%	-90	-51	-43%
FX legal risk related cost	-1 085	-406	-63%	-226	-180	-20%
Banking tax	-200	-205	3%	-102	-102	0%
Pre-income tax profit	781	1 171	50%	502	668	33%
Income tax	-270	-462	71%	-202	-261	29%
Net profit – reported	**511**	**708**	**39%**	**301**	**408**	**35%**
Net profit – adjusted*	***1 603***	***1 211***	***-24%***	***514***	***697***	***36%***

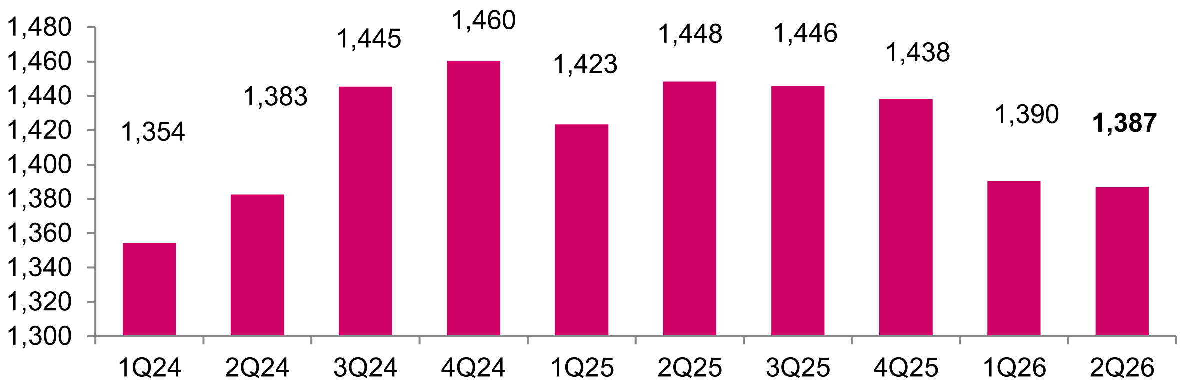
(*) Impairment provisions for financial and non-financial assets including also fair value adjustment on loans and loans modification effect; (**) Without extraordinary items, i.e. FX mortgage loan related costs/incomes (in legal risk provisions, operating cost and other operating income/cost including indemnity from Societe Generale and tax effects) and consumer loans related costs stemming from ECJ ruling from April 2026 (in NII, other operating cost).

Group's operating income *(PLNmn)*	**1H25**	**1H26**	**y/y**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**q/q**
Net interest income	2 872	2 777	-3%	1 390	1 387	0%
Net commission income	371	412	11%	205	207	1%
Core income	**3 242**	**3 189**	**-2%**	**1 595**	**1 594**	**0%**
Other non-interest income	174	118	-32%	71	47	-33%
Total operating income	**3 416**	**3 308**	**-3%**	**1 666**	**1 642**	**-1%**

Net interest income (NII) continued to show resilience. In 2Q26 it was flat q/q on a reported basis, but adjusted for lower future interest on a part of consumer loans (PLN35 million) it would actually be up 2%. Similarly, the y/y drop of reported NII was 4%, while on adjusted basis it was down 2% y/y, comparing favourably against 150bps y/y drop of quarterly average 3M WIBOR. 1H26 NII was down 3% y/y on reported basis and down 2% on adjusted basis.

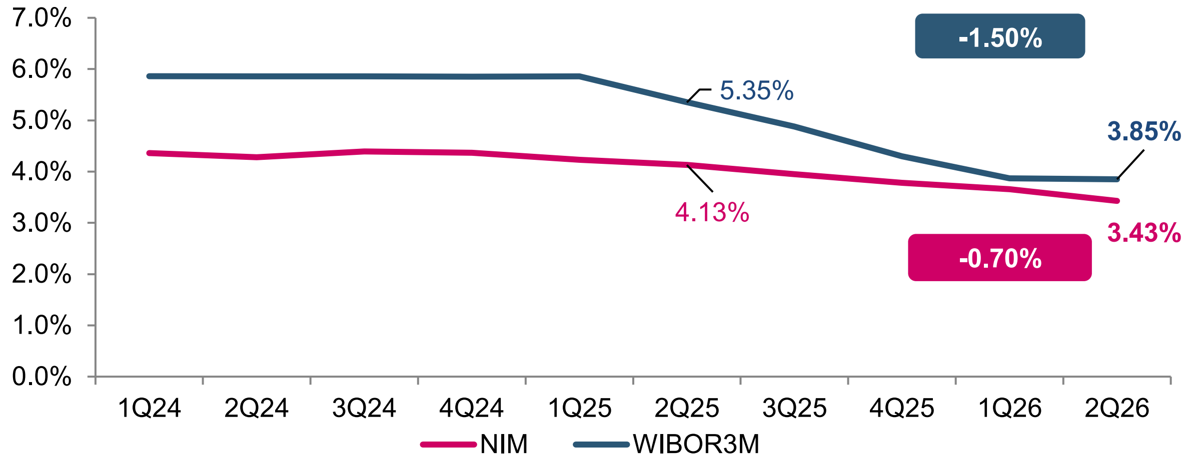
Interest income was 6% down y/y on reported basis as the impact of lower NIM (and market interest rates) outweighed higher interest earning assets (IEAs). At the same time interest cost dropped 9%, reflecting, among others, lower deposit cost.

NII excluding cost of credit holidays (PLNmn)



Net interest margin (over average interest earning assets) **(NIM)** averaged 3.43% in 2Q26, was 23bps lower vs. the previous quarter and 70bps vs. 2Q25. Corresponding drops of average 3M WIBOR in respective periods were 2bps and 150bps. Gradual repricing of a part of loan portfolio, lower yields on new loan production, lower reinvestment bond yields, cost of May'26 EUR500mn T2 issue and last but not least growing share of bonds in assets (46% vs. 42% at the end of June'25) all had an adverse impact on NIM and more than offset the decreasing cost of deposits (down 6bps during the quarter and down 47bps during the last twelve months to 1.72%).

Quarterly net interest margin (NIM)*



(*) Calculated using reported NII

Net fees in 2Q26 grew 1% q/q and 10% y/y with bancassurance, loan and asset management fees contributing most to this strong y/y growth. In 1H26 net fees totalled PLN412 million, representing 11% y/y growth.

Reported 2Q26 core income, defined as a combination of net interest and net commission income, was flat in the quarter and down 3% y/y on a reported basis.

Other non-interest income, which comprises FX result, dividends received, results on financial assets and liabilities (without fair value adjustment on credit portfolio) and net other operating income and costs, amounted to PLN47 million in 2Q26 and dropped 58% y/y due to the abovementioned increase consumer protection-related costs and creation of PLN61 million charge for other risks associated with consumer loans. Significant dividends received (PLN44 million) and strong result on FX operations (PLN 62 million, up 14% y/y) were the offsetting factors. In 1H26 other non-interest income totalled PLN 118 million, representing 32% y/y decline.

Total operating income of the Group reached PLN1,642 million in 2Q26, was down 2% q/q and down 6% y/y on a reported basis.

Total costs amounted to PLN640 million in 2Q26, translating into a decelerating y/y dynamics (up 6% after double digit growth in preceding quarters). Depreciation and amortisation grew the strongest (22% y/y) reflecting an entry into an amortisation stage of a handful of IT projects. In 1H26 total costs totalled PLN 1,386 million, representing 9% y/y rise.

Operating costs *(PLNmn)*	**1H25**	**1H26**	**y/y**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**q/q**
Personnel costs	-669	-717	7%	-357	-360	1%
Other administrative costs*	-601	-669	11%	-389	-280	*-28%*
- of which Banking Guarantee Fund (BFG) fees	*-113*	*-117*	*4%*	*-117*	*0*	*-100%*
Total operating costs	**-1 270**	**-1 386**	**9%**	**-746**	**-640**	**-14%**
Total costs without BFG	-1 157	-1 269	10%	-629	-640	*2%*
Cost/income reported	37.2%	41.9%	4.7pp	44.8%	39.0%	-5.8pp
*Cost/income adjusted***	*34.1%*	*38.2%*	*4.1pp*	*39.1%*	*37.4%*	*-1.6pp*

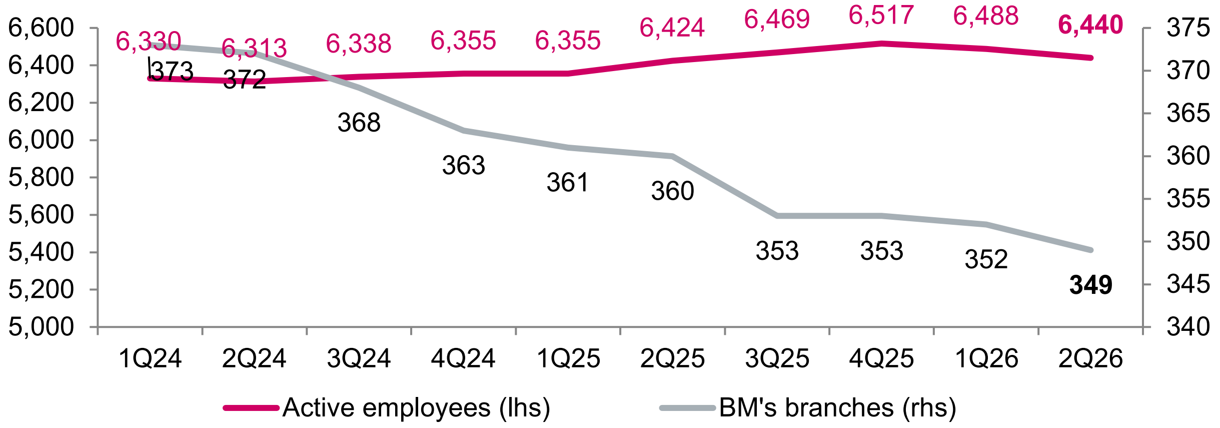
(*) Include depreciation and amortisation; (**) without extraordinary income or cost (FX-mortgage and consumer loan related) and with linear distribution of BFG resolution fund fee throughout the year.

Personnel costs amounted to PLN360 million in 2Q26, with y/y growth moderating to 4% from 11% in 1Q26. The increase continued to be driven by slightly higher FTEs and wage inflation, but primarily by changes in the employment structure, including a higher number of staff at headquarters, as well as provisions for bonuses and holiday leave. In 1H26, personnel costs totalled PLN717 million and increased by 7% y/y. The Group continued to align the number of branches and employees with its operating needs, reflecting the ongoing digitalisation of banking operations and the growing importance of online channels, while maintaining a broad geographical presence through *brick-and-mortar* outlets. At the end of June 2026, the total number of own branches stood at 349, representing a reduction of 11 units y/y. Total Group FTEs at the end of the period amounted to 6,842, up 1% y/y. Excluding employees absent on long-term leave (‘active FTEs’), headcount stood at 6,440 and was flat y/y.

Employment structure *(FTEs)*	**30.06.2025**	**30.06.2026**	**y/y**	**31.03.2026**	**q/q**
Bank Millennium S.A.	6 509	6 534	0%	6 598	-1%
Subsidiaries	277	308	11%	288	7%
Total Bank Millennium Group	6 786	6 842	1%	6 885	-1%
Total BM Group (active* FTEs)	6 424	6 440	0%	6 488	-1%

(*) active FTEs denote employees not on long-term leaves

Staff and own branches (#)



Other administrative costs (including depreciation) amounted to PLN280 million in 2Q26, representing a 10% y/y increase. Higher IT costs (+45% y/y) were the main driver of the y/y growth, while lower advisory costs, including FX-mortgage-related costs, and lower regulatory costs were the main mitigating factors. Depreciation also increased by 22% y/y, reflecting the accelerated completion of IT projects previously in the development stage. In 1H26, other administrative costs totalled PLN669 million and were up 11% y/y.

Cost-to-income ratio (C/I) stood at 39.0% in 2Q26 on a reported basis, compared with 44.8% in 1Q26. Excluding extraordinary items, i.e. legal costs related to litigation and settlements with FX-mortgage borrowers, consumer loans related costs, and assuming an even allocation of BFG costs, the cost-to-income ratio stood at 37.4%, compared with 39.1% in 1Q26.

Total cost of risk, comprising net impairment provisions, fair value adjustments related to specified loan portfolios and the result on modifications, amounted to PLN51 million in 2Q26, compared with a positive PLN6 million in 2Q25. The y/y increase was driven by the lower impact of NPL sale transactions (PLN70 million in 2Q26 vs. PLN85 million in 2Q25), a change in the portfolio mix, with an increasing share of retail consumer and corporate exposures and overall growth of the loan portfolio. In 1H26, cost of risk amounted to PLN141 million, representing a 76% increase y/y. The total NPL ratio improved further to a new all-time low of 3.4% at the end of June 2026, from 3.7% at the end of March 2026 and, more markedly, from 4.2% at the end of June 2025. The retail NPL ratio decreased q/q to 3.7% and improved more substantially from 4.2% at the end of 2Q25, while in the corporate segment it remained stable at 2.7%, well below the 4.1% level recorded at the end of 2Q25. Cost of risk, expressed in basis points (i.e. net charges to average gross loans), amounted to 24 bps in 2Q26, well below the 1Q26 level of 45 bps, reflecting the aforementioned NPL sales in 2Q26.

The cost of legal risk related to the FX-mortgage portfolio, including provisions for legal risk associated with this portfolio, continued to represent a significant, albeit declining, burden on the Bank's P&L. In 2Q26, it amounted to PLN180 million, including PLN156 million for the portfolio originated by Bank Millennium and provisions for loans originated by former Euro Bank, and declined by 69% y/y. Total P&L costs related to the legacy FX-mortgage portfolio amounted to PLN198 million pre-tax and were down 68% y/y, as described in more detail in the preceding section of this report.

2.2. BALANCE SHEET

Assets

The Group's assets as at 30 June 2026, amounted to PLN170,693 million, recording growth of 17% vs. the end of June 2025. The structure of the Group's assets as well as changes of their particular components are presented in the table below:

Group's Assets *(PLNmn)*	30.06.2025	30.06.2026	y/y	31.03.2026	q/q
Cash and operations with the Central Bank	5 293	5 736	8%	4 590	25%
Loans and advances to banks	545	402	-26%	516	-22%
Loans and advances to clients	**74 112**	**81 198**	**10%**	**78 249**	**4%**
Receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause	407	261	-36%	2 286	-89%
Debt securities	61 397	78 911	29%	71 887	10%
Derivatives (for hedging and trading)	224	161	-28%	164	-2%
Shares and other financial instruments*	203	232	14%	237	-2%
Tangible and intangible fixed assets**	1 127	1 147	2%	1 157	-1%
Other assets	2 539	2 646	4%	2 812	-6%
Total assets*	**145 867**	**170 693**	**17%**	**161 899**	**5%**

(*) including investments in associate; (**) excluding fixed assets for sale

The most visible moves within assets during the period of the last twelve months were growth of debt securities (by PLN17,515 million or 29%).

Loans and advances to clients

The structure and evolution of loans to clients of the Group is presented in the table below:

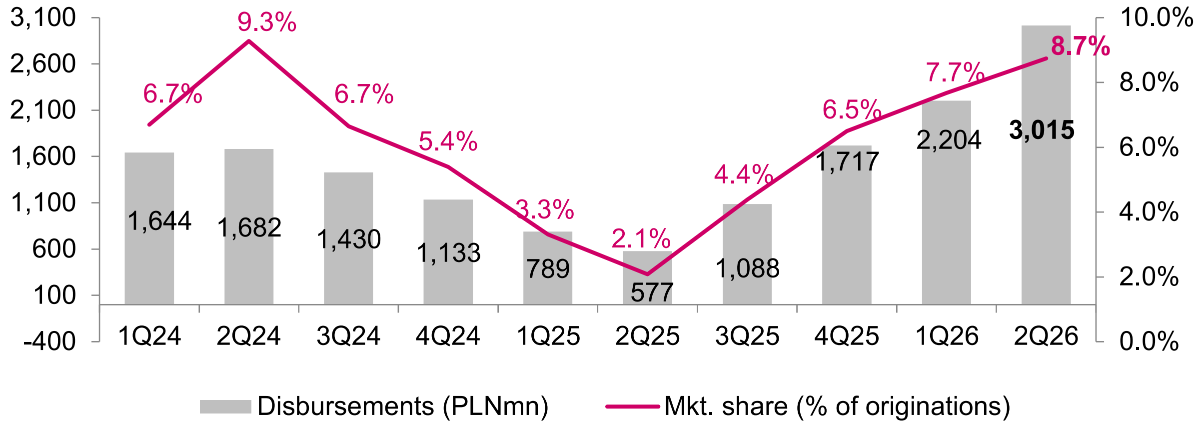
Loans and advances to clients *(PLNmn)*	**30.06.2025**	**30.06.2026**	**y/y**	**31.03.2026**	**q/q**
Loans to households	**55 208**	**56 164**	**2%**	**54 939**	**2%**
- PLN mortgage loans	35 722	36 063	1%	35 152	3%
- FX mortgage loans	980	584	-40%	614	-5%
of which Bank Millennium loans	829	507	-39%	532	-5%
of which ex-Euro Bank loans	151	77	-49%	82	-7%
- consumer loans	18 506	19 517	5%	19 174	2%
Loans to companies and public sector	**18 904**	**25 034**	**32%**	**23 310**	**7%**
- leasing	7 063	7 655	8%	7 325	5%
- other loans to companies and factoring	11 840	17 379	47%	15 986	9%
Net loans & advances to clients	**74 112**	**81 198**	**10%**	**78 249**	**4%**
Net loans and advances to clients excluding FX mortgage loans	*73 132*	*80 614*	*10%*	*77 636*	*4%*
Impairment write-offs	*2 450*	*2 348*	*-4%*	*2 406*	*-2%*
Gross* loans and advances to clients	**76 562**	**83 546**	**9%**	**80 656**	**4%**

(*) Including, besides provisions for credit risk, also fair value adjustment of loan portfolio presented in fair value as well as modification. Gross loan portfolio in this case presents value of loans and advances before mentioned provisions and adjustments but after allocating legal risk provisions related to FX mortgage loans.

Total **net loans** of Bank Millennium Group reached PLN 81,198 million as of June 30, 2026, showing 10% growth in the last twelve months and 6% growth since the beginning of the year. The share of FX mortgage loans (excluding those taken over from Euro Bank) in total gross loans further dropped over the year to 0.6% from 1.1% a year earlier.

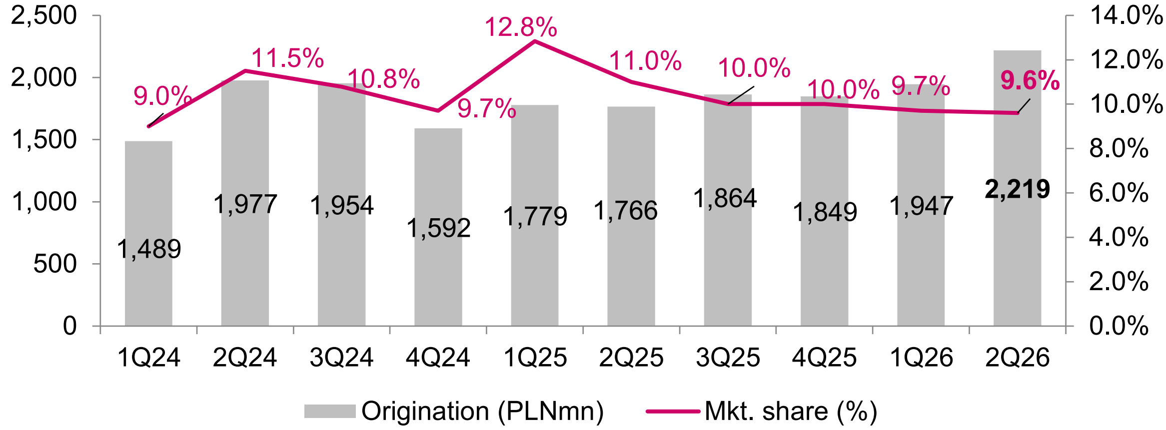
The net value of loans to households amounted to PLN 56,164 million on June 30 2026, reflecting a an increase of 2% y/y and a 3% change since the beginning of the year. The evolution of this portfolio was a function of two factors – a recovering value level of mortgage loans and a steady growth of consumer portfolio. PLN mortgage loans amounted to PLN36,063 million and were up 1% y/y due to fast accelerating originations which more than offset the relative stable level of prepayments. In 2Q26, originations of PLN mortgages reached PLN3 billion, up 37% q/q and up 422% y/y (1H26: PLN5.2 billion, up 282% y/y).

Mortgages: disbursement and market share in originations



Another component of the retail loans - consumer loans - continued to show a strong performance. The net value of consumer loans reached PLN19,517 million on June 30, 2026, increasing by 5% y/y. Origination of consumer loans has been in a steady uptrend stable in the last couple of quarters, reaching a record high level of PLN2.2 billion in 2Q26, up 26% y/y (1H26: PLN 4.2 billion, up 18% y/y), and translating into market share of 9.6% (1H26: 9.6%).

Cash loans: origination and market share



The net value of companies exposures crossed the PLN 25 billion threshold (PLN 25,034 million on 30 June 2026, showing an impressive 32% growth y/y and nearly 16% since the beginning of the year. The growth of the loan portfolio was mostly visible in corporate loans sub-segment (up 47% y/y with investment loans accounting already for nearly 50% of the stock), while leasing portfolio increased 8% y/y and 6% year to date.

Debt securities

Value of debt securities reached PLN78,911 million on 30 June 2026, which means a significant increase of 29% y/y and a 12% growth year to date.

A dominant part of the debt securities portfolio (98%) were bonds and bills issued by the Polish State Treasury, other EU governments and National Bank of Poland (the central bank). The increase of debt securities portfolio was a consequence of assets/liabilities and interest margin management policy and was correlated with the much stronger growth of deposits versus loans. The share of this group of debt securities in the consolidated total assets was at 45% vs. 40% at end of June 2025 reflecting a strong liquidity position of the Group.

More information on debt securities and liquidity management of the Bank can be found in further parts of the report in particular in Chapter 6.4. "Liquidity Risk".

Liabilities

The structure of Group's liabilities and equity and the changes of their particular components are presented in the table below:

Liabilities and equity *(PLNmn)*	**30.06.2025**	**30.06.2026**	**y/y**	**31.03.2026**	**q/q**
Deposits from banks	135	285	111%	282	1%
Deposits from customers	**121 734**	**140 757**	**16%**	**134 806**	**4%**
Liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	1	0	-	5	-
Financial liabilities valued at fair value through P&L and hedging derivatives	682	136	-80%	179	-24%
Liabilities from issue of debt securities	7 025	8 073	15%	7 658	5%
Provisions	3 545	3 382	-5%	3 537	-4%
Subordinated debt	1 561	3 703	137%	1 552	139%
Other liabilities*	2 868	3 071	7%	3 175	-3%
Total liabilities	**137 551**	**159 408**	**16%**	**151 195**	**5%**
Total equity	8 316	11 285	36%	10 704	5%
Total liabilities and equity	**145 867**	**170 693**	**17%**	**161 899**	**5%**

(*) including tax liabilities

At the end of June 2026 liabilities accounted for 93%, while equity of the Group - for 7% of total liabilities and equity.

As on 30 June 2026 Group's total liabilities amounted to PLN159,408 million and were 16% higher relative to their value as on 30 June 2025. The main change to liabilities resulted from considerable increase of customer deposits by PLN19.0 billion or 16% y/y.

Customers' deposits

Customer deposits constituted the main item of the Group's liabilities accounting for 88% of total liabilities, as on 30 June 2026. Customer deposits constitute the main source of financing of Group's activities and incorporate, primarily, customer funds on current and saving accounts as well as on term deposit accounts.

Total customer deposits amounted to PLN140,757 million on 30 June 2026 and grew 16% y/y and 4% q/q. Deposits of individuals reached PLN107,096 million and improved growth pace to 17% y/y and 5% q/q. The growth evolved very positively in terms of its structure: term deposits from retail clients increased close to 4% y/y whereas current and saving accounts grew by a high 24% y/y.

Deposits of companies and public sector, totalling PLN33,661 million on 30 June 2026, increased 10% y/y due to a strong growth in current account deposits which grew 17% y/y, whereas term deposits from companies remained relatively stable.

Share of term deposits decreased further in the quarter and stood at 31% of total deposits at the end of June 30, 2026, compared to 34% in the same period of the preceding year.

Loan to deposit (L/D) ratio decreased marginally below 58% at the end of June 2026.

The evolution of clients' deposits is presented in the table below:

Customer deposits (PLNmn)	30.06.2025	30.06.2026	y/y	31.03.2026	q/q
Deposits of individuals	91 266	107 096	17%	101 960	5%
Deposits of companies and public sector	30 468	33 661	10%	32 846	2%
Total deposits	**121 734**	**140 757**	**16%**	**134 806**	**4%**

Provisions

The value of provisions as at 30 June 2026 amounted to PLN3,382 million. The key component of this line comprised provisions for legal matters, in particular claims related to FX mortgage loan agreements, excluding provisions directly allocated to the loan portfolio, which amounted to 2,719 million.

Debt securities issued

Securities issued by the Group amounted to PLN8,073 million as at 30 June 2026, recording an increase of PLN1,048 million, or 15%, relative to the balance as at 30 June 2025, and of PLN433 million, or 6%, year to date. The increase resulted mainly from the issue of PLN500 million worth of covered bonds by Millennium Bank Hipoteczny, the Bank's subsidiary, while at the same time a part of the Bank's bonds was redeemed.

In December 2022, the Bank issued Credit Link Notes ('CLNs') in the amount of PLN242.5 million as part of a synthetic securitisation transaction related to corporate loans. In addition, in 2023, as part of synthetic securitisation transactions, the Bank issued PLN489 million worth of CLNs, while Millennium Leasing, a subsidiary of the Bank, issued PLN280 million worth of CLNs. In 2024 and 2025, the Bank redeemed part of its CLNs. The total value of CLNs outstanding as at 30 June 2026 stood at PLN437 million

To meet MREL requirements, the Bank issued senior non-preferred bonds in September 2023 with a total value of EUR500 million and issued similar bonds in September 2024 with a total value of EUR500 million. Both issues were carried out under the Euro Medium Term Notes Issuance Programme, with a total nominal value of up to EUR3 billion.

In 2024, Millennium Bank Hipoteczny, the Bank's mortgage bank subsidiary, issued covered bonds with a total nominal value of PLN800 million. In 2025, it issued covered bonds with a total nominal value of PLN1,800 million, while year to date the value of covered bonds issued totalled PLN500 million.

Subordinated debt

The value of subordinated debt amounted to PLN3,703 million as at 30 June 2026, increasing substantially by PLN2,141 million, or 137%, y/y and by PLN2,145 million, or 138%, year to date. The increase resulted from the issuance of Tier II subordinated bonds with a total nominal value of EUR500 million, maturing in 2036. Apart from this transaction, the subordinated debt line includes ten-year PLN-denominated subordinated bonds with a total nominal value of PLN830 million, maturing in January 2029, and ten-year PLN-denominated bonds with a total nominal value of PLN700 million, maturing in December 2027.

Equity

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's equity amounted to PLN11,285 million and recorded an increase of PLN2,969 million, or 36%, y/y, and 24% year to date. In addition to the net profit generated in 1H26 (PLN708 million), the increase in equity was supported by the issue of PLN1.5 billion worth of AT1 bonds in January 2026. In addition, revaluation capital, which was temporarily negative at the end of March 2026, turned positive at the end of June 2026.

3. PRESENTATION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

3.1. HIGHEST QUALITY OF POSITIVE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Bank Millennium cares about building positive customer experience at every stage of their cooperation with the bank. Quality of experience is a fundamental premise in product and service design and after-sales service – across all contact channels.

The goal set out in Bank Millennium's strategy is to strengthen its position in the TOP3 of the best banks in Poland in terms of quality, measured by NPS – both in the retail and corporate banking segments.

Activities in the first half of 2026 were focused on the implementation of the quality objective set out in the bank's Strategy. The NPS measurements for this period confirm its achievement.

For years, Bank Millennium has been consistently striving to ensure that the transition of customers to electronic service supports the quality of relations with the bank. We combine mobile app service with access to qualified telephone and branch advisors - in all business lines. The service of remote advisors has increased the convenience of access to the bank's services and products. We make sure that both customers and employees are prepared for new digital solutions.

The Bank implements projects focused on the customer perspective in the areas of education and security. One example of such initiatives is the introduction of the Millennium Visa Raz card, a solution designed to enhance customers' security in their everyday use of payment services.

Bank Millennium used research and qualitative and quantitative monitoring to support business projects. Key areas of customer experience improvement, measured, among others, by the NPS indicator, are identified, prioritized, and forwarded to implementations on a continuous basis.

We planned customer and employee surveys for all product lines, business lines, channels, and segments. The surveys concerned:

- satisfaction and loyalty monitoring,
- brand awareness among customers,
- evaluation of product concepts,
- employees' perspective.

An important source of information in qualitative activities is the Mystery Shopper survey carried out by the Bank. In 1H 2026, we conducted 1,177 audits in our own and franchise branches.

Bank Millennium has been conducting activities that directly affect customer satisfaction. We use the model of working with the voice of the customer in the retail network, which includes:

- results of the Mystery Shopper survey,
- CSAT,
- Google reviews,
- analysis of complaints caused by branches.

We analyse the collected voice of the customer and work to eliminate the causes of dissatisfaction in order to further improve the customer experience.

At Bank Millennium, managers are supported in managing the voice of the customer by a field team of CX Leaders. CX Leaders also work with advisors and focus on elements that negatively affect cooperation with clients. Thanks to increased work with the voice of the customer, in 2026 we observed a decrease in the number of complaints caused by branches and a stable level of customer satisfaction in the CSAT survey.

Bank Millennium continues to work on simplifying the language of communication and the content of documents. We change the texts provided to customers from the moment they open an account, to the information on how to operate their products.

Bank Millennium has continued to work on increasing the accessibility of its products and services for individuals with disabilities and functional needs. The Bank is working intensively with the Polish Bank Association to develop common accessibility standards. An important element of the work is to adapt bank documents to an appropriate format that will allow them to be read by people with diverse functional needs. Bank Millennium carried out training sessions during which employees could learn about the topic of accessibility and the guidelines to be followed during customer service and when creating documents.

In 2026, Bank Millennium was awarded in the most important quality rankings.

In the Golden Banker ranking, we obtained:

- the Golden Bank 2026 title for the best multi-channel service quality,
- first place for the highest quality of service on the hotline,
- recognition in the “Bank with a Mission” category.

In the Institution of the Year ranking, we were awarded in seven categories:

- Best mobile app,
- Best account opening process in the branch,
- Best remote account opening process (using selfie verification and the mObywatel app),
- Best service in remote channels,
- Best personal banking – remote service,
- Best bank for companies,
- Best online banking,
- Best service in the branch.

3.2. RETAIL BANKING

Retail banking constitutes an important area of Bank Millennium’s activities. The Bank offers a broad catalogue of universal banking products and services designed for individual clients, affluent individuals (Prestige), Private Banking and business clients. Clients have access to products and services through the branch network, internet banking, mobile and telephone banking and the network of ATMs, thereby having an opportunity to manage their finances in a convenient and safe way. In 1H 2026 the Bank has increased its active client base by over 83 thousand. As at 30 June 2026 the Bank provided services to more than 3.35 million active retail clients.

Personal account

Sales of current accounts to individual clients in 1H 2026 were over at the level of over 210 thousand. The key product supporting the acquisition of new clients was the Millennium 360° account. The Millennium 360° account responds to customers' digital and technology needs. It offers a wide range of opportunities for people who value high quality service and the ability to use one of the best and fastest growing mobile applications on the market. Thereby flagship account has attracted a lot of clients’ attention with growing share in Bank Millennium current accounts portfolio to over 31%.

Millennium 360° account is unconditionally free in terms of maintenance. In addition, after fulfilling a simple condition, debit card service, BLIK contactless payments and withdrawals from all ATMs in Poland and abroad are also for PLN0. An important factor is the "Shopping Refunds" service to the account helps customers save during purchases. Through the bank's mobile app or Millenet, customers have access to approx. several hundred online and stationary stores where they can receive up to 25% of the purchase value refunds. At the end of 1H 2026, the number of personal accounts in the Bank portfolio amounted to over 3.88 million. Acquisition of the Millennium 360º account in this period was supported by promotion and advertising activities including, inter alia, as follows:

- promotional activities offering a bonus for being active and in cooperation with external internet portals – almost 70% personal accounts were opened online,
- new advertising campaigns on TV and the internet, especially with advertisements on various social media platforms as modern channels adjusted to young clients.

Konto Millennium 360° was awarded the title of Best Personal Account in the Złoty Bankier ranking.

Savings products

The first months of 2026 were still a time of stable NBP interest rates and dynamic changes of retail deposits. In January-May 2026, the volume of retail deposits on the market increased by almost PLN70bn, driven mostly by growing salaries and social transfers. High interest rates sustained attractiveness of saving accounts and time deposits and tense market competition despite interest cost optimization by banks sustained relatively high offered rates. Current and saving accounts volumes in banking sector grew during Jan-May'26 by PLN73bn while time deposits declined by PLN3.4bn. The Bank concentrated efforts on optimalisation of deposit offer on both saving accounts and time deposits and prepared numerous marketing campaigns, taking care of portfolio profitability. During 1H 2026, the Bank continued acquisition of new volumes as previously on Saving Account Profit (KO Profit) but also including new money time deposits with attractive interest rate accruing on new funds and retention offers addressed to selected client groups. Total retail deposits in 1H26 grew by PLN8.7bn, with PLN3.4bn increase in 1Q 2026 and PLN5.4bn growth in 2Q 2026. At the end of 1H 2026 retail deposits including structured deposits amounted to PLN110.8 bn and Bank's market share in May'26 reached 7.4%.

Investment products

1H 2026 was time of good but volatile situation on global capital markets. Clients were gradually increasing investments in mutual funds although Middle East conflict resulted in price correction on many asset classes. The Bank continued its strategy to offer diversified portfolio of investment products including both own solutions and products offered by external partners. Depending on client segment the offer included structured products, mutual funds and bonds. Bank continued regular promotional campaigns of mutual funds focusing on handling fee for purchase of funds especially in remote channels, which steadily gain importance. In 1H 2026, the Bank was consequently developing investment advisory service based on selected and adjusted Millennium TFI funds which in easy and convenient way enables customers entrance to investment products especially through regular investments even of small amounts. In 2Q 2026 Bank enhanced the offer of Millennium TFI funds by adding 4 new index funds based on global ETFs and 1 fund based on gold mining companies. The Bank continued offering of structured deposits with full capital protection and guaranteed minimal profit irrespectively of market situation. Despite price correction caused by Middle East conflict, investment products volume (without structured deposits) grew in 1H 2026 by over PLN1bn and reached PLN16bn.

Cash loans

In 1H 2026, the Bank achieved record cash loan sales of PLN4.17bn, representing an increase of about 17.5% compared with the same period of 2024. The high level of sales was achieved thanks to active sales in all distribution channels and effective outreach with the offer to customers who have instalment loans or a current account with the Bank. The strong result was also supported by a flexible product offer and attractive marketing communication of the promotional offer with a 0% commission. The Bank continues to intensively develop convenient and cost-effective digital sales channels, with over 90% of loan agreements finalised in electronic channels. The cash loan portfolio increased from PLN15.6bn at the end of 2025 to PLN16.1bn at the end of 2Q 2026. In overdrafts, the Bank maintained a stable market share of 13.4%, with a balance of PLN1.0bn.

Payment cards

In 1H 2026, the Bank's payment card portfolio continued to grow, supported by new product solutions and intensive marketing activities.

The Bank increased its payment card portfolio to 4.33 million cards (+5.5% y/y), of which the credit card portfolio reached 553 thousand cards (+4.5% y/y). At the same time, the activity of the card portfolio increased significantly, thanks to mobile payments promotion, with the transaction volume amounting to PLN50bn (+6.3% y/y).

In June 2026, we introduced new card to personal account holders Millennium VISA Raz - a virtual debit card for one-time payments on the Internet, which combines convenience with security. Card details are automatically changed after each transaction, which ensures the security of online payments, and the card does not require any top-up and uses the funds accumulated in the account. The card is fully integrated with the bank's mobile application.

Mortgage banking

In 1H 2026, the Bank concluded a total of nearly 13 thousand new agreements with a total value of over PLN5.8bn. The total result for January–May placed the Bank in sixth position on the market, with a market share of almost 8.0%. Mortgage loans with a periodically fixed interest rate for the first five years remain on offer. The Bank's lending activity was based, as in the previous year, on the offer of an unconditional 0% loan origination fee and 0% commission for early and full repayment of the loan.

Prestige and Private Banking segments – offer for affluent clients

In 1H 2026, 10.4 thousand affluent clients opened the new Prestige account offering, representing a 20% increase compared with the corresponding period of 2025. As a result, the total portfolio of Millennium 360 Prestige accounts reached 25.2 thousand.

The number of Affluent clients stood at 216.9 thousand at the end of June 2026, reflecting an 11% increase compared with year-end 2025.

The strategy of promoting a remote service model for affluent clients continues to be consistently implemented.

Business Client segment – offer for business clients

The offer is addressed to individuals running sole proprietorship businesses with annual revenues of up to PLN10mn.

In the first half of 2026, the number of new current accounts for business customers reached 20.3 thousand of new business accounts. 86% of business accounts were opened online during this period.

The Bank offers a broad range of transaction, banking and credit products to business clients, in particular an attractive Millennium Accounting offer, payment terminals and leasing as well as modern digital and mobile banking services.

During 1H2026, the Millennium Accounting service was enhanced to comply with the new regulations regarding the National e-Invoicing System (KSeF). In addition, the availability of opening Mój Biznes account digitally was extended to EU and Ukrainian citizens who already hold a personal account with the Bank. The process for updating company data was also implemented in the mobile application and electronic banking platform.

The acquisition of business accounts was supported by strong promotional and advertising activities, including: TV spots, radio spots, a display campaign and social media activities. The campaign was on air in January and February 2026. Additionally, as part of initiatives supporting sales of products for the Business Customer segment, promotional materials advertising the My Business Account together with related promotional offers were displayed in branch windows featuring at least two display areas. These activities contributed to increasing the visibility of the offer across both digital channels and the Bank's branch network.

The value of loans granted in 1H 2026 for micro business customers was increased by 40% compared with 1H 2025 and reached the level of PLN804mn. In 1H 2026, 53% of all loan agreements were signed in Millenet or the mobile application and vast majority were secured with de minimis guarantee. In 1Q

2026 we implemented BIG CONSENT – possibility to accept consents in digital. With this solution our Client can start apply for a credit without visit in our Branch. Also we implemented new product: Overdraft in our Pre-approval process in digital.

3.3. DIGITAL CHANNELS

The increase in the number of mobile users, the growing sales of products in digital channels, and the awards we have received confirm the effectiveness of our digitalization strategy and the consistent strengthening of our position in mobile banking.

Digital Users

We closed 1H 2026 with 3.16 million active digital channel users, an increase of 6% y/y. Of this number, 2.99 million were mobile application users, representing an 8% y/y growth in active app users. Among customers actively using digital channels, 80% log in exclusively via the mobile app (mobile only). In 1H 2026, as many as 2.45 million customers used BLIK at least once, representing a strong increase of 21% y/y.

Share of digital channels in sales and acquisition

The share of digital channels in cash loan sales in 1H 2026, by the number of loans sold, was 88% and remained stable. The share of digital channels in term deposit sales was 93%. There was a significant increase in the role of digital channels in the acquisition of current accounts: in 1H 2026, their share reached 71%. The number of accounts opened online increased by as much as 55% in 1H 2026 compared with 1H 2025. For junior accounts, digital channels accounted for as much as 88% of new accounts.

Interest in value-added services is also growing:

- **Home insurance**. Sales of home insurance increased by 44% in June compared with May following the introduction of a promotion with a reduced premium.
- **Travel insurance**. After changing the insurer and refreshing the sales process, sales increased by 51% y/y.
- **Family 800+ applications.** The application period has ended. Customers submitted 364,000 applications for the new benefit period through the Bank's channels, giving the Bank a 13.8% market share among banks. 83% of applications were submitted via the mobile app.

What's new in digital channels

- **Millennium Visa Raz**. A card available in the mobile app with one-time card details that refresh after each transaction, combining convenience and security in a single payment solution.
- **Travel insurance**. A new, intuitive purchase process in the mobile app, launched in partnership with TU Europa.
- **Panic Button.** A transaction-blocking feature in the mobile app that customers can activate themselves. The solution is simple to use and enables a quick response in potentially risky situations.
- **Millennium ID with QR code scanning**. A new way to securely verify identity when logging into public services. Customers who log in on a computer can conveniently confirm their login in the mobile app using Millennium ID.
- **Polish Sign Language (PJM) Interpreter**. In partnership with migam.pl, we have introduced access to a Polish Sign Language interpreter via the bank's website. Customers can use interpreter support during branch visits and when contacting the customer service hotline.

- **Enhancements for Business customers.** Customers can now update company details directly in the app, and citizens of the European Union and Ukraine can open a business account through a fully remote process.
- **Optimization of the selfie-based account opening process**. Even greater protection of customer data through Onfido's Motion technology, providing enhanced safeguards against AI-generated materials and identity fraud.
- **Dark mode** in the mobile app.

Awards for digital channels in 1H 2026:

- Institution of the Year 2026 (mojebankowanie.pl): Best Mobile Application – 1st place
- Institution of the Year 2026 (mojebankowanie.pl): Best Remote Account Opening Process – 1st place
- Golden Banker 2026: Golden Bank – 1st place for omnichannel service quality
- Mobile Trends Awards – nomination for mobile application development
- 3rd place in the cashless.pl Mobile Bank Ranking.
- Top Financial Innovation award in Global Finance's "The Innovators" ranking for the mobile app process of eSIM card purchase.

3.4. CORPORATE BANKING

In 1H 2026, within the Corporate Banking area, we focused on further developing our product offering, digitising processes, and adapting our solutions to changing regulatory requirements and the needs of business clients. One of the key areas of our activity was preparing products and service channels for operation within the National e-Invoicing System (KSeF). We introduced changes to the Millenet Faktor factoring system and the eBOK Leasing service within Millenet for Enterprises, enabling the handling of KSeF numbers, access to invoice visualisations, and improving document identification and verification processes.

At the same time, we continued to develop remote and digital customer service solutions. We launched a video meeting functionality in Millenet for Enterprises, supporting direct client contact and document exchange through remote channels. We also implemented a new, standardised process for managing marketing consents of company representatives, giving clients greater control over the communications they receive while ensuring full compliance with regulatory requirements.

An important element of our efforts was also increasing access to secure digital solutions for entrepreneurs. In Millenet for Enterprises, we introduced the option of using a qualified electronic signature, enabling clients to sign documents and agreements with the Bank remotely without the need for additional hardware or an external certificate.

We also continued to expand our financing offering in response to the market's strategic needs. We introduced Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) financing, supporting companies in achieving their ESG objectives through a mechanism linking the margin to the achievement of agreed sustainability performance indicators. We also expanded access to financing for companies operating in the defence sector and those developing dual-use technologies by offering loans backed by a BGK de minimis guarantee. These initiatives are aligned with our strategy of supporting innovation, ESG transformation, security, and the development of key sectors of the economy.

CORPORATE BANKING RESULTS

In 1H 2026, new lending production increased by as much as 70% y/y, driven primarily by strong growth in new investment loans (+73%) and factoring (+190%).

As a result, at the end of 1H 2026, the value of the Corporate Banking loan portfolio reached PLN18.5bn, representing an increase of PLN5.1bn (38%) year on year. The portfolio comprised the following product groups:

- leasing: PLN4.6bn,
- overdraft facilities: PLN3.9bn,
- factoring: PLN4.1bn,
- other loans: PLN5.8bn.

At the end of the reporting period, funds held by Corporate Banking clients in current accounts and term deposits totalled PLN25.8bn, of which: PLN14.2bn was held in current accounts and PLN11.6bn was held in term deposits.

In the Small Business segment, we recorded a 5.5% increase in lending volumes to PLN1.96bn (loans: PLN410mn; leasing: PLN1.5bn) and a 2% increase in deposit volumes to PLN3.5bn.

Product changes

Preparing the factoring system for KSeF

We introduced changes to the Millenet Faktor factoring system to align it with the requirements of the National e-Invoicing System (KSeF).

As part of the enhancements implemented, we enabled support for the KSeF number in the process of submitting invoices and invoice corrections, both manually and through file import. While the KSeF number is not mandatory, it can be provided and used wherever available, increasing data consistency and flexibility in document processing.

The KSeF number has also been incorporated into document presentation within the Millenet Faktor system. It is displayed on application screens for invoices and corrections submitted to the Bank as well as those issued by the Bank, significantly facilitating document identification and verification. In addition, documents made available to clients display both the document number and the KSeF number (in brackets), provided that both identifiers have been assigned.

We also introduced a new visualisation of invoices and corrections issued by the Bank through KSeF. These documents are available together with the KSeF number and can be downloaded in a visual format compliant with the KSeF presentation standard.

eBOK Leasing in Millenet for Enterprises compliant with KSeF

As of 1 February, eBOK Leasing within Millenet for Enterprises has been operating in compliance with KSeF. We introduced three key changes: we added the KSeF-assigned number to invoice data, replaced the previous e Invoice file with a KSeF e Invoice visualisation, and discontinued paper invoices. As a result, clients benefit from:

- full integration with KSeF, including access to visualisations of invoices issued through KSeF,
- easier invoice identification, with the KSeF number supporting settlement and payment control processes,
- automatic notifications providing prompt information when an invoice has been issued through KSeF.

Video meeting functionality in Millenet for Enterprises online banking

We introduced a functionality in Millenet for Enterprises that enables the organisation and conduct of video meetings with clients. The solution is currently in the pilot phase and is being used to support users. During video meetings, both Bank employees and clients can share their screens. File exchange is also possible, subject to the file formats accepted by the Bank.

New process for managing consents from company owners and representatives

We implemented a new process for managing the marketing consents of company representatives. The solution enables clients to manage consents in a consistent and system-based manner across all Bank channels, giving them full control over the information they receive, including the ability to digitally amend or withdraw consents and submit marketing opt-out requests.

The solution also enables us to communicate with clients more effectively through digital marketing channels while maintaining full compliance with regulatory requirements and clients' expectations regarding data protection.

Secure e-signature for entrepreneurs at Bank Millennium

In the Millenet for Enterprises online banking service, we have made it possible for users to obtain a qualified signature. The solution was implemented in cooperation with KIR. Entrepreneurs can generate a one-time qualified signature with a qualified time stamp. The tool we provide allows users to sign from 1 to 20 documents. In this way, clients can remotely confirm an agreement with the Bank or submit documents to the Bank.

The mobile version of the signature does not require any additional software or hardware such as card readers. Users are also not required to hold their own qualified certificate purchased from an external institution. To use the solution, a person must be a company representative and have authorisation rights.

In addition, corporate clients can confirm their identity using the mObywatel application and the electronic layer of their identity card, as well as the mobile application for retail clients.

In June, as part of a pilot programme, we made newly redesigned Millenet for Enterprises functionalities related to account management, transaction history and access to statements available to selected clients. The new screen layout was developed in accordance with the latest user interface standards applied by the Bank. The design process included extensive consultations with a group of key corporate clients. The initiative forms part of a broader programme under which we will continue to modernise individual system screens and improve their user-friendliness and intuitiveness.

Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) financing

We have introduced Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) financing to our offering, supporting companies in achieving their sustainability objectives. The new solution enables clients to be rewarded for meeting agreed ESG (environmental, social and governance) targets.

SLL financing is a general-purpose facility and may be used to support a company's day-to-day operations, including in the form of an overdraft facility, revolving credit facility or factoring. Its key feature is a mechanism linking the margin level to the degree of achievement of sustainability targets agreed individually with each client.

As part of the financing, we jointly define with the client between one and five KPIs, at least one of which must relate to an environmental objective. These indicators must be strategically important to the company's operations, measurable and comparable over time. Based on these indicators, specific Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) are established. The targets should go beyond regulatory requirements and reflect genuine progress towards sustainable development.

At the end of each agreed period, the client submits a report on the achievement of the targets, which is verified by an independent party. The outcome of this assessment serves as the basis for adjusting the loan margin - it may be reduced, increased or remain unchanged depending on the level of achievement of the agreed indicators. This mechanism has an incentive-based character and supports clients in the consistent implementation of ESG strategies.

SLL solutions have been available on the market for several years, most commonly in the context of syndicated financing provided to the largest corporations. However, Bank Millennium has adapted the product structure to the needs of a broader client base by introducing standardised contractual provisions that make it possible to implement this type of financing also in bilateral relationships and smaller-scale projects.

Within the SLL framework, targets may relate, among other things, to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, improvement of energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy sources, development of diversity policies, supply chain initiatives and enhancement of corporate governance standards.

Loan with a de minimis guarantee for companies from the defence and dual-use sectors

In 1H 2026, we made financing available to companies from the defence sector and businesses developing dual-use technologies through loans backed by BGK de minimis guarantees. This instrument enables collateralisation of up to 80% of the loan amount for defence-related financing and up to 70% for dual-use projects, with a maximum guarantee amount of PLN5mn. An additional advantage of this solution is the absence of a guarantee fee, which improves access to financing for SMEs. The offer forms part of support for the development of the domestic defence industry and innovative technologies with both military and civilian applications.

Digitalisation of customer service processes

The digitalisation process continues its upward trend. In 2Q 2026, 77% of foreign exchange transactions were carried out by clients through the Millennium Forex Trader foreign exchange platform, while 91% of guarantees were issued in the form of e-guarantees. Clients also value everyday banking solutions - 88.2% of additional accounts and 87.5% of payment cards were opened through electronic channels. With regard to loan agreements, a level of 81% was achieved in 2Q 2026.

Moreover, as many as 66% of all documents exchanged between clients and the Bank are processed electronically.

Millennium Leasing was one of the first companies on the market to launch a new process for concluding lease agreements in documentary form. Thanks to this change, clients can enter into lease agreements remotely, without the need for a qualified electronic signature.

An increasing number of our clients are entering into lease agreements electronically.

Currently, almost 46% of contracts are signed remotely using a qualified electronic signature or in documentary form. In 1H26, nearly 4,600 agreements were concluded using an e Signature, while 444 agreements were concluded in documentary form.

The share of clients with access to Millennium Leasing's eBOK platform is also increasing - it now exceeds 97% of all leasing clients. In addition, electronic requests concerning the servicing of active agreements and leased assets accounted for nearly 70% of all leasing requests submitted by clients in 1H 2026.

4. KEY SUBSIDIARIES' ACTIVITY IN 1H26

In 1H26, the combined net profit of Bank Millennium Group's subsidiaries amounted to PLN111 million, representing growth of 32% y/y. The improvement was driven primarily by higher net profit generated by Millennium TFI and other consolidated companies.

The breakdown of the Group's net profit by Group company is presented in the table below:

Group's net profit structure *(PLN million)*	**1H26**	**1H25**
Bank Millennium	**670**	**491**
Subsidiaries combined	**111**	**84**
Millennium Bank Hipoteczny (mortgage bank)	14	17
Millennium Leasing	3	5
Millennium TFI (mutual funds management)	32	20
Millennium Service	11	10
Other consolidated companies	51	32
Summarised profits	**782**	**573**
Consolidation adjustments	-73	-63
Consolidated net profit of the Group	**708**	**511**

Millennium Bank Hipoteczny

Millennium Bank Hipoteczny S.A. ("MBH") commenced operations in 2021 with a share capital (PLN120mn) fully acquired by Bank Millennium S.A. The purpose of the establishment and mission of MBH is to provide the Group with stable and long-term financing of mortgage loans in the form of covered bonds secured by mortgage receivables.

In the first half of 2026, MBH continued to pursue its main strategic goal by issuing for the fifth time in the history of covered bonds worth PLN500mn It was the second series under the international EMTN program and, like the 3 previous issues, had a 5-year maturity. All covered bonds issued so far have a variable interest rate based on the WIBOR 3M index. The last series – like all previous ones – has been approved and is listed on the domestic regulated market operated by the WSE. As of July 2026, MBH covered bonds have an AAA (negative outlook) rating obtained by Fitch Ratings.

MBH covered bonds are secured by mortgage receivables from loans granted by the Bank. In the first half of 2026, MBH carried out its eleventh mortgage transfer and continued to prepare for further transfers. This work primarily includes determining the mortgage lending value of the property ("MLV"). All loans to be transferred meet a number of specific criteria, the most important of which are:

- loan currency in PLN,
- use for residential purposes,
- ownership right with a mortgage in favour of Bank Millennium in the first place,
- no indications of impairment,
- loan balance lower than MLV.

At the end of June 2026, MBH had PLN5.3bn in assets, including PLN4.8bn of high-quality mortgage loans - the share of loans from basket 3 accounted for only 0.16% of the value of the entire portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

MBH maintains liquidity and solvency ratios at very high, safe levels. At the end of the reporting period, the Total Capital Ratio (TCR) was 39% and the NSFR ratio was 128%.

In the first half of 2026, MBH generated a net profit of PLN14.4mn, which was lower than the PLN16.7mn generated in the first half of 2025 due to an increase in tax and regulatory burdens (higher CIT, bank tax and contribution to the BFG resolution fund). The achieved profit resulted in a return on equity (ROE) of 5.2%. Cost-effectiveness measured by the C/I ratio (excluding the BFG fee) amounted to 32% and is thus advantageous, among other things, thanks to the high synergies obtained from cooperation with the Bank, including in the area of ICT systems and operations.

Millennium Leasing

Millennium Leasing sp. z o.o., a subsidiary of Bank Millennium, it was established in 1991 and is one of the longest operating leasing companies on the Polish market. Its activities cover the financing of all types of fixed assets: cars and vans, machinery and equipment for most industries, heavy transport (including road, rail and water), as well as real estate.

The scale of the company's operations is evidenced by the signing of over 341,000 leasing agreements since its inception, totalling PLN57.9bn.

In 1H 2026, the value of leasing agreements initiated by Millennium Leasing amounted to a total of PLN2.26bn compared to PLN1.87bn in 1H 2025, which is 20.9% higher and 98.1% of the sales plan achieved in 1H 2026. This is the highest new production in the Company's first half-year results.

As of June 30, 2026, the value of capital engaged in active lease agreements amounted to PLN7.7bn on and was 8.2% higher compared to the end of June 2025. The value of capital at the end of June 2026 also reached a record level in the Company's history.

By the end of 1Q 2026 (leasing market results for 1H 2026 have not yet been published), the company achieved a 4.0% market share in leasing, compared to 3.8% in 1Q 2025.

RBA in 1H 2026 amounted to PLN73.2mn compared to PLN78.5mn in 1H 2025, i.e. 95.0% of the target.

Gross financial result excluding the impact of securitization in 1H 2026 amounted to PLN15.5mn compared to PLN23.7mn in 1H 2025, i.e. 108.7% of the target.

Total gross financial result including securitization costs in 1H 2026 amounted to PLN 4.3 million, i.e. 134.8% of the target.

In 1H 2026, Millennium Leasing continued to offer leasing with a de minimis guarantee from BGK bank. In 2026, BGK granted the company the ability to cover a new pool of leasing agreements with de minimis guarantees, amounting to a record PLN1.2bn. The Company is the market leader in executing agreements with de minimis guarantees from BGK, with a 62% market share as of May 2026, considering the number of signed agreements with the de minimis guarantee from BGK. In 1H 2026, 856 agreements were signed with a total net value of PLN182mn.

Millennium Leasing actively developed its “green” leasing products launched in April 2023. Thanks to this offer, entrepreneurs can finance green assets comprehensively and under preferential conditions. The offer includes a wide selection of assets from 57 groups, the most important of which are machines and devices. In 1H 2026, the Company activated leasing agreements for sustainable assets with a total net value of PLN56.26mn.

Electromobility

Millennium Leasing is continuing process of supporting Client in leasing electrics vehicles under public programs operated by NFOŚiGW [National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management].

“NaszEauto” program

The program is a continuation of activities conducted in 2025, under which the Company financed 48 electric vehicles with a total value of PLN7.9mn. Despite the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management's conditional call for applications under the "NaszEauto" program, Millennium Leasing Sp. z o.o. continued its implementation in the first half of 2026, financing 10 electric vehicles with a total value of PLN1.2mn. This allowed the Company to maintain its continued participation in the program.

“Mój Elektryk” program

Since start of the program ML signed 163 loans agreements of PLN28.9mn. Program was ended in 2024 – ML is only servicing existing portfolio.

In May 2025, the priority program "Improving Air Quality – Support for the Purchase or Lease of Zero-Emission Vehicles of the N2 and N3 Categories" was launched. Consultations with the NFOŚiGW regarding the details of this program's implementation are currently underway.

“MilleFlota” program

During this period, the company promoted Benefit Packages in the MilleFlota program. Customers can benefit from fleet management services/tools and attractive discounts on parts and services for vehicles (up to 3.5 tons). In the first half of 2026, 650 Benefit Packages were sold.

Digitalization of Leasing Agreement Processes

The Company continued the process of digitization of its services, actively promoting the electronic handling of leasing agreements via the electronic Customer Service Centre (elektroniczne Biuro Obsługi Klienta, eBOK) on the Millenet platform. At the end of June 2026, over 97% of customers used eBOK. The website has been expanded to include the possibility of submitting applications, thanks to which the customer can order all standard matters regarding contracts and leased items online. In 2026, 70% of such applications were submitted electronically, using the eBOK platform. Millennium Leasing is also implementing additional features and improvements, making eBOK a convenient platform for comprehensive operational cooperation with customers.

The Company continued promoting e-Signatures, enabling remote signing of leasing agreements with the use of qualified electronic signatures. The number of electronically signed agreements in the corporate customer segment remained stable. In 1H 2026, share of loans agreements signed in paperless form increased form 35.7% in 2025 to 45.4% in 1H 2026.

Additionally, the Company has continued a pilot program for remote signing of agreements through the Autenti platform, aimed at self-employed clients, adding a free qualified electronic signature for execution of leasing agreements.

Current results indicate an increasing number and share of remote agreements in all customer segments.

Millennium Leasing services are sold by leasing advisors in 57 locations throughout Poland. Moreover, the Company actively cooperates with banking advisors in retail branches and in the corporate banking service network of Bank Millennium. This allows the Company to offer entrepreneurs a full range of financial services, including both leasing and banking products.

Millennium TFI investment funds

Millennium Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. is a licensed financial institution that has operated since 2001 as an entity specializing in the creation and management of investment funds. In the first half of 2026, Millennium TFI recorded a 10.65% increase in assets under management (AUM). As of the end of June 2026, the Company managed client assets worth PLN12.2bn, while the number of Millennium fund participants exceeded 200,000.

The primary objective of Millennium TFI is to provide clients with attractive and effective investment solutions while ensuring professional customer service. The fund managers are highly experienced professionals with extensive expertise and in-depth knowledge of financial markets.

In the first half of 2026, Millennium TFI expanded its offering by launching five sub-funds within the Millennium Specialized Open-End Investment Fund (Millennium SFIO). These included four index sub-funds: American Equity Index, European Equity Index, Global Bond Index, and Emerging Markets Equity Index, as well as the Gold Market Equity Sub-Fund.

- Millennium TFI S.A. currently manages three umbrella funds:
- Millennium FIO (Open-End Investment Fund), comprising six sub-funds investing in the Polish market;
- Millennium SFIO (Specialized Open-End Investment Fund), comprising eleven sub-funds investing in global markets;
- Millennium PPK Specialized Investment Fund, comprising ten target-date sub-funds.

Consequently, during the 1H26, the Company offered participation units in 27 investment sub-funds, providing investors with access to investment strategies covering various risk profiles.

The Company's comprehensive product range also includes various savings solutions based on its managed investment funds. Among the most popular are retirement products, including Employee Capital Plans (PPK) and Individual Retirement Accounts (IKE). Millennium TFI currently manages IKE programs for approximately 23,000 clients, with total assets amounting to PLN 503.6 million. At the end of the first half of 2026, total assets invested in PPK funds, maintained for more than 35,000 participants, reached PLN389mn.

The 1H 2026 on global bond markets was characterized by heightened volatility resulting from the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East. The military confrontation between the United States and Iran led to a sharp increase in energy commodity prices, which in turn revived concerns about rising inflation. As a result, initial market expectations of monetary policy easing in the United States shifted toward expectations of tightening, while the European Central Bank increased interest rates by 25 basis points in June (the deposit rate rose from 2.00% to 2.25%).

However, the relatively swift signing of a memorandum suspending military operations between the conflicting parties improved market sentiment in June, leading to a partial reversal of the upward trend in bond yields. Consequently, the yield on the U.S. 10-year benchmark bond increased during the first half of the year from 4.17% to 4.47%, while the yield on the German 10-year benchmark bond rose from 2.85% to 2.86%.

In Poland, the Monetary Policy Council (RPP) decided to reduce the reference rate by 25 basis points in March, from 4.00% to 3.75%. However, the expected continuation of monetary easing was interrupted by the outbreak of the war in the Middle East, which also raised concerns that the RPP might need to tighten policy later in the year. As a result, yields on Polish government bonds also came under upward pressure, although this pressure weakened significantly in June following improving geopolitical sentiment and CPI readings that remained within the target deviation range.

The yield to maturity (YTM) on the Polish 5-year benchmark bond increased from 4.56% to 4.71% during the first half of the year, while the yield on the 10-year benchmark bond rose from 5.16% to 5.26%.

Despite the increase in bond yields both abroad and in Poland, bond funds managed to generate positive returns during the first half of 2026.

Global equity markets (MSCI ACWI) advanced by 11.25% in the first half of the year, with emerging markets outperforming developed markets. U.S. equities experienced elevated volatility. Following the U.S. and Israeli attack on Iran in March, the S&P 500 fell by 8%. The ceasefire and subsequent peace negotiations improved investor sentiment, allowing equities to recover their losses and move higher. European stock markets also posted gains (MSCI Europe +10.75%), supported by improving global sentiment and relatively low interest rates maintained by the ECB.

Positive market sentiment from the previous year continued on the Polish equity market during the 1H 2026. The broad market index (WIG) increased by nearly 16%. The main drivers of growth were large- and mid-cap companies, while small-cap stocks underperformed. The market benefited from favorable sentiment on global exchanges as well as capital inflows from foreign investors. One of the strongest sectors was the oil and gas sector. Restrictions on access to raw materials from the Persian Gulf led to a sharp increase in oil prices, which translated into strong gains in the share prices of energy companies. Conversely, the apparel sector performed poorly, partly due to the impact of an unusually harsh winter.

In summary, the performance of capital markets during the first half of 2026, both in Poland and globally, supported the growth in the value of assets accumulated in investment funds.

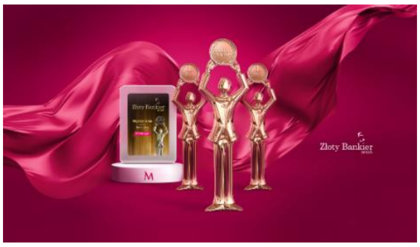
Millennium Goodie

In 2Q26 the Goodie Cashback service has seen growth across all key parameters relating to users and the transactions they carry out. In terms of the number of users using the cashback service, Goodie recorded a 26% y/y increase, whilst the amount of cashback paid out rose by 41% y/y.

The most significant event during this period was the announcement of the next stage in the strategic development of the project carried out jointly with PSP – the BLIK operator – namely, a multi-bank cashback platform.

ING Bank Śląski and Bank Millennium have joined the initiative by signing letters of intent regarding the implementation of a common standard. The project aims to enable bank customers to take advantage of cashback offers directly within their apps. Goodie is responsible for the platform's technological development, analytics, cashback mechanisms and collaboration with commercial partners.

5. KEY AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1H26



Bank Millennium Once Again Named Golden Bank 2026

1st place for Omnichannel Service Quality – Golden Bank 2026 Grand Award
1st place for Best Customer Service Quality via the Contact Center
1st place in the Personal Account category
“Bank with a Mission” distinction

Bank Millennium Again Among Poland’s Best Employers

Bank Millennium has been recognized among the best employers in Poland for the third consecutive year, earning the prestigious Top Employer Poland 2026 certification. The Top Employer certification is awarded to companies that implement the highest standards in the field of human resources management.

Bank Millennium Named Poland’s Best Digital Bank

Bank Millennium received the Poland’s Best Digital Bank award in the Awards for Excellence 2026 competition organized by Euromoney magazine. This is one of the most prestigious distinctions in the financial industry, often referred to as the Oscars of the banking world.

Bank Millennium App Receives Prestigious Recognition

The purchase of eSIM cards through the Bank Millennium app was included among the best financial innovations of 2026 in the Innovators Awards competition organized by Global Finance magazine.

Bank Millennium among the Leaders in Customer Relationships

Bank Millennium ranked third in the “Customer Relationship Star” category in the prestigious Banking Stars 2026 ranking, organized by Dziennik Gazeta Prawna. The “Customer Relationship Star” category is based on the results of a customer survey and provides a comprehensive assessment of the quality of relationships between banks and their customers.

Bank Millennium named a Customer Experience Leader 2026

Bank Millennium was recognized with the Customer Experience Leader 2026 title, ranking third in the Fairscope 2.0 study conducted by the Marketing Analysis Center of Kozminski University and the Opinion Way agency. The results confirm the bank’s strong position in building customer relationships and consistently delivering on its strategy focused on customer centricity and creating the best possible customer experiences. The study shows how customers perceive the largest service brands in Poland. The analysis covers three dimensions of customer centricity: product quality, customer relationship experience, and environmental approach.

Service Quality Star 2026 and Star of the Decade 2015–2025

Bank Millennium was once again recognized among the winners of the prestigious service quality star title, awarded as part of a nationwide consumer satisfaction survey. The distinction is granted to companies that, in the opinion of their customers, deliver the highest standards of service and create positive experiences at every stage of the customer journey. The bank also received the star of the decade 2015–2025 award.

Institution of the Year

Bank Millennium received the Institution of the Year title in the competition organized by the MojeBankowanie.pl portal. The bank won in the categories best mobile app, best in-branch account opening process, and best remote account opening process (selfie, mObywatel). It also received awards in the categories best service in remote channels, best personal banking - remote service, best bank for businesses, best online banking, and best in-branch service. In addition, the portal recognized 51 Bank Millennium branches as the best in Poland.

Bank Millennium, the longest-listed company on the stock exchange

The bank received an award marking its anniversary as the longest-listed company on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE), having remained listed longer than any other company in the exchange's history. Bank Millennium began its presence on the Warsaw stock market on 13 August 1992. It was the first financial institution listed on the WSE. At that time, the company operated under the name Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych (BIG).

Parkiet newspaper awards

The bank's Investor Relations Department and its Chief Economist received prestigious awards from the financial newspaper Parkiet. The Bulls and Bears awards were presented for the 32nd time, while the Investor Relations category was recognized for the first time. For the bank's Chief Economist, this was the second such award in his career. Journalists from Parkiet honor the top performers in Poland's capital market.

Joao Bras Jorge among the leaders of the Polish financial market

CEO Joao Bras Jorge received the Bankier Ace award from the editors of Bankier.pl for many years of effective leadership of a major bank in changing market conditions and for the development of modern banking services. The editors recognized individuals whose decisions, achievements, and public activity have a tangible impact on the functioning of the financial market, the development of institutions, the security of market participants, and the direction of economic change.

Polish Contact Center Awards

Bank Millennium's Contact Center team received the Gold Grand Prix at the Polish Contact Center Awards. This is the highest distinction for organizations setting customer experience standards in Poland. In addition, members of the Contact Center team won awards in the Sales, Customer Experience, and WOW Effect categories, and received a distinction in the Best Trainer category. The Polish Contact Center Awards are the most important competition for the Contact Center and Customer Experience industry in Poland.

Recognitions in the ESG Responsible Management Ranking

The bank received a distinction in the "Sustainability Champions 2026" category in the 20th edition of the ESG Responsible Management Ranking (formerly the Responsible Companies Ranking), organized by the Kozminski Business Hub of Kozminski University. The ranking is a respected market benchmark of the maturity of responsible and sustainable management practices among the largest companies. In addition, to mark the ranking's anniversary, organizations that have been present since its inception and participated in all previous editions were recognized. Bank Millennium received the 20th Anniversary Distinction.

Millennium Leasing awarded the Solid Employer 2025 title

Millennium Leasing has been recognized with the prestigious Solid Employer of the Year title for the second time. The award confirms the company's consistent efforts to create a safe and employee-friendly work environment, support professional development, and build a culture based on collaboration and trust.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. RISK MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

The mission of risk management in the Bank Millennium Group is to ensure that all types of risks, financial and non-financial, are managed, monitored, and controlled as required for the risk profile (risk appetite), nature, and scale of the Group's operations. Important principle of risk management is the optimization of the risk and profitability trade-off – the Group pays special attention to ensure that its business decisions balance risk and profit adequately.

The goals of the risk management mission are achieved through implementation of the following actions:

- Development of risk management strategies, credit policy, processes, and procedures defining the principles for acceptance of the allowable level of particular types of risk,
- Increasingly wider implementation of the IT tools for risks identification, control, and measurement,
- Increasing awareness of employees as regards their responsibility for proper risk management at every level of the Group's organizational structure.

Risk management is centralized for the Group and considers the need to obtain the assumed profitability and to maintain proper risk-capital relationship, in the context of having proper level of capital to cover the risk. Within risk management system, a broad range of methods is used, both qualitative and quantitative, including advanced mathematical and statistical tools supported by adequate IT systems.

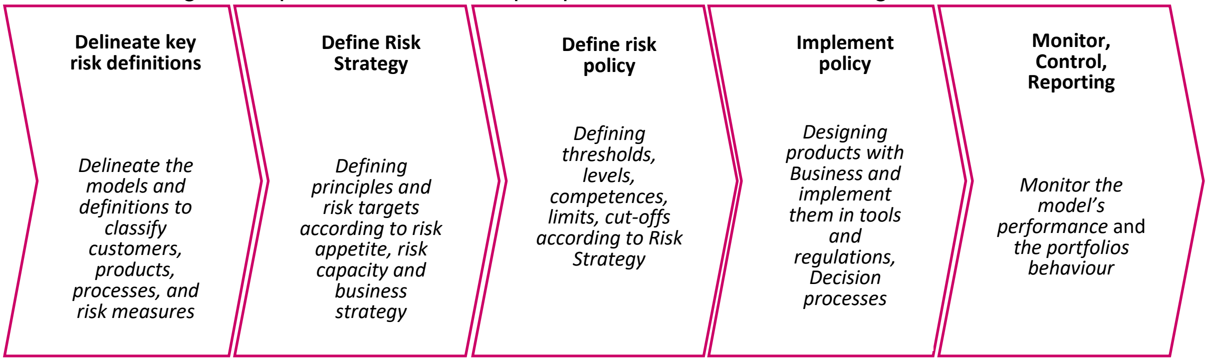
When defining the business and profitability targets, the Group considers the specified risk framework (risk appetite) to ensure that business structure and growth will respect the risk profile that is targeted and that will be reflected in several indicators such as:

- Loan growth in specific products / segments
- Structure of the loan portfolio
- Asset quality indicators
- Cost of risk
- Capital requirements / Economic capital
- Amount and structure of liquidity needed.

The risk management and control model at the Group's level is based on the following main principles:

- ensuring the full-scope quantification and parameterization of diverse types of risks in the perspective of optimizing balance sheet and off-balance sheet items to the assumed level of profitability of business activity. The primary areas of analysis encompass credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk;
- all types of risks are monitored and controlled in reference to the profitability of operations and the level of capital necessary to ensure the safety of operations from the point of view of capital adequacy. The results of risk measuring are regularly reported as part of the management information system;
- the segregation of duties between risk origination, risk management, and risk control.

The Risk management process of the Group is presented in the below diagram



The split of competence in the field of risk management is as follows:

- The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the compliance of the Group's risk-taking policy with the Group's strategy and its financial plan. Within the Supervisory Board acts the Committee for Risk Matters, which supports it in realization of those tasks, among others, issuing opinion on the Group's Risk Strategy, including the Group's Risk Tolerance;

- The Management Board is responsible for the effectiveness of the risk management system, internal capital estimation process, for reviewing the internal capital calculation and maintenance process and the internal control systems;

- The Credit Committee, the Capital, Assets and Liabilities Committee, and the Liabilities at Risk Committee are responsible for current management of different areas of banking risk, within the framework determined by the Management Board;

- The Risk Committee and the Processes and Operational Risk Committee are responsible for defining the policy and for monitoring and control of different areas of banking risk, within the framework determined by the Management Board
  Within the Risk Committee, the Liquidity Crisis Subcommittee operates — responsible for coordinating actions in the event of an extraordinary situation in the Bank, namely the occurrence of a liquidity crisis. The Subcommittee is responsible for activating and coordinating emergency and communication procedures under the Liquidity Contingency Plan at Bank Millennium S.A.
  Within the Processes and Operational Risk Committee, the following bodies operate:

  - ICT Security Subcommittee (Information and Communication Technologies) – responsible for conducting specialized oversight of the Bank's information security management system, ensuring effective supervision over the implementation of continuous improvements in IT security, as well as ongoing monitoring of the ICT environment's security, focused on ensuring timely implementation of effective control mechanisms and reporting completed tasks to the Committee,

  - Data Process Management Subcommittee – responsible for overseeing data process management in the Bank (Data Governance),

  - Subcommittee for Management in the Planning and Execution of Resolution and Orderly Liquidation – responsible for coordinating the planning and execution of mandatory resolution and orderly liquidation.

- The Product Committee reviews proposals for the implementation and withdrawal of products and services from the bank's offering;

- IT Steering Committee – responsible for ensuring the alignment of the IT strategy with the Bank's overall strategy, including its business objectives, and for consistently achieving, through IT deliverables, the appropriate levels across all dimensions of information technology;

- The AML Committee is responsible for supervision of anti-money laundering and terrorism financing in the Bank and cooperation in combating financial crime;

- The Validation Committee is responsible for confirmation of risk models' validation results and follow-up in the implementation of the measures defined by the Models Validation Office;
- The Sustainability Committee is responsible for making key decisions regarding sustainable development in the Bank Millennium S.A. Group, in relation to environmental, social and governance factors.
- The Sub-Committee for Court Cases is responsible for expressing opinions and taking decisions in matters regarding court proceedings, for the cases when value of the dispute or direct effect for assets value as a consequence of court verdict exceeds PLN1mn or as result of multiple cases with the same nature, excluding most of the cases belonging to the restructuring and recovery portfolio of Bank's receivables managed by the Corporate Recovery Department and Retail Restructuring and Debt Collection Department. The Sub-Committee for Court Cases is also competent for disputes in the portfolio of the Retail Restructuring and Debt Collection Department, which the nature of the dispute corresponds to the nature of court disputes supervised by the Court Cases Risk Sub-committee referred to in the first sentence above and matters relating to the determination of terms of settlement as to the effects of legal relationships at the pre-trial stage or in circumstances indicating a significant likelihood of litigation (such as in the process of FX mortgage negotiations and amicable settlements with borrowers), and if materialized, would fall within the competence of the Court Cases Risk Sub-committee, excluding cases managed by Corporate Recovery Department;
- The Risk Department is responsible for risk management, including identifying, measuring, analysing, monitoring, and reporting on risk within the Bank. The Risk Department also prepares risk management policies and procedures as well as provides information and proposes courses of action necessary for the Capital, Assets and Liabilities Committee, Risk Committee, and the Management Board to make decisions with respect to risk management;
- The Rating Department is responsible for risk rating assignment for Corporate clients (based on the evaluation of clients' creditworthiness) as well as for rating monitoring and potential revision during the period of its validity. Rating assignment process is independent from credit decision process;
- The Corporate Credit Underwriting Department, Mortgage Credit Underwriting Department and Consumer Finance Credit Underwriting Department have responsibility, within the Corporate Customer segment and Retail Customer segment, respectively, for the credit decision process, including analysing customers' financial situation, preparing credit proposals for the decision-making levels, and making credit decisions within specified limits;
- The Retail Liabilities Monitoring and Collection Department and Retail Liabilities Restructuring and Recovery Department have responsibility for monitoring repayment of overdue debts by retail customers and their collection;
- The Corporate Recovery Department develops specific strategies with respect to each debtor from recovery portfolio, which aims to maximize timely collection of the outstanding debt and minimize the risk incurred by the Group. This approach is constantly revised to reflect updated information, and the best practices and experiences regarding collection of overdue debts;
- The Consumer Dispute Resolution Department – which supports and enhances the activities of those Bank areas for which there is a high likelihood of entering into disputes with clients, potentially resulting in financial consequences and reputational risk for the Bank.
- The Treasury Control and Analyses Office have responsibility for monitoring the use of part of the Group's limits, including counterparty and stop-loss limits, the Group's FX position, results of active trading and control of operations of the treasury segment;
- The Models Validation Office has responsibility for qualitative and quantitative models' analysis and validation, independent from the function of models' development; development of the models' validation and monitoring tools; activities connected with issuing opinions on the adequacy of the models for the segment, for which they were developed; preparing reports for the Validation Committee needs;

- The purpose of the Sustainability Department is to supervise and coordinate the process of implementing the principles of sustainable development in the Bank and the Group;
- The Anti-fraud Sub-unit has responsibility for implementation and monitoring Bank policy execution in the scope of fraud risk management in cooperation with others Bank units. The Sub-unit constitutes a competence centre for anti-fraud process;
- The Compliance Department has the responsibility to ensure compliance with legal regulations, related regulatory standards, market principles, and standards as well as internal organization regulations and codes of conduct, and in anti-money laundering process;
- The Legal Department has responsibility for handling the litigation cases of the Bank, with support of external legal offices and legal experts whenever necessary.

The Group has prepared a comprehensive guideline document for the risk management policy/strategy: “Risk Strategy for 2026-2029”. The document takes a 4-year perspective in line with the overall Bank’s Strategy and is reviewed and updated annually. It is approved by the Bank’s Management Board and Supervisory Board. The risk strategy is inextricably linked to other strategic documents, such as: Budget, Liquidity Plan, and Capital Plan.

The Risk Strategy bases on the two concepts defined by the Group:

1. Risk profile – current risk level expressed in amount or type of risk the Group is currently exposed. The Group also has a forward-looking view how their risk profile may change under both expected and stress economic scenarios in accordance with risk appetite,
2. Risk appetite – the maximum amount or type of risk the Group is prepared to accept and tolerate to achieve its financial and strategic objective. Three zones are defined in accordance with warning / action required level.

Risk strategy is one of the crucial features that determine the risk profile of the Bank/Group.

Risk appetite must ensure that business structure and growth will respect the forward risk profile. Risk appetite was reflected through defined indicators in several key areas, such as:

- Solvency
- Liquidity and funding
- Earnings volatility and Business mix
- Franchise and reputation.

The Bank and The Group have a clear risk strategy, covering retail credit, corporate credit, markets activity and liquidity, operational and capital management. For each risk type and overall, the Group clearly defines the risk appetite.

The Risk Management is mainly defined through the principles and targets defined in Risk Strategy and complemented in more detail by the principles and qualitative guidelines defined in the following documents:

a. Capital Management and Planning Framework
b. Risk management and control principles
c. Credit Principles and Guidelines
d. Rules on Concentration Risk Management
e. Principles and Rules for Liquidity Risk Management
f. Principles and Rules on Market Risk Management for Financial Markets Activity
g. Principles and Rules for Market Risk Management in Banking Book
h. Investment Policy
i. Principles and Guidelines for Management of Operational Risk
j. Policy, Rules, and Principles of the Model Risk Management
k. Stress tests policy
l. Sustainability Policy

m. Regulations of Bank Millennium S.A. - Program of counteracting Anti-Money Laundering and financing terrorism.

Within risk appetite, the Group has defined tolerance zones for its measures (build up based on the "traffic lights" principle). As for all tolerance zones for risk appetite, it has been set:

- Risk appetite status – green zone means a measure within risk appetite, yellow zone means an increased risk of risk appetite breach, red zone means risk appetite breach
- Escalation process of actions/decisions taken - bodies/organizational entities responsible for decisions and actions in a particular zone
- Risk appetite monitoring process.

The Group pays particular emphasis on continuous improvement of the risk management process. One tangible result of this is approval to use the IRB approach more broadly in the process of calculating capital requirements.

6.2. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital management and planning

Capital management relates to two areas: capital adequacy management and capital allocation. For both areas, management goals were set.

The goals of capital adequacy management are: (a) meeting the requirements specified in external regulations (regulatory capital adequacy) and (b) ensuring the solvency in normal and stressed conditions (economic capital adequacy/internal capital). Completing those goals, Group strives to achieve internal long-term capital limits (targets), defined in Risk Strategy.

Capital allocation purpose is to create value for shareholders by maximizing the return on risk in business activity, considering established risk appetite.

In a scope of capital management process, there is also a capital planning process. The goal of capital planning is to designate the own funds (capital base that is risk-taking capacity) and capital usage (regulatory capital requirements and economic capital) in a way to ensure that capital targets/limits shall be met, given forecasted business strategy and risk profile – in normal and stressed macroeconomic conditions.

Regulatory capital adequacy

The Bank and the Group are obliged by law to meet minimum own funds and leverage ratio requirements, set in art. 92 of the Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions as amended and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (CRR II). At the same time, the following levels, recommendations, and buffers were included in capital limits/targets setting:

- Pillar II FX mortgage loans buffer (P2R buffer) - in accordance with the joint decision which, among other, covers capital and liquidity at local level for the European entities of the BCP (Banco Comercial Portugues) Group, there was no additional capital or liquidity requirements imposed on the Bank;
- Combined buffer – defined in Act on macro prudential supervision over the financial system and crisis management – that consists of:
    - Capital conservation buffer at the level of 2.5%;
    - Other systemically important institution buffer (OSII) – at the level of 0.25%, and the value is set by KNF every year;
    - Systemic risk buffer at the level of 0% in force from March 2020;

- Countercyclical buffer at 1% from the 25th of September 2025, and it will be elevated to 2% from the 25th of September 2026.

In accordance with binding legal requirements and recommendations of Polish Financial Supervisory Authority (KNF), the Group defined minimum levels of capital ratios, being at the same time capital targets/limits.

The table below presents these levels as at the 30 June 2026. The Bank will inform on each change of required capital levels in accordance with regulations.

Capital ratio	30.06.2026	
CET1 ratio	Bank	Grupa
Minimum	4.50%	4.50%
P2R Buffer	0.00%	0.00%
TSCR CET1 (Total SREP Capital Requirements)	4.50%	4.50%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.50%	2.50%
OSII Buffer	0.25%	0.25%
Systemic risk buffer	0.00%	0.00%
Countercyclical capital buffer	1.00%	1.00%
Combined buffer	3.75%	3.75%
OCR CET1 (Overall Capital Requirements CET1)	8.25%	8.25%
T1 ratio	Bank	Grupa
Minimum	6.00%	6.00%
P2R Buffer	0.00%	0.00%
TSCR T1 (Total SREP Capital Requirements)	6.00%	6.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.50%	2.50%
OSII Buffer	0.25%	0.25%
Systemic risk buffer	0.00%	0.00%
Countercyclical capital buffer	1.00%	1.00%
Combined buffer	3.75%	3.75%
OCR T1 (Overall Capital Requirements T1)	9.75%	9.75%
TCR ratio	Bank	Grupa
Minimum	8.00%	8.00%
P2R Buffer	0.00%	0.00%
TSCR TCR (Total SREP Capital Requirements)	8.00%	8.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.50%	2.50%
OSII Buffer	0.25%	0.25%
Systemic risk buffer	0.00%	0.00%
Countercyclical capital buffer	1.00%	1.00%
Combined buffer	3.75%	3.75%
OCR TCR (Overall Capital Requirements TCR)	11.75%	11.75%

In November 2025, the Bank has received a recommendation according to which the PFSA is imposing an additional capital surcharge to absorb potential losses resulting from extreme conditions (P2G).

In particular, on the basis of the 2025 supervisory stress tests carried out by the PFSA, the PFSA set the P2G capital add-ons, before the offsetting of the capital conservation buffer, at 2.63pp at the stand-alone level and 2.53pp at the consolidated level. The total capital charges recommended under Pillar II offset by the capital buffer requirement are 0.13pp at the stand-alone level and 0.03pp at the consolidated level.

In May 2026, the Bank completed a subscription for Tier 2 subordinated bonds with a total nominal value of EUR 500 million. Upon obtaining the PFSA's consent, the funds obtained from the subscription would enable an increase in the total capital ratio (TCR) by approximately 3.9 and 3.5 percentage points to 21.9% and 20.6% (at the individual and consolidated level).

The Bank calculates its own funds requirements using standardized methods, while also implementing a project to gradually implement the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach for calculating minimum own funds requirements for credit risk and obtaining the relevant approvals from the Supervisory Authorities.

The Bank has been authorized by Banco de Portugal (the consolidating supervisor) in cooperation with the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) to use the IRB approach for the following loan portfolios: (i) retail exposures to individual clients secured by residential real estate (RRE), and (ii) revolving retail exposures (QRRE).

Internal capital

The Group defines internal capital according to Polish Banking Act, as the estimated amount needed to cover all identified, material risks found in the Bank’s activity and changes in economic environment, considering the anticipated level of risk in the future.

Internal capital is used in capital management in following processes: economic capital adequacy management and capital allocation. The Group defined an internal (economic) capital estimation process. To this end, as for measurable risk types, mathematic and statistic models and methods are used.

Maintaining economic capital adequacy means a coverage (provision) of internal capital (that is an aggregated risk measure) by available financial resources (own funds). An obligation stems from Banking Act for banks to have in place that sort of risk coverage. It was mirrored in the Group’s capital targets/limits: economic capital buffer and economic capital buffer in stressed conditions.

At the end of June 2026 above capital targets were met.

At the same time internal capital is utilized in capital allocation process, to assign an internal capital to products/business lines, calculating risk-adjusted performance measures, setting risk limits and internal capital reallocation.

Capital adequacy evaluation

Capital adequacy evolution of the Group and the Bank was as follows:

Capital adequacy measures *(PLN million)*	**30.06.2026 Group**	**31.12.2025 Group**	**30.06.2026 Bank**	**31.12.2025 Bank**
Risk-weighted assets	60 812	54 879	55 551	49 783
Own Funds requirements, including:	**4 865**	**4 391**	**4 444**	**3 983**
- Credit risk and counterparty credit risk	3 796	3 373	3 363	2 977
- Market risk	26	23	26	23
- Operational risk	1 025	979	1 036	967
- Credit Valuation Adjustment CVA	17	15	18	15
Own Funds, including:	**10 397**	**8 290**	**10 034**	**7 984**
- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	8 266	7 508	7 904	7 202
- Tier 1 Capital	9 766	7 508	9 404	7 202
- Tier 2 Capital	631	782	631	782
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	**17.10%**	**15.11%**	**18.06%**	**16.04%**
Minimum required level	11.75%	11.75%	11.75%	11.75%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of TCR ratio (pp)	5.35	3.36	6.31	4.29
Tier 1 Capital ratio (T1)	**16.06%**	**13.68%**	**16.93%**	**14.47%**
Minimum required level	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%	9.75%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of T1 ratio (pp)	6.31	3.93	7.18	4.72
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (CET1)	**13.59%**	**13.68%**	**14.23%**	**14.47%**
Minimum required level	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of CET1 ratio (pp)	5.34	5.43	5.98	6.22
Financial leverage ratio	**5.50%**	**4.64%**	**5.71%**	**4.81%**
Minimum required level	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of financial leverage ratio (pp)	2.50	1.64	2.71	1.81

At the end of June 2026, almost all capital ratios were higher compared to the end of December 2025 - Tier 1 (T1) capital ratio by 238bps, total capital ratio (TCR) by 199bps. The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio decreased slightly - by 9bps.

In Q2 2026, capital ratios decreased slightly - Common Core Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio by 20bps, Tier 1 (T1) capital ratio by 30bps. and the total capital ratio (TCR) by 47bps. The TCR as of end of June still does not include the above-mentioned issue of EUR500 million. CET1 capital increased slightly by PLN214 million (2.7%) and T1 capital did not change. Own funds increased slightly by PLN138 million (1.3%).

The minimum capital ratios required by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in terms of the combined buffer requirement (OCR) are achieved at the end of the second quarter of 2026.

It should be noted that the above levels of the Group's capital ratios at the end of June 2026 do not take into account the net profit for the period. Its inclusion requires the prior consent of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

The Bank plans to return to dividend payments in 2027 from the financial results in 2026. If a dividend payment of 35% and inclusion of 65% of the net profit for the first half of 2026 in own funds would be assumed, the T1 capital ratio would increase by approximately 0.8pp (solo and consolidated).

The leverage ratio decreased slightly in 2Q26 (from 5.67% to 5.50%) but increased in 1H 2026 (5.50% vs. 4.64%). The surplus over the regulatory minimum of 3% is 250bp.

MREL

The Bank manages MREL indicators in a manner analogous to capital adequacy management.

In May 2026, the Bank received a letter from the Bank Guarantee Fund regarding the joint decision of the Single Resolution Board (SRB) and the BFG requiring the Bank to meet the communicated consolidated MRELtrea requirements of 15.36% (previously 15.36% in the decision received in May 2025) and 14.14% taking into account the subordination criterion (previously 14.15% in the decision received in May 2025) and MRELtem requirements of 5.91% (the same as in the decision received in May 2025) and 5.54% taking into account the subordination criterion (previously 5.87% in the decision received in June 2024).

Additionally, the MRELtrea requirement calculated for the Bank, increased by the combined buffer requirement expressed as an amount, is lower than 8% of the Bank's total liabilities, including its own funds (Total Liabilities and Own Funds - TLOF). Therefore, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 45c(3) of the BRRD, the BFG has set the MRELtem requirement at a level no lower than 8% of TLOF. As of 1 January 2027, the MRELtrea requirement has been set at 15.36% and the MRELtem requirement at 7.7% at the consolidated level.

Taking into account the subordination criteria, as of 1 January 2027, the Bank will be required to meet a minimum MRELtrea subordination requirement of 14.14% and MRELtem of 7.7%.

The Bank also meets the requirements applicable from 1 January 2027.

MREL	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
MRELtrea ratio	**25.87%**	**24.53%**
Minimum required level MRELtrea	15.36%	15.36%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MRELtrea (p.p.)	10.51	9.17
Minimum required level including Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)	19.11%	19.11%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MRELtrea+CBR (p.p.)	6.76	5.42
MRELtem ratio	**8.87%**	**8.27%**
Minimum required level of MRELtem	5.91%	5.91%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MRELtem (p.p.)	2.96	2.36

In relation to all MREL requirements (MRELtrea, MRELtrea after including CBR and MRELtem), the Bank Group presents a surplus compared to the levels required at the reporting date.

6.3. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk means uncertainty about the Client’s compliance with the financing agreements concluded with the Group i.e., repayment of the principal and interest in the specified time, which may cause a financial loss to the Group.

The credit policy pursued in the Group is based on a set of principles such as:

- centralization of the credit decision process;
- using specific scoring/rating models for each Client segment/type of products;
- using IT tools (workflow) to support the credit process at all stages;
- existence of specialized credit decisions departments for particular Client segments;
- regular credit portfolio monitoring, both at the level of each transaction in the case of major exposures, and at credit sub-portfolio level (by the Client segment, type of product, distribution channels, etc.);
- using the structure of limits and sub-limits for credit exposure to avoid credit concentration and promote the effects of credit portfolio diversification;
- separate unit responsible for granting rating to corporate Client, thus separating the credit capacity assessment and credit transaction granting from his creditworthiness assessment.

In the first half of 2026 the Bank Millennium Group, both in the corporate and retail segments, focused on introducing changes to the lending policy aimed at ensuring the appropriate quality of the portfolio in always dynamic economic environment.

In the area of credit risk, the Group has focused on adapting regulations, credit processes and monitoring to changed conditions.

In the retail segment, in line with its current strategy, the Group focused on developing small businesses segment. The concept of identifying a new customer segment and adapting lending processes to its specific needs was further developed. In the area of personal loans and mortgages, development efforts continued to optimize and digitalize the process, while simultaneously adapting it to the evolving market situation and regulatory environment.

In the corporate segment, the Group continued to be focused on optimal use of capital while maintaining the current profitability and maintaining a safe risk profile. The Group also carried out activities aimed at streamlining and accelerating credit processes, including decision-making processes. As in previous periods, work continued on improving IT tools supporting the credit process. A comprehensive project is being developed in order to enable a stronger presence of the Bank in the corporate segment. The Group also continued close monitoring of the loan portfolio, as well as individual monitoring of the largest exposures.

All the above changes in both the retail and corporate segment enabled the Group to maintain the risk at an acceptable level defined in the Risk Strategy.

Loan portfolio quality

By the end of June 2026, non-performing loans accounted for 3.43% of the total loan portfolio, down from 3.80% at the end of 2025. This reduction aligns with the strategic goal of lowering the NPL ratio below 4% and was achieved largely due to the sales of NPL portfolios and write-offs. The share of loans past-due more than 90 days fell from 2.05% in December 2025 to 1.98% in June 2026.

Total risk provisions now cover 82.18% of impaired loans, up from 78.94% in December 2025, even after PLN83mn in write-offs and PLN202mn in loan sales.

The evolution of main indicators of the Group's loan portfolio quality is presented below:

Group loans quality indicators	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Total impaired loans* (PLN million)	2 862	2 994
Total provisions** (PLN million)	2 352	2 363
Impaired over total loans ratio (%)	**3.43%**	**3.80%**
Loans past-due over 90 days /total loans (%)	1.98%	2.05%
Total provisions/impaired loans (%)	**82.18%**	**78.94%**
Total provisions/loans past-due (>90d) (%)	141.95%	146.09%

(*) Impaired exposures include all receivables classified in Stage 3, as well as impaired receivables from the POCI portfolio
(**) without off-balance

The impaired loans ratio fell for retail clients from 3.91% to 3.70% (with declines of 0.28pp in other retail and 0.19pp in mortgages) and for the corporate portfolio from 3.47% to 2.66% (driven by a 1.20pp drop in other corporate loans and a 0.01pp increase in leasing).

The evolution of the Group's loan portfolio quality by main products groups:

Portfolio quality by products:	Loans past-due > 90 days ratio		Impaired loans Ratio	
	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Mortgage	*0.66%*	*0.76%*	*1.86%*	*2.05%*
*Other retail**	*4.43%*	*4.41%*	*6.52%*	*6.80%*
Total retail clients*	2.15%	2.19%	3.70%	3.91%
Leasing	*1.54%*	*1.46%*	*4.30%*	*4.30%*
Other loans to companies	*1.50%*	*1.75%*	*1.76%*	*2.96%*
Total companies	1.51%	1.64%	2.66%	3.47%
Total loan portfolio	**1.98%**	**2.05%**	**3.43%**	**3.80%**

(*) incl. Microbusiness, annual turnover below PLN5 million

6.4. OTHER RISKS

Market risk and interest rate risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

The market risk encompasses current and prospective impact on earnings or capital, arising from changes in the value of the Group's portfolio due to adverse market movement (prices).

The interest rate risk arising from Banking Book activities (IRRBB) encompasses current or prospective impact to both the earnings and the economic value of the Group's balance sheet, arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect interest rate sensitive positions. The risk includes repricing gap risk, basis risk, Client's option risk, and credit spread risk (CSRBB).

The framework of market risk and interest rate risk management and its control are defined on a centralized basis with the use of the same concepts and metrics which are used in all the entities of the BCP Group.

The main measure used by the Group to evaluate market risks is the parametric VaR (Value at Risk) model – an expected loss that may arise on the portfolio over a specified period (10-days holding period) with a required probability (99% confidence level) due to an adverse market movement. The market risk measurement is carried out daily (intra-day and end-of-day), both on an individual basis for each of the areas responsible for risk taking and risk management, and in consolidated terms for Global Bank, Banking Book and Trading Book considering the effect of the diversification that exists between the portfolios.

In 1H 2026, the VaR remained on average at the level of approx. PLN380.32 million for the total Group, which is jointly Trading Book and Banking Book (66% of the limit) and at approx. PLN1.9 million for

Trading Book (9% of the limit). The exposure to market risk at the end of June 2026 was approx. PLN315.8 million for Global Bank (55% of the limit) and approx. PLN1.4 million for Trading Book (7% of the limit). It should be noted that the value at risk in Banking Book is only complementary risk measurement tool as positions are expected to be held to maturity and are in large majority not a subject to marked to market

Open positions contain mainly interest rate and FX risk instruments. According to the Risk Strategy approved in the Group, the FX open position is allowed, however should be kept at low levels. For this purpose, the Group has introduced a system of conservative limits for FX open positions (both Intraday and Overnight limits) and allows keeping FX open positions only in Trading Book. In the 1H2026, the FX Total open position (Intraday as well as Overnight) remained below internal limits in place.

The variations in market interest rates have an influence on the Group's net interest income, both under a short and medium-term perspective, at the same time affecting economic value of net equity in the long term. The measurement of both is complementary in understanding the complete scope of interest rate risk in Banking Book. For this reason, apart from daily market risk measurement in terms of value at risk, the scope of the additional measurement of interest rate risk covers both earnings-based and economic value measures and their forecasts considering expected balance-sheet development, investment, and hedging strategy. The results of these measurements are reported monthly, that is:

- The impact on net interest income (NII) over a time horizon of next 12 months resulting from one-off, parallel interest rate shock of 100 basis points and the supervisory outlier test (SOT NII) with a set of two interest rate risk stress scenarios.
- The impact on the economic value of equity (EVE) resulting from 100 bps parallel upward/downward yield curve movements as well as from supervisory outlier test (SOT EVE) with set of six interest rate risk stress scenarios.
- The interest rate sensitivity in terms of BPVx100, that is the change of the portfolio's value caused by a parallel shift of the yield curve by 1 basis point multiplied by 100,

The interest rate risk measurement is carried out across all the risk management areas in the Bank, with the particular attention on Banking Book.

The results of the above-mentioned analysis for net interest income (NII), BPVx100 and economic value measures are regularly monitored and reported to the Capital, Assets and Liabilities Committee, to Risk Committee, the Management Board and Supervisory Board.

The exposure to interest rate risk in the Banking Book is primarily generated by the differences in frequency and repricing dates of the assets and liabilities, as well as contractually used reference indexes or sensitivity of client rate to market rates. It is specifically affected by the imbalance between assets and liabilities that have fixed rate and specificities products with floating rate, in particular by:

- The liabilities – for those whose sensitivity (i.e. pass-through rate) is reduced, as the interest rate offered to Client cannot be lower than zero. Therefore, rate cuts result in smaller scope for reduction of the respective cost.
- The assets - for variable-rate loans the transfer of market rate movements is proportional and automatic at next repricing. On top of that due to specificity of the polish legal system, the interest rate of credits is capped (it cannot exceed two times Reference Rate of the National Bank of Poland increased by 7 percentage points).In case of some consumer- or fixed-rate loans and decreasing interest rates, the impact on Net Interest Income can be negative and can exceed the nominal rate cuts due to the multiplier effects.

Consequently, sensitivity of the Net Interest Income to interest rate changes is influenced by the absolute level of interest rates taken as a reference, in particular it tends to when market rates are low due to margin compression. Therefore, assumptions regarding the timing and magnitude of deposits repricing and automatic activation of statutory interest rate caps for loans in response to market rate movements are especially important when assessing the interest rate sensitivity and risk.

Regarding the interest rate risk in Banking Book, the following principles are in place:

- The market risk that results from the commercial banking activity transferred on the monthly basis to areas that actively manage market risk and that are measured in terms of risk and profit and loss,
- The Bank uses natural hedging between loans and deposits, complemented by fixed and floating bonds and derivatives to manage interest rate risk with the main purpose of protecting the net interest income, while reducing the variability of market value of the portfolios recognised through Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

In 1H 2026, a simultaneous maintenance of supervisory limit for the SOT NII and SOT EVE metrics remains a key challenge for the Group, as well as for the entire banking sector. Nevertheless, the results for outlier stress test scenarios (SOT) as of June 2026 show that even under the most severe outlier stress test scenario, the decline of both EVE and NII for Banking Book is below supervisory limit of i.e. below 15% of Tier 1 and 5% of Tier 1, respectively.

In 1H 2026, the Group's priority remained the stabilization of net interest income in the medium- and long-term perspective. In this context, the Group continued its strategy of optimizing both the volume and the share of fixed rate loans and fixed-coupon bond portfolio, aiming to achieve an optimal balance between the risk resulting from extending duration, reflected in the SOT EVE measure, and the risk of volatility in the current net interest income captured in the SOT NII measure.

As of the reporting date, the main internal metrics for net interest income's sensitivity - calculated under a scenario of parallel shift of interest rates by 100 basis points over a 12-month horizon following 30 June 2026 - stood at 2.10% of last 12 months NII (major currencies). The results remained within internal limits in place. The corresponding values for the worst-case scenario are presented in the table below.

Sensitivity of NII for position in major currencies (the worst scenario):

+/- 100 bps change of interest rates	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
PLN million	-119	-125
% of last 12 months	-2.10%	-2.18%

The above results of internal metrics for sensitivity of NII for the next 12 months after 31st March 2026 in Banking Book are conducted under the following assumptions:

- static balance sheet structure as of that reference date (no change during the following 12 months),
- reference level of net interest income if all assets and liabilities with variable interest rate already reflect market interest rates levels as of 30th June 2026 (for example, the NBP Reference rate was set to 3.75%, i.e. includes no rate cuts in 2Q 2026),
- application of a parallel move of 100bps in the yield curve up and down is an additional shock to all market interest rates levels as of 31st March 2026 and is set at the repricing date of the assets and liabilities that happen during the 12 following months.

Apart from reference date for the analysis, which is set in the context of a significantly lower interest rate environment in Poland - following cumulative monetary easing of 25bps in 2026 and 175basis points in 2025 as decided by the Monetary Policy Council - in 1H 2026, there was further adjustment to methodology for non-maturity products. As part of this process, the sensitivity of all non-maturing deposits (NMD) to interest rate cuts specifically was reassessed resulting in a more limited scope of adjustment in case of interest rate cut shocks. It means that smaller part of the decrease in interest rate shock is expected to be reflected in lowering the cost of funding. This adjustment for NMD was applied only for internal NII measures (+/- 100 bps shock) and aims to provide a more conservative representation of interest rate risk in the banking book, in line with Bank's pricing policy as well as prevailing market practices. At the same time, the Bank continued to undertake a number of measures aimed at protecting its net interest income. These include, in particular, the investment in fixed-rate

Sovereign and Supranational debt securities, hedging through derivative instruments, and limiting the volume of NBP money bills, held in the Banking Book.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects the possibility of incurring significant losses because of deteriorated financing conditions (financing risk) and/or of the sale of assets for less than their market value (market liquidity risk) to meet the funding needs arising from the Group’s obligations.

The process of the Group’s planning and budgeting covers the preparation of a Liquidity Plan to make sure that the growth of business will be supported by an appropriate liquidity financing structure and supervisory requirements in terms of quantitative liquidity measures will be met.

In 1H26, all the supervisory and internal liquidity indicators of the Group remained above minimum limits in place.

In 1H26, the Group maintained Loan-to-Deposit ratio well below 100%. This ratio was equalled 58% at the end of June 2026 (58% at the end of December 2025). The liquid assets portfolio is treated by the Group’s as liquidity reserve, which will overcome crisis situations. This portfolio consists of liquid debt securities issued or guaranteed by Polish government, other EU’s sovereigns, European Union, and multilateral development banks,’ supplemented by the cash and exposures to the National Bank of Poland. At the end of June 2026, the share of liquid debt securities (including NBP Bills) in total securities portfolio amounted to 99.9% and allowed to reach the level of approx. PLN78.8 billion (46% of total assets), whereas at the end of December 2025 was at the level of approx. PLN70.1 billion (45% of total assets).

Main liquidity ratios	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Loans/Deposits ratio (%)	58%	58%
Liquid assets portfolio (PLN million)*	79 032	70 354
Liquidity Coverage requirement, LCR (%)	463%	402%

(*) Liquid Assets Portfolio: The sum of cash, nostro balance (reduced by the required obligatory reserve), unencumbered liquid securities portfolio, NBP-Bills and short-term, due from banks (up to 1 month).

Total Clients’ deposits of the Group reached the level of PLN140.8 billion (PLN130,8 billion at the end of December 2025). The share of funds from individuals in total Client’s deposits equalled to approx. 76.1% at the end of June 2026 (75.2% at the end of December 2025). The maintenance of high share of funds from individuals had a positive impact on the Group’s liquidity and supported the safe compliance of the supervisory measures.

The main source of financing of the Group remains its deposits base, with a large, diversified, and stable funding from retail, corporate, and public sectors. The source of medium-term funding included mainly subordinated debt, own EUR bonds issue and covered bonds issued by Millennium Mortgage Bank.

In January 2026 the Bank issued Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments in nominal amount of PLN1.5 billion of bonds, in May 2026 issued EUR500 million of Tier 2 (T2) capital instruments and in June 2026 Millennium Mortgage Bank issued PLN500 million of mortgage covered bonds.

The level of deposit concentration is regularly monitored and did not have any negative impact on the stability of the deposit base in 1H26. However, in case of significant increase of the share of the largest depositors, the additional funds from the depositors are not treated as stable. Despite of that, to prevent deposit base fluctuations, the Group maintains the reserves of liquid assets in the form of securities portfolio as described above.

The Group carried out ongoing monitoring and reporting of key supervisory liquidity indicators, including daily calculation of Liquidity Coverage Requirement (LCR) and monthly of Net Stable Funding Requirement (NSFR). In 1H26, the regulatory minimum of 100% for both LCR and NSFR was fulfilled by the Group. The LCR was at 463% at the end of June 2026 (402% at the end of December 2025). The liquidity position was kept due to increase of the retail Clients’ deposits and above-mentioned own issues that guaranteed safe level of liquid assets portfolio. The NSFR was kept above supervisory minimum of 100% in each of the reporting month and reached 210% at the end of June 2026 (203% at the end of December 2025).

In accordance with the Recommendation of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) on the Long-Term Funding Ratio (LTFR or WFD), the Group monitors and reports this indicator on a regular basis as part of its internal liquidity risk management framework. The Group acknowledges the supervisory expectation to reach a minimum for LTFR of 40% by December 2026. Although supervisory threshold is not yet binding, the Group actively monitors long-term market funding opportunities and takes proactive measures to align its funding structure with the expected requirement. The LTFR has been gradually increasing. On 24th July 2026, it was announced that on 22 July 2026, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority ("KNF") unanimously adopted an amendment to the Recommendation on the Long-Term Financing Ratio ("WFD Recommendation"). As a result of the analyses carried out by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority ("UKNF"), proposals were formulated to modify the WFD formula, specify the categories of financial instruments and financing methods included in the WFD calculation process. The changes introduced by the amendment are aimed at improving the effectiveness of achieving the objectives formulated in the WFD Recommendation and strengthening its impact on banks' activities aimed at increasing the degree of financing mortgage loans with long-term debt instruments. Among others, there were changes in the method of including instruments classified as own funds – instead of a surplus of own funds above the OCR requirement, only AT1 and Tier 2 instruments will be shown in the WFD counter and determination (as a result of recalibration) of the expected WFD at the level of 20%, with the effective date from 31 December 2026. The Bank fulfils WFD both according to the previous formula as well as with the one now approved.

Additionally, the Group employs an internal structural liquidity analysis based on cumulative liquidity gaps calculated on an actuarial basis (i.e., assuming a certain probability of cash flow occurrence). In 1H26 the internally defined limit of 12% total assets was not breached.

Stress tests as regards structural liquidity are conducted at least quarterly to understand the Group's liquidity risk profile, to make sure that the Group can meet its commitments in the event of a liquidity crisis and to contribute to preparing a contingency plan regarding liquidity and management decisions.

The Group has also an excess of liquidity in foreign currencies (in particular in EUR and USD) which has increased in recent years due to the significant decrease of the CHF loan portfolio, the conversion of part of provisions for legal risk to CHF and the issue of two senior non-preferred bonds in a total amount of EUR 1 billion, as well as last EUR500 million of T2 instruments issue (May 2026). Consequently, the management of FX liquidity is focused on efficient investment of the surplus and diversification of the risk, which has led to the creation of an investment portfolio in EUR, mostly concentrated in several western European countries' sovereign debt in EUR.

The Group has also emergency procedures for situations of increased liquidity risk – the Liquidity Contingency Plan. The Liquidity Contingency Plan establishes the concepts, priorities, responsibilities, and specific measures to be taken in the event of a liquidity crisis. The Liquidity Contingency Plan is tested and revised at least once a year.

Operational risk

Operational risk management is based on the processes structure implemented in the Group and overlapping the traditional organizational structure. Current management of the specific processes, including the management of the profile of process operational risk, is entrusted to Process Owners, who report to all other units participating in the risk management process and are supported by these units.

To manage the fraud risk, the Group has in its structure a special organizational unit to develop, implement and monitor the Group's policy for management of this risk in cooperation with other organizational units of the Group and in accordance with its internal regulations. Fraud Risk Management Sub-unit in the Security Department is a centre of competence for the fraud prevention process.

Non-Compliance risk

Lack of legal compliance of internal regulations and the ensuing risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial losses or reputation risk, is one of the areas threatening the banking activity. By monitoring compliance with both internal and external regulations, Bank Millennium considers it to be particularly important:

- preventing money laundering and financing of terrorism;
- ensuring consistency of Bank Millennium's internal normative acts with binding laws as well as recommendations and guidelines issued by supervisory authorities,
- counteracting and managing conflicts of interest,
- observance of ethical principles,
- monitoring personal transactions and protecting confidential information related to Bank Millennium, financial instruments issued by the Bank as well as information connected with purchase/sale of such instruments.
- monitoring and ensuring compliance of the products and services including those covered by MiFID II.

Bank Millennium undertakes appropriate actions for the purpose of ongoing and continuous tracking of changes occurring in binding legal regulations as well as recommendations and guidance given by supervisory authorities, both national as well as of the European Union. To ensure compliance of the Bank's operation with the applicable laws, the Compliance Department undertakes several activities such as:

1. ensuring functioning of the monitoring compliance with external regulations,
2. analysing new products and services,
3. assessment of compliance risk in processes operating at the Bank,
4. issuing opinions,
5. participating in key implementation projects, and
6. staff training.

The Bank's operations may generate a conflict of interest between Bank's interests and the interests of Customers. The Bank's main principle is to take all reasonable steps to identify and to counteract the conflict of interest between the Bank and its Customers, as well as between individual Customers, and to establish rules ensuring that such conflicts have no adverse impact on Customers' interests.

The Bank Millennium Group undertakes also appropriate actions to ensure conduct concerning personal transactions, which is compliant with standards and laws. These actions and measures are meant to, according to the circumstances, to restrict or prevent performance of personal transactions by Relevant Persons in situations, which may cause a conflict of interest or be involved with access to confidential information or to data about Customers' transactions.

Shares of Bank Millennium are admitted to public trading on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. Such status requires special attention and observance of the obligation to maintain highest standards for transparency of financial markets. The policy of Bank Millennium is to maintain strict control as regards protection of the flow of confidential information (including in accordance with the requirements of Regulation No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on abuses on the market abuse, MAR). The Bank prohibits the use and disclosure of confidential information in any form. Purchasing and selling the Bank's shares, derivative rights concerning the Bank's shares or any other financial instruments thereto related is forbidden during closed periods.

The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing programme (AML/CTF), applied by Bank Millennium, is a comprehensive system of identification of threats related to money laundering/terrorism financing crimes.

Actions launched under this programme include in particular:

- application of due diligence measures to Customers, depending on the AML risk level and based on „Know your Client" (KYC) principle – the key concept of the program,

- transactions registration and reporting,
- identification of suspicious transactions,
- cooperation with the General Inspector of Financial Information,
- verification of customers and transactions in terms of sanctions.

Bank Millennium periodically adjusts its scenarios of the analysis of suspected transactions, considering up-to-date patterns and trends (sectors, cash-flow routes, Customer behaviour) for effective identification and reporting of transactions suspected of money laundering. Implemented internal policies, procedures, organizational solutions, and employee training programmes ensure efficient operation of the programme.

Bank Millennium, with view to protecting Customers who invest their funds in investment products or financial instruments with varied degree of risk, strictly monitors compliance of these products, their offering and handling process with relevant internal regulations, laws, and external guidelines – on the domestic and European Union level. The Bank has mechanisms and internal regulations allowing for anonymous reporting of violations of law and internal regulations and ethical standards (the so-called whistleblowing) to the Chairman of the Management Board, and in the case of notification concerning a Member of the Management Board - to the Supervisory Board. The Bank will verify each application, ensuring that the reporting person will be protected by acts of repressive, discriminatory, and unfair nature.

7. IMPORTANT CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EVENTS

7.1. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BANK MILLENNIUM S.A.

On 30 March 2026, the Ordinary General Meeting of Bank Millennium S.A. ('OGM') took place. The meeting was attended by shareholders representing 80,23% of the Bank's shareholders equity, including BCP (50.10%), NN OFE (9.57%), Allianz OFE (7.71%), and PZU "Złota Jesień" OFE (4.70%).

The OGM approved, among other matters (details: attachment_to_the_raport_no-rb_10_2026_bm_gm_resolutions_2026), the Bank's mandatory annual reports for 2025, including the solo and consolidated annual financial statements, as well as the Supervisory Board's report for 2025, the OGM also conducted an assessment of the remuneration policy at Bank Millennium and adopted a resolution expressing its opinion on the Supervisory Board's report on the remuneration of members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank

7.2. CHANGES IN THE SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT BOARDS OF BANK MILLENNIUM S.A.

The composition of the Bank's Supervisory Board, as determined by the General Meeting on 27 March 2025, remains unchanged. The Supervisory Board is composed of the following persons:

The following individuals have been appointed to the Supervisory Board:

1. Nuno Manuel da Silva Amado
2. Miguel de Campos Pereira de Bragança
3. Olga Grygier-Siddons
4. Alojzy Nowak
5. José Miguel Bensliman Schorcht da Silva Pessanha
6. Miguel Maya Dias Pinheiro
7. Lingjiang Xu
8. Agnieszka Kłos-Siddiqui
9. Katarzyna Sułkowska
10. Małgorzata Bonikowska
11. Izabela Olszewska
12. Anna Mankiewicz-Rębkowska

These persons do not conduct any activity competitive to the Bank, neither as shareholders or participants of competitive companies, nor as members of the governing bodies of such companies. The newly appointed members of the Bank's Supervisory Board are not listed in the register of insolvent debtors. Information on the education, qualifications and professional careers, including the activities performed, of the Supervisory Board members is contained in professional CVs, accessible through the Bank's website: Supervisory Board - About the Bank - Bank Millennium.

During the reporting period, there were changes in the composition of the Management Board. From 24 April 2026, Mr. Hugo Resende was appointed to the Management Board, and from 1 June 2026, Mr.

Marcin Dubno is a Member of the Management Board supervising the risk material in the Bank's operations.

In addition, with effect from 24 April 206, Mr. Antonio Pinto Junior resigned from his position in the Management Board of the Bank, and Mr. Wojciech Haase resigned from the position of Member of the Management Board with effect from 1 June 2026.

These persons do not conduct any activity competitive to the Bank, neither as shareholders or participants of competitive companies, nor as members of the governing bodies of such companies. The newly appointed members of the Bank's Management Board are not listed in the register of insolvent debtors.

Information on the education, qualifications and professional careers held by the members of the Management Board is included in professional CVs, accessible through the Bank's website: Management Board - About the Bank - Bank Millennium.

7.3. ACTIVITIES IN THE ESG AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Bank Millennium conducts its business in a responsible and ethical manner, with the environment and local communities in mind. Sustainability is one of the key success factors of the bank's strategy. Business goals and ESG goals form a coherent whole.

The Bank supports the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is a signatory to the 10 principles of the UNGC and the Diversity Charter.

Key ESG activities carried out in the 1st half of 2026

Bank Millennium is a signatory of the PCAF

At the beginning of 2026, Bank Millennium became a signatory of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials – PCAF. It is a global initiative, which currently comprising over 700 financial institutions, including institutions from the Polish market, dedicated to measuring and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to financial activities. The PCAF Standard is a set of guidelines containing a unified methodology for calculating the carbon footprint used by numerous institutions on several continents.

Bank Millennium publicly reported the Group's GHG emissions using the PCAF methodology for the first time in 2024. The latest data, calculated on the basis of the current PCAF database of indicators, were presented as part of the sustainability reporting for 2025. The use of recognised and widely adopted methodologies for calculating GHG emissions increases the comparability of data made available to investors and other stakeholder groups. This enhances market transparency and makes it easier to make informed decisions.

Data on Bank Millennium Group's GHG emissions, calculated using the PCAF methodology and data, are presented in the bank's sustainability reporting, including the latest report for 2025, available at: https://www.bankmillennium.pl/documents/d/guest/1_sprawozdanie_zarzadu_millennium_2025

Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) financing for companies

Bank Millennium has introduced financing in the Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) formula to its offer, supporting enterprises in achieving sustainable development goals. The new solution allows clients to be rewarded for meeting agreed ESG (environmental, social and governance) goals.

SLL financing is of a general nature – it can be used for the current operations of a company, including among others in the form of an overdraft, revolving credit facility or factoring. Its key element is a mechanism that makes the loan margin dependent on the degree of achievement of sustainability goals, which are determined individually with each client.

The introduction of the standardised SLL offer is another step taken by Bank Millennium towards the development of sustainable financial products and increasing the availability of instruments supporting clients in the implementation of their ESG strategy.

Loan with a de minimis guarantee for companies from the defence sector and dual use

Bank Millennium clients from the SME sector, engaged in licensed activities in the defence industry or producing dual-use products, may benefit from preferential, free de minimis guarantees. The solution responds to the current needs of the market and the country's priorities related to strengthening the security and resilience of the economy. The guarantees increase the availability of financing for companies implementing projects important for defence, new technologies and strategic supply chains.

De minimis guarantees are free of charge and may cover up to 80% of the loan amount for companies from the defence sector and up to 70% for the dual-use sector, with a maximum guarantee amount of PLN 5 million. They can secure working capital loans or supplement the collateral for investment loans. The offer is the result of the extension of the long-term cooperation between Bank Millennium and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK).

16th edition of the Financial ABCs programme

From April to June, the 16th edition of the Financial ABCs educational programme – the flagship initiative of the Bank Millennium Foundation for preschool children – took place. The programme has been implemented continuously since 2016 and has already reached more than 100,000 children throughout Poland. It is the Foundation’s original programme, the aim of which is to introduce the youngest to the world of finance in a simple, understandable and fun way.

In the latest, spring edition, 200 educational workshops were conducted for 4,591 children from 62 kindergartens throughout Poland. The Financial ABCs Programme is under the patronage of the Ombudsman for Children.

A survey of parents' awareness of children's financial education

The study was carried out on behalf of the Bank Millennium Foundation by the IBRiS survey agency. It was attended by 1000 parents of preschool children (3-7 years old). The data were collected at the turn of December 2025 and January 2026, on a sample selected so that the results were representative of the population of parents of children of this age.

The survey shows that as many as 65 percent of parents of children aged 3-7 evaluate their financial knowledge as good, but only 6 percent consider it high. At the same time, three out of four respondents believe that financial education improves the future situation of children and influences the decisions they make in adulthood. However, the Bank Millennium Foundation's report indicates a clear gap between the declared knowledge and its practical understanding – both for the youngest and adults.

The results were compared with the results of a similar study from 2020, which made it possible to analyse changes over a period of five years, including the time of significant and unpredictable social and economic events that may affect the attitudes and opinions of the respondents.

Extension of cooperation with Zachęta – National Gallery of Art

The Bank Millennium Foundation and Zachęta are extending their cooperation for another two years – until June 2028. Joint activities will include the further development of the popular *Se(a)ns sztuki* film series and the presentation of works from the Zachęta collection. The shows are accompanied by short lectures, conversations with guests, presentations of works from the collection and activities involving the audience.

The project remains open and accessible to everyone – both art lovers and first-time visitors to the gallery. Thanks to the support of the Bank Millennium Foundation, the events are carefully prepared while also supporting broader access to culture and developing the visual sensitivity of recipients of all ages.

Our People Programme

In June, the sports part of the Our People campaign carried out by the bank ended. Over a two-month period, by engaging in various forms of physical activity, Bank Millennium employees collected points as part of the OurPeople sports challenge. Nearly 2 thousand people took part in it. Employees spent 95,033 hours performing a variety of sports activities, including 23,916 exercises, cycling 284,309 km and walking 221,268 km. After the end of the campaign, the points for sports activities were converted into zlotys, which will be credited to the account of the Bank Millennium Foundation, in the total amount of PLN 250 thousand. The funds will be used for volunteer projects.

The Bank has been implementing the project for many years, as an initiative that aims to encourage physical activity on the one hand, and to draw attention to key social problems as part of employee volunteering campaigns on the other.

Employee recognition under the IMPAKT programme

The 12th edition of the IMPAKT programme – an initiative that has become a permanent fixture of Bank Millennium's organisational culture – has come to an end. It is a programme in which one principle matters most: recognising and appreciating one another. The awards are given by co-workers – people who, in their daily work, observe their colleagues' commitment, decisions, courage, responsibility and readiness to support others.

This year's edition was record-breaking in every respect: over 2000 entries, over 400 nominees and over 50 awardees.

23rd edition of the Millennium Docs Against Gravity festival

In May, the 23rd edition of Millennium Docs Against Gravity took place – the largest film festival in Poland and the second-largest documentary film festival in Europe, of which Bank Millennium has been a patron continuously for 21 years.

Since 2024, the event has been on the list of festivals qualifying for the Oscars, which means that the winner of the Main Competition, the winner of the Grand Prix – the Bank Millennium Award, has a shortened path to an Oscar in the Best Feature Documentary category. In 2026, the Grand Prix went to the film "To Hold a Mountain" directed by Biljana Tutorov and Petar Glomazic.

An important part of the programme every year remains the Climate for Change section, dedicated to ecology – one of the most important topics of the festival since its beginning. Documentary films from around the world show both the risks and possible solutions to climate change.

The Millennium Docs Against Gravity Festival maintains its position as one of the most important documentary events in the world. The 23rd edition in 2026 was attended by nearly 180 thousand people, and the reach on social media exceeded 11.5 million users.

Partner of the True Tone Festival

In May, the 5th True Tone Festival took place in Gliwice, promoting Polish artists of improvised music. Bank Millennium continues its cooperation with the festival, remaining a partner of the event also in this year's edition. This is another year of the bank's involvement in the development of the independent music scene and supporting artistic projects that redefine the contemporary sound and way of perceiving music.

Partner of the 50th Opole Theatre Confrontations

In June, on the stage of the Jan Kochanowski Theatre in Opole, the 50th Opole Theatre Confrontations "Living Classics" took place. This is one of the most important and oldest theatre festivals in Poland. Bank Millennium was a partner of the event.

The festival is a review of the most interesting shows created in the last season. The programme includes original, innovative performances that in an intriguing and non-obvious way conduct a dialogue with literary works set in a specific historical and cultural context.

Partner of the Lower Silesian Congress of Family Businesses

Bank Millennium was a partner of the Lower Silesian Congress of Family Businesses – an event gathering entrepreneurs, experts and business leaders from the Lower Silesia region. This year's edition focused on the key challenges of family businesses: effective succession, sustainable development management and the role of new technologies in business transformation.

The Bank was represented by: Grzegorz Maliszewski, Chief Economist, and Grzegorz Makal, Head of the Customer Support Team in the Corporate Digital Banking Department. Participation in the congress is in line with Bank Millennium's strategy, aimed at supporting family businesses by sharing knowledge, experience and building partnership relations with business.

Main Partner of Konin Business Meeting

The 6th edition of the Konin Business Meeting – one of the most important business events in Eastern Wielkopolska – took place in Konin. Bank Millennium was the Main Partner of the conference. Konin Business Meeting is an initiative addressed primarily to entrepreneurs from the Eastern Wielkopolska region, the aim of which is to create a space for the exchange of experiences, inspirations, meaningful discussions and integration of the business environment.

Partner of the 15th Geppert Competition

Bank Millennium was a partner of the 15th edition of the Eugeniusz Geppert Competition – one of the most important nationwide competitions devoted to contemporary painting, organised by the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Fine Arts in Wrocław as part of the Wrocław Painting Biennale. For years, the competition has been an important platform for presentation and dialogue for the artistic community, addressed to artists from all over Poland, regardless of their achievements or formal artistic education.

This year's edition met with exceptional interest – over 1200 works were submitted, which confirms the rank and importance of the competition for the contemporary art scene. The Geppert Competition partnership is another example of Bank Millennium's activities carried out in accordance with the idea of a "bank with a mission" – an institution combining responsible business activity with real support for culture, education and social dialogue.

Knowledge partner of the XXXVII PCTA Meeting

Bank Millennium took part in the XXXVII Professional Meeting of the Polish Corporate Treasurers Association (PCTA), acting as a knowledge partner of the event. Our organisation was represented by Laura Kloch, an expert of the EU Funds Competence Centre, who shared her knowledge about the current possibilities of financing the development of enterprises.

Partner of the European Economic Congress

Bank Millennium was a partner of this year' s European Economic Congress. The European Economic Congress (EKG) is a three-day discussion forum where representatives of business, politics, science and social organisations meet to debate the future of the Polish and European economies. It is the largest event of this type in Central Europe.

The debates during the Congress were attended by representatives of the Bank. Joao Bras Jorge, Chairman of the Management Board of Bank Millennium, took part in the discussion panels "Banking Sector" and "Europe of the Future". Magdalena Zmitrowicz, a member of the bank's management board, took part in the debate "Banks and ESG". Marcin Balicki, CEO of Millennium Leasing, participated in the panel "Decarbonisation of corporate fleets". Iwona Jarzębska, the bank's PR director and the chairman of the Bank Millennium Foundation, participated in the "Culture and economy" debate.

European Financial Congress 2026

This year's edition of the European Financial Congress in Sopot – one of the key events for the financial sector in Central and Eastern Europe – featured a strong representation from Bank Millennium, participating in discussion panels.

During the Congress, this year's "Green Finance" Report, prepared by the United Nations Global Compact – the world's largest UN initiative for sustainable business, was presented. The report presents new trends in sustainable finance, resulting among others from changes in the law, and – as every year – contains a broad range of perspectives from market leaders who share insights on the challenges and roles of individual industries in the context of sustainable finance. This year's edition published a commentary by Magdalena Trzynadlowska, Director of the Sustainable Development Department at Bank Millennium, focusing on the green transition.

8. REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

8.1. PRESENTATION OF ASSET AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CAPITAL GROUP OF BANK MILLENNIUM IN THE FINANCIAL REPORT

According to the best knowledge, the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statement of the Capital Group of Bank Millennium S.A., in 6-month period ending 30th June 2026 and the comparable data as well and the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement of Bank Millennium S.A. for the period of 6 months ending 30th June 2026 and the comparable data, were prepared in line with the accounting principles, and reflect, truly, reliably, and clearly, the asset and financial position of the Capital Group and its financial result. This semi-annual Management Board Report on the activity of Bank Millennium S.A. and the Group contains a true picture of development, achievements and condition of Bank Millennium and the Capital Group of Bank Millennium S.A., including a description of the main risks and threats.

8.2. SELECTION OF AN ENTITY AUTHORIZED TO FINANCIAL REPORTS AUDITING

The entity authorized to audit financial reports, reviewing this Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statement of the Capital Group of Bank Millennium S.A. for the 6-month period ending 30th June 20265 and the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement of Bank Millennium S.A. for the 6-month period ending 30th June 2026 - was selected in accordance with the binding regulations of law. The entity and chartered accountants who performed the review, met all the conditions required to issue an unbiased and independent review report, as required by the national law.

SIGNATURES:

Date	Name and surname	Position/Function	Signature
27.07.2026	Joao Bras Jorge	Chairman of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Fernando Bicho	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Marcin Dubno	Member of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Jarosław Hermann	Member of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Halina Karpińska	Member of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Hugo Resende	Member of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature
27.07.2026	Magdalena Zmitrowicz	Member of the Management Board	signed with a qualified electronic signature

GLOSSARY

2nd Fillar Buffer (P2R) – An additional capital buffer set by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority to strengthen credit loss resilience.

Adjusted BCA - Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment

AML - Anti-Money Laundering

AT1 (Additional Tier 1) – A category of regulatory capital consisting of perpetual subordinated instruments that absorb losses and support a bank's capital position.

AuM - Assets under Management

BCA - Baseline Credit Assessment

BFG (Bankowy Fundusz Gwarancyjny) – The Polish Bank Guarantee Fund that secures bank deposits and finances financial institution restructuring.

BGK (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego) – Poland's state development bank supporting economic growth through financing programmes and guarantees.

BLIK (BLIK mobile payment system) – A Polish mobile payment system based on one-time codes generated in a banking app.

BPV - Basis Point Value

CET1 – Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.

CHF – Swiss Franc.

CIT – Corporate Income Tax.

CRA – Counterparty Risk Assessment.

CRR3 - Capital Requirements Regulation III

CRR / CR Assessment - Counterparty Risk Rating / Assessment

CTF - Counter-Terrorism Financing

DTA - Deferred Tax Asset

eBOK (Elektroniczna Baza Obsługi Klienta) – An electronic system allowing leasing clients to access contract and payment information online.

ECJ – European Court of Justice.

EMTN - Euro Medium Term Note Programme

ESG - Environmental, Social, Governance

ETR - Effective Tax Rate

EVE - Economic Value of Equity

FOMC - Federal Open Market Committee

FTE - Full-Time Equivalent

GHG – Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

IDR – Issuer Default Rating.

IEA - Interest-Earning Assets

IKE (Indywidualne Konto Emerytalne) – A tax-advantaged retirement savings account in Poland.

IRB Method (Internal Ratings-Based) – A method allowing the Bank to calculate capital requirements using internal credit risk models.

IRRBB - Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

ISIN - International Securities Identification Number

KNF (Komisja Nadzoru Finansowego) – The Polish Financial Supervision Authority overseeing the financial market.

KUKE (Korporacja Ubezpieczeń Kredytów Eksportowych) – An institution supporting Polish exports through guarantees and insurance.

KYC - Know Your Customer

LCR - Liquidity Coverage Ratio

L/D - Loan-to-Deposit ratio

LGD - Loss Given Default

LT IDR / LC LT IDR - Long-Term Issuer Default Rating / Long-Term Local Currency Issuer Default Rating

LTFR – Long Term Funding Ratio *(pol. WFD)*

MAR – Market Abuse Regulation.

MiFID II - Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II

MREL - Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

MRELtem / MRELtrea - MREL temporary / MREL transitional

MSCI Poland – An equity index tracking Polish companies and used as a benchmark by international investors.

NFOŚiGW (Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej) – Polish institution financing environmental protection projects.

NII - Net Interest Income

NIM - Net Interest Margin

NPL - Non-Performing Loans

NPS – Net Promoter Score.

NSFR - Net Stable Funding Ratio

OCR - Overall Capital Requirement

OFE (Otwarte Fundusze Emerytalne) – Open pension funds forming part of the Polish retirement savings system.

OGM – Ordinary General Meeting.

OSII Buffer - Other Systemically Important Institution Buffer

P2G (Pillar 2 Guidance) – A supervisory capital add-on to enhance Bank's resilience to risk.

PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) – A global standard for measuring and reporting financed greenhouse gas emissions.

PPK (Pracownicze Plany Kapitałowe) – A voluntary retirement savings system co-financed by employees and employers.

Retail credit exposures (RRE, QRRE) – RRE secured by residential property, QRRE are revolving exposures like credit lines.

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) – Global development goals adopted by the United Nations to promote sustainable economic, social and environmental progress.

SICR - Significant Increase in Credit Risk

SICR Methodology (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) – A process for identifying significant credit risk increases in line with IFRS 9.

SLL (Sustainability Linked Loan) – A loan whose pricing is linked to the borrower's achievement of predefined sustainability targets.

SNP (Senior Non-Preferred) – A class of bank debt ranking below senior preferred liabilities and commonly used to meet MREL requirements.

SOT - Supervisory Outlier Test

SSR – Shareholder Support Rating.

T1 - Tier 1 Capital Ratio

TCR - Total Capital Ratio

Tier II – A category of regulatory capital consisting primarily of subordinated debt and other eligible instruments.

UNGC (United Nations Global Compact) – A United Nations initiative promoting responsible business practices in human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

VaR - Value at Risk

VAS - Value-Added Services

VR - Viability Rating

WIBOR – Warsaw Interbank Offered Rate.

WSE - Warsaw Stock Exchange