

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PKO BANK POLSKI S.A. ON 12TH MAY 2022

1. According to research of the British bank Standard Chartered, more than 60 percent of investors will not invest in a firm which has no plan for achieving climate neutrality. The Directors' Report of the PKO Bank Polski S.A. Group for 2021 refers to 6 indicators in the area of ESG which were adopted for implementation. However, nothing is said about climate neutrality goals, neither for Scope 1 and 2 nor for Scope 3.

Did PKO BP declare a date for achieving climate neutrality for either of these Scopes and the path towards it?

The Bank adopted a number of ambitious ESG targets last year without declaring a carbon neutrality date. The Bank decided on a pragmatic approach and intends to consistently take a number of thoughtful actions. As a first step, the Bank has started to measure the carbon footprint of the organization, then it has adopted short-term, ambitious targets for reducing own emissions (in progress) and has started working on measuring Scope 3 emissions. When Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are fully measured, further medium- and long-term goals will be formulated on that basis.

2. The Directors' Report contains preliminary estimates of greenhouse gas emissions within Scope 3.

Do you have any estimates of the changes in Scope 3 emissions, but in broader terms than just business travel and employee commuting?

Specifically, this refers to emissions relating to the bank's loan portfolio which are by far the largest main source of emissions associated with the operations of financial institutions. They are several hundred times higher than Scopes 1 and 2, and this is where neutrality should be strived for.

The Bank started working on measuring Scope 3 emissions and will be ready to disclose them by the deadline adopted in the implementing standards on disclosing prudential information on ESG risks in accordance with Article 434a of the CRR.

3. Referring to Scope 3 emission estimates.

Has PKO BP introduced or does it plan to introduce restrictions on financing companies which do not have climate neutrality pathways determined?

Isn't the Management Board concerned that the lack of such a strategy by the companies financed by the Bank will make it more difficult for PKO BP to plan a pathway to climate neutrality?

Currently, the Bank does not introduce restrictions on financing companies which do not have climate neutrality pathways determined. However, an analysis of ESG factors is taken into consideration in the lending process for corporate customers, especially in the case of sectors with a higher risk of having a negative impact on the environment. In such cases, the Bank takes steps to obtain additional information from the customer, e.g. on the ESG strategy or emission reduction plans of such an entity. These steps allow making informed credit decision on the basis of a wide range of information. At the same time, the Bank is monitoring legislative works relating to the implementation of reporting requirements for companies (including the Bank's borrowers) relating to compliance with taxonomy conditions.

4. The Directors' Report of the PKO Bank Polski S.A. Group for 2021 contains information on a commitment adopted by PKO BP to eliminate exposures to the coal mining sector by 2030. There

is also information on a decrease of the share of financing for this sector in the Bank's total assets to 0.13%.

Is there a similar declaration determining the date of eliminating exposures to the coal-fired power generation sector? If not, can one expect it? What is the current level of the Bank's exposures to that sector?

At the moment the Bank does not set a date for ceasing to finance coal-fired power generation as it takes into account the need to stabilize the situation regarding energy resources being the key for the functioning of the Polish economy and society. The current geopolitical situation, including the Russian-Ukrainian war and its direct consequences, such as for example shutdown of gas supplies to Poland and plans to reduce oil imports from Russia requires cautious approach taking into account a strategies for the energy market, which are currently being formulated both in Poland and at the level of the European Union.

At the same time, we wish to emphasize that in accordance with the Policy for Financing the Carbon Intensive Energy Sector adopted in 2019, and significantly tightened a year later, the Bank is not interested in financing new coal-based sources of power and heat generation and intends to gradually reduce its existing exposure. Coal based projects can be financed on the condition that the funds are spent on modernization aimed at meeting the environmental requirements; in such cases, the purpose of financing must be precisely defined and the use of funds must be controlled.

The level of exposure to the mining sector is reported annually.

5. The Directors' Report does not contain information on the policy towards gas and oil mining and gas-fired power generation. Does PKO BP plan to set a pace or a date for PKO BP to stop financing these sectors?

Taking into account the current geopolitical environment, the Bank does not plan to take such steps until the stabilization of the situation regarding energy resources, being the key for the functioning of the Polish economy and society. At the same time, the Bank actively engages in financing green projects, supporting the achievement of climate neutrality. The appetite for green financing is reflected in the set ESG goals, as presented in the Statement on non-financial information for 2021.