



**Consolidated report of
the Bank Millennium S.A.
Capital Group for
1st quarter of 2026**

Consolidated Financial Highlights

	Amount '000 PLN		Amount '000 EUR	
	1.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 – 31.03.2025	1.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 – 31.03.2025
Interest income and other of similar nature	2 143 942	2 268 053	505 420	541 974
Fee and commission income	288 469	249 475	68 005	59 615
Profit (loss) before income tax	502 391	317 703	118 435	75 918
Profit (loss) after taxes	300 792	179 269	70 910	42 838
Total comprehensive income of the period	86 234	237 681	20 329	56 796
Net cash flows from operating activities	3 158 796	3 808 121	744 665	909 989
Net cash flows from investing activities	(5 425 185)	227 264	(1 278 952)	54 307
Net cash flows from financing activities	1 292 958	(137 784)	304 806	(32 925)
Net cash flows, total	(973 431)	3 897 602	(229 480)	931 371
Earnings (losses) per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	0.25	0.15	0.06	0.04
Diluted earnings (losses) per ordinary share	0.25	0.15	0.06	0.04
	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Total Assets	161 899 148	155 673 331	37 744 008	36 830 939
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	282 485	103 113	65 857	24 396
Liabilities to customers	134 806 385	130 807 491	31 427 795	30 947 900
Equity	10 704 133	9 125 614	2 495 485	2 159 040
Share capital	1 213 117	1 213 117	282 817	287 013
Number of shares (pcs.)	1 213 116 777	1 213 116 777	1 213 116 777	1 213 116 777
Book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	8.82	7.52	2.06	1.78
Diluted book value per share (in PLN/EUR)	8.82	7.52	2.06	1.78
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17.57%	15.11%	17.57%	15.11%
Pledged or paid dividend per share (in PLN/EUR)	-	-	-	-

Exchange rates accepted to convert selected financial data into EUR

for items as at the balance sheet date	-	-	4.2894	4.2267
for items for the period covered by the report (exchange rate calculated as the average of exchange rates at the end of individual months of the period)	-	-	4.2419	4.1848



BANK MILLENNIUM AWARDED THE GOLDEN BANK 2026 TITLE AGAIN

1st place for multi-channel service quality – Grand Prize, Złoty Bank 2026

1st place for best helpline service quality

1st place – Personal Account category

BANK MILLENNIUM GROUP IN 1Q26

Key financial indicators



NET PROFIT / ROE

PLN301mn
ROE 15.2%



COST-TO-INCOME

44.8% (reported)
39.1% (adjusted)



TOTAL ASSETS

PLN162bn



CAPITAL RATIOS

T1 16.4%
TCR 17.6%

Key operating statistics



OUR CLIENTS

3.3mn active retail clients
over 39k active
corpo/SME clients



OUR EMPLOYEES

6,885 FTEs



ONLINE USERS

3.1mn active digital users



TRANSACTIONS

Digital share:
88% in cash loans
93% in term deposits

Basic facts for investors



MARKET CAP.*

PLN20.2bn
(EUR4.7bn)



SHARE PRICE*

PLN16.3
-1.7% y/y



INDICES

WIG
WIG30
mWIG40
WIG Banks
MSCI Poland



RATINGS

Moody's: Baa1
(adjusted BCA:
baa3) Stable outlook

Fitch: BBB- (VR:
bbb-) Stable outlook

(* on 31.03.2026)

INFORMATION ABOUT ACTIVITY OF BANK MILLENNIUM AND CAPITAL GROUP OF BANK MILLENNIUM S.A. IN 1Q26

FINANCIAL RESULTS – KEY POINTS

Bank Millennium S.A. Capital Group (“BM Group”, “the Group”) reported a net profit of PLN301 million in 1Q26, up 68% year on year, translating into an annualised quarterly ROE of 12.1% (15.2% with linear allocation of BFG cost throughout the year). Importantly, 1Q26 saw a strong acceleration in new production volumes across all business segments which bodes well for the future performance.

The quarter was characterised by a relatively limited number of extraordinary items, including a seasonal but higher-than-last-year BFG charge, as well as declining costs related to the FX-mortgage portfolio. In 1Q26, total FX-mortgage-related costs, excluding the former Euro Bank portfolio, amounted to PLN212 million before tax (PLN213 million after tax), representing a 61% y/y (60% y/y) decline compared with the same period last year. Excluding these items, 1Q26 net profit would have reached PLN514 million.

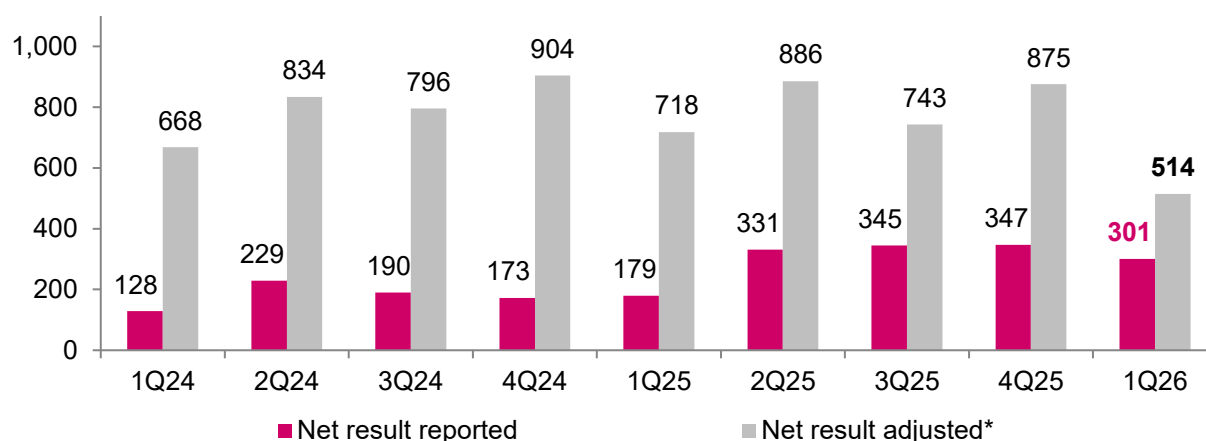
Core operating performance remained solid and accounted for the vast majority of the strong quarterly result. The loan portfolio grew by 2% q/q, raising the y/y growth rate to 5%. Growth in the corporate portfolio accelerated further (+28% y/y), with corporate loans per se increasing by 40% y/y. Despite unfavourable seasonality, investment loans represented approximately one quarter of newly originated loans in 1Q26. The leasing business also recorded a strong recovery following a period of stabilisation, with the portfolio expanding by 2% q/q and 6% y/y.

The retail loan portfolio increased marginally during the quarter, while negative y/y dynamics eased to -2%. The decline continued to be driven primarily by the rapidly shrinking FX-mortgage portfolio and PLN mortgages. A reversal of trend was, however, observed in the PLN mortgage book, which grew by 1% q/q, reflecting very strong origination in 1Q26 of PLN2.2 billion (+79% y/y). Momentum in the consumer loan portfolio remained solid, with PLN1.9 billion of origination, just below record levels, and the back book expanding by 5% y/y.

Liquidity surplus increased further, with deposits up 3% q/q and 13% y/y, driving the loan-to-deposit ratio to 58.0%. The number of active retail clients remained on a steady upward trend, reaching 3.3 million (+5% y/y), while the number of active microbusiness clients continued to grow at a robust 14% y/y pace. The number of active digital clients surpassed 3.1 million (with “mobile-only” clients accounting for 78%), while the volume of investment products increased by 1% q/q to PLN17.5 billion, despite unfavourable market conditions. Within this total, assets managed by Millennium TFI rose by 3% q/q and 39% y/y to PLN11.4 billion.

The systematic reduction of risk related to the legacy FX-mortgage portfolio continued. The inflow of new court cases remained below last year’s level (<900 cases in 1Q26 vs. ~1.1k in 1Q25), while the number of settlements, although slowing as expected, remained solid at over 600 in 1Q26. The number of active claims against the Bank continued to decline (14.4k vs. 21.1k at end-March 2025), bringing the coverage ratio of legal risk provisions to gross active exposure to 169%.

Capitalisation improved markedly during the period, with the Group’s TCR increasing to 17.6%, Tier 1 to 16.4%, reflecting the inclusion of the recently issued PLN 1.5 billion AT1 bonds and 2H25 net profit.

Quarterly net results: reported and adjusted (PLNm)


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

Key Profit & Loss indicators (PLN million)	1Q26	1Q25	y/y	4Q25	q/q
Net interest income	1,390	1,423	-2%	1,438	-3%
Net commission income	205	183	12%	200	2%
Core income	1,595	1,606	-1%	1,638	-3%
Other non-interest income	1,800	1,789	1%	1,838	-2%
Total operating income	3,395	3,395	0%	3,476	-2%
Personnel costs	(357)	(322)	11%	(349)	2%
BFG charge	(117)	(94)	24%	(19)	-101%
Other administrative costs*	(272)	(252)	8%	(292)	-7%
Total operating costs	(746)	(668)	12%	(659)	13%
Impairment provisions and other cost of risk**	(90)	(86)	4%	(57)	58%
FX legal risk related cost***	(226)	(497)	-55%	(534)	-58%
Banking tax	(102)	(99)	4%	(105)	-2%
Pre-income tax profit	502	318	58%	415	21%
Income tax	(202)	(138)	46%	(69)	193%
Net profit – reported	301	179	68%	347	-13%
Net profit – adjusted****	514	718	-28%	875	-41%
NIM	3.7%	4.2%	-0.6%	3.8%	-0.1%
Cost/income reported	44.8%	40.1%	4.7%	37.2%	7.5%
Cost/income <i>adjusted</i> ****	39.1%	34.4%	4.7%	38.0%	1.1%
Cost of risk (bp)	44.7	45.3	-0.6	25.6	19
ROE	12.1%	9.2%	2.9%	15.5%	-3.4%
ROE <i>adjusted</i> ****	15.2%	12.2%	3.6%	14.7%	1.1%

(*) 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 cost amounted to PLN212mn in the period vs. PLN548mn in 1Q25 (****) 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); (*****) with linear distribution of BFG resolution fund fee throughout the year.

Key Balance Sheet indicators (PLN million)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Loans to households	54,939	56,079	-2%	54,745	0%
Loans to companies and public sector	23,310	18,351	27%	21,671	8%
Total net loans to clients	78,249	74,430	5%	76,416	2%
Total assets	161,899	142,708	13%	155,673	4%
Deposits of individuals	101,960	90,348	13%	98,379	4%
Deposits of companies and public sector	32,846	29,088	13%	32,429	1%
Total deposits	134,806	119,436	13%	130,807	3%
Impaired loan ratio*	3.7%	4.5%	-0.8%	3.8%	-0.1%
CET1	13.8%	15.2%	-1.4%	13.7%	0.1%
T1	16.4%	15.2%	1.2%	13.7%	2.7%
TCR	17.6%	17.3%	0.2%	15.1%	2.5%

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

Key developments in the period

The key developments in 1Q26 were as follows:

- **1Q26 net profit of PLN301 million, rising 68% y/y** and delivering an ROE of 12.1% despite falling market interest rates (average WIBOR3M at 3.87% vs. 5.86% in 1Q25) and higher BFG as well as higher CIT rate for banks (effective tax rate of the BM group at 40% in 1Q26).
- **Loan growth accelerating to 5% y/y** after +2% y/y at YE25. Thus far this has been fuelled by growth in the corporate segment (y/y growth accelerating to 27% y/y from 20% at YE25) and solid steady growth of the consumer loan book (+5% y/y). Strong origination across all business segments bodes well for growth in forthcoming quarters. Loan origination in the corporate segment grew 107% y/y, origination of PLN mortgages was 79% higher y/y with market share of 7.7% while this of cash loans was up 9% y/y (market share of 8.6%).
- **Loan quality reaching all-time best levels**, with the NPL ratio at a historical low of 3.7% and low annualised cost of risk of 45 bps (stable y/y).
- **Deposits growing solidly (+3% q/q and +13% y/y)** with more favourable mix (term deposits at 32% vs. 35% at the end of March 2025).
- **Number of active digital users exceeding the 3.3 million threshold** in March 2026. This represents a growth of 150 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 (94% at the end of period vs. 92% a year ago) and "mobile only" customers (78% vs. 75%).
- **NII continuing to show resilience** with 2% y/y drop comparing favourably against the respective 199bps y/y drop of quarterly average 3M WIBOR.
- **Fast reduction of risk related to legacy FX-mortgage book** with related costs down 61% y/y.
- **Capital ratios improving strongly** in the period with group TCR at 17.6%, T1 at 16.4% and CET1 at 13.8% following the inclusion of the recently issued PLN1.5 billion worth of AT1 bonds and/or 2H25 net profit. As result surpluses over the required regulatory levels widened significantly with surplus at T1 level at 6.6% and at TCR at 5.8%.

FX-mortgage portfolio and related costs

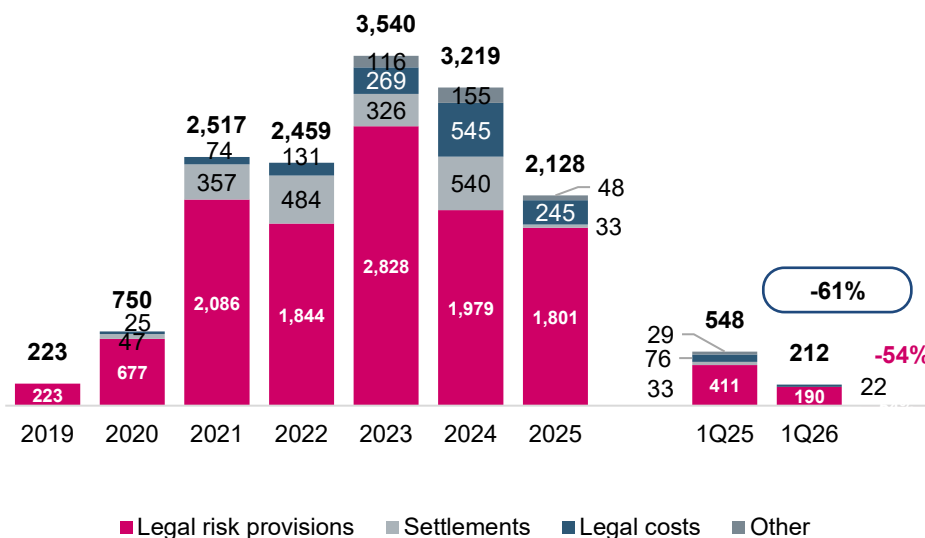
Costs and provisions related to FX-mortgage portfolio

All-in quarterly P&L costs related to FX-mortgage portfolio originated by Bank Millennium (legal risk provisions, costs of settlements as well as legal and court costs, including legal representation costs or penalty interest), dropped 61% y/y to PLN212 million pre-tax (PLN213 million after tax) yet continued to be a material drag on the core business of the Group. All items were visibly lower than in the same period last year with legal risk provisions, representing a lion's share of total costs.

In 1Q26, further provisioning was driven by updated inputs into the Bank's provisioning methodology, reflecting factors related to the inflow of court claims and additional costs incurred upon invalidation verdicts.

At the end of March 2025, the balance sheet value of provisions for the portfolio originated by Bank Millennium was at the level of PLN5,634 million (an equivalent of 169% of the grossed-up active FX-mortgage book) and at PLN789 million for the portfolio originated by former Euro Bank. Allocated provisions, i.e. decreasing gross balance sheet value of the respective loan books, stood at PLN2,827 million for portfolio originated by Bank Millennium and PLN434 million for portfolio originated by former Euro Bank.

FX-mortgage related costs (PLNm pre-tax)

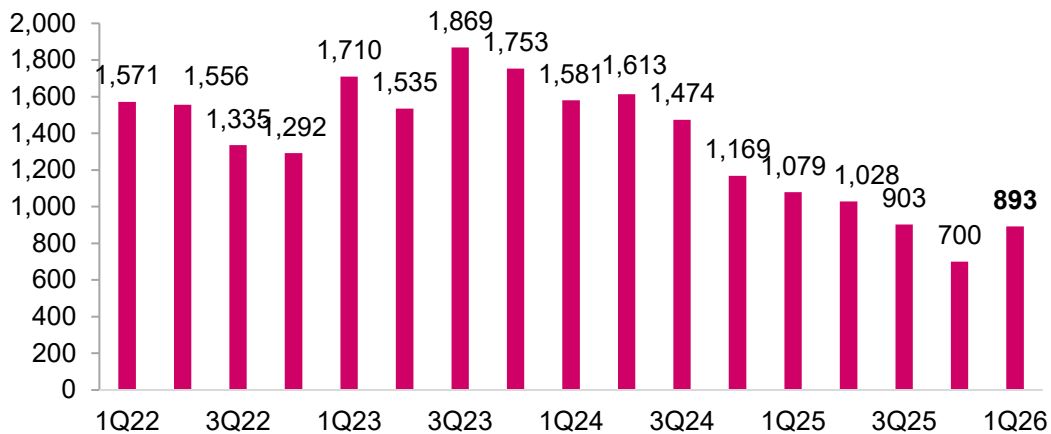


(*) without legal risk costs related to FX-mortgages originated by former Euro Bank

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

In 1Q26 the number of active claims against the Bank decreased by over 2.2 thousand to 14,437, confirming a steady declining trend. Part has been filed by borrowers who had repaid their FX-mortgages entirely or converted them into PLN mortgages at the date of submitting the court case (~35%) although they represent a much higher share of recently filed cases (60% to 70%). Additionally there were 2,169 loan agreements from former Euro Bank under individual ongoing litigations (excluding claims submitted by the Bank against clients i.e. debt collection cases) concerning indexation clauses of FX mortgage loans submitted to the court. 1Q26 saw a slight uptick in the number of new claims against the Bank.

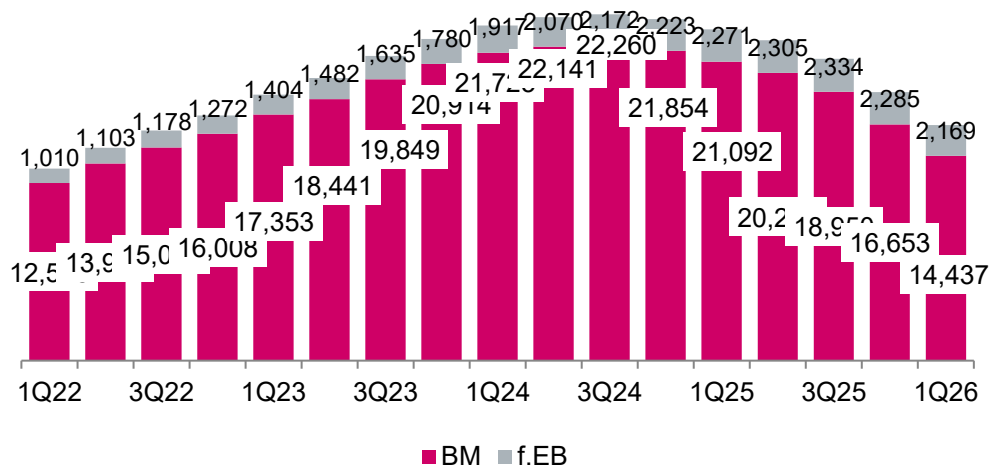
New lawsuits against Bank Millennium* (#)



(*) 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 641 in 1Q26 (4Q25: 1,093). The share of in-court settlements continued to increase, reaching 83% in the period, against 47% in 1Q25. Over 31,000 settlements were reached since early 2020 when a more intensive effort started. As a result of these negotiations, final court verdicts and other natural drivers, in 1Q26 the number of active FX-mortgage loans decreased by 2,132 to 12,272, following the drop by 9,832 in 2025 overall.

FX-mortgage portfolio

As a result of these trends, the pace of BM's FX-mortgage portfolio's contraction remained high with q/q decrease rate at 15% and the y/y one at 44% (in CHF terms, gross, w/o impact of allocated legal risk provisions). The share of total FX-mortgage book (gross loans less allocated legal risk provisions) in total Group's gross loans dropped to 0.8% at the end of March 2026, while the share of FX-mortgage loans originated by BM dropped to 0.7%.

More information about the risk related to the FX mortgage portfolio is presented further in the report in the "Legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans" section.

FINANCIAL RESULTS IN DETAIL

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

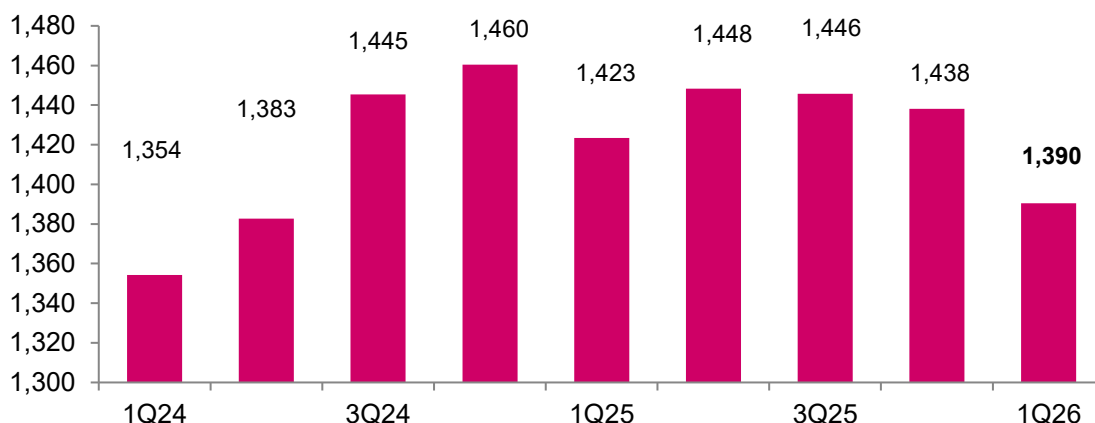
Net profit <i>(PLNmn)</i>	1Q26	1Q25	Change y/y	4Q25	Change q/q
Operating income	1,666	1,667	0%	1,771	-6%
Operating costs	(746)	(668)	12%	(659)	13%
Impairment provisions and other cost of risk*	(90)	(86)	4%	(57)	58%
FX legal risk related provisions and settlement costs	(226)	(497)	-55%	(534)	-58%
Banking tax	(102)	(99)	4%	(105)	-2%
Pre-tax profit	502	318	58%	415	21%
Income tax	(202)	(138)	46%	(69)	193%
Net profit – reported	301	179	68%	347	-13%
Net profit – adjusted**	514	718	-28%	875	-41%

(* 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)

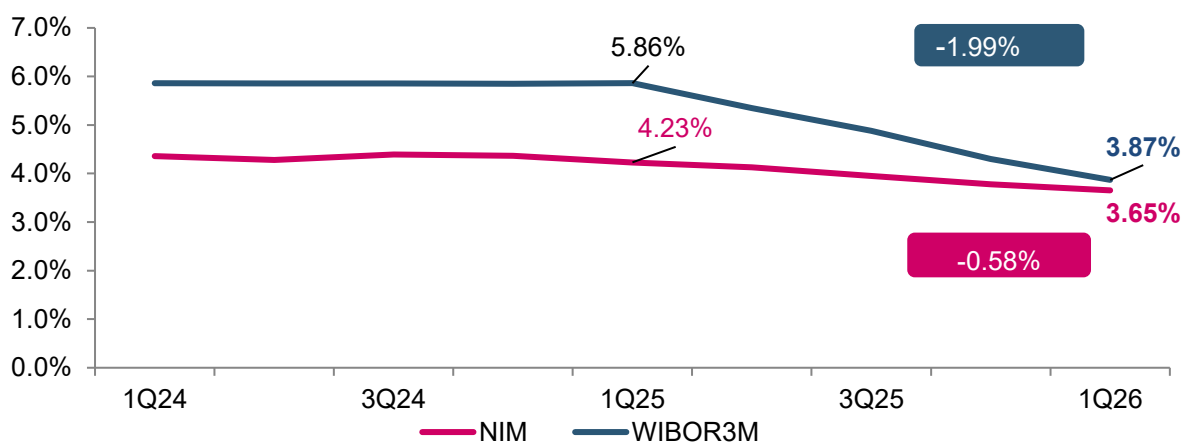
Group's operating income <i>(PLNmn)</i>	1Q26	1Q25	Change y/y	4Q25	Change q/q
Net interest income	1,390	1,423	-2%	1,438	-3%
Net commission income	205	183	12%	200	2%
Core income	1,595	1,606	-1%	1,638	-3%
Other non-interest income*	71	61	16%	133	-46%
Total operating income	1,666	1,667	0%	1,771	-6%
Total operating income adjusted**	1,636	1,691	-3%	1,736	-6%

(* Without fair value adjustment of credit portfolio which is included in the cost of risk line; (**) Without extraordinary items, i.e. FX mortgage loan related costs/incomes (in other operating income/cost including indemnity from Societe Generale).

Net interest income (NII) continued to show resilience as the 2% y/y drop compares favourably against the respective 199bps y/y drop of quarterly average 3M WIBOR. NII was down 3% q/q while average 3M WIBOR dropped 43bps to 3.87%. Interest income was 6% down y/y on reported basis as the impact of lower NIM outweighed higher interest earning assets (IEAs) and significant, 11% y/y drop in interest costs.

NII excluding cost of credit holidays (PLNmn)


Net interest margin (over average interest earning assets) (**NIM**) averaged 3.65% in 1Q26 and was 13bps lower vs. the previous quarter and 58bps vs. 1Q25. Corresponding drops of average 3M WIBOR in respective periods were 43bps and 199bps. Gradual repricing of a part of loan portfolio, lower yields on new loan production, lower reinvestment bond yields as well as growing share of bonds in assets all had an adverse impact on NIM and more than offset the decreasing cost of deposits (down 18bps during the quarter and down 46bps during the last twelve months to 1.78%).

Quarterly net interest margin (NIM)


Net fees in 1Q26 grew 2% q/q and 12% y/y with bancassurance and asset management fees contributing most to this strong y/y growth.

Reported core income, defined as a combination of net interest and net commission income, was down 3% in the quarter and down 1% y/y.

Other non-interest income, which comprises FX result, results on financial assets and liabilities (without fair value adjustment on credit portfolio) and net other operating income and costs, amounted to PLN71 million in 1Q26 and dropped 46% y/y partly due to negative trading on bonds and lower FX income.

Total operating income of the Group reached PLN1,666 million in 1Q26, was flat y/y and down 6% q/q on a reported basis.

Total costs amounted to PLN746mn in 1Q26, translating into a 12% increase y/y. Excluding BFG fees the y/y growth would be lower at 10%. Without BFG the costs dropped 2% q/q.

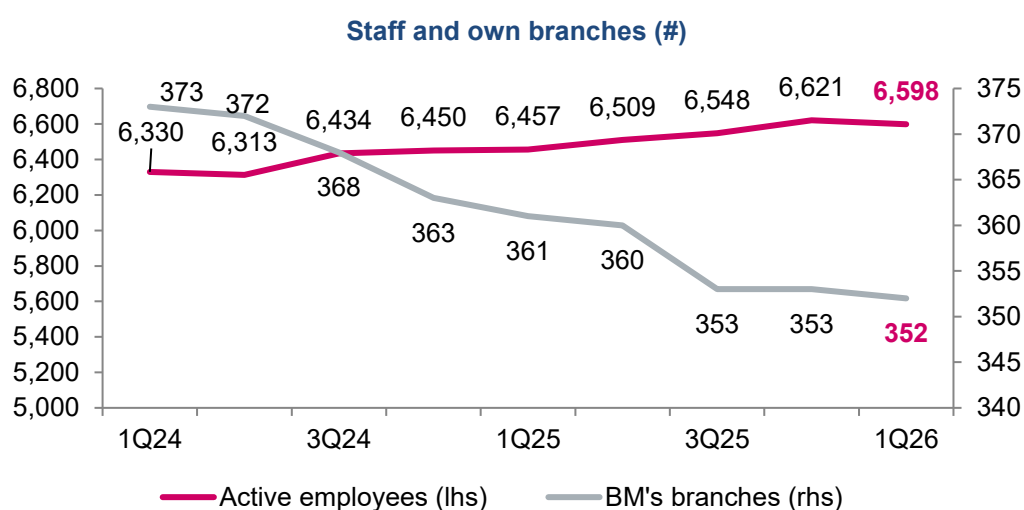
Operating costs (PLNmn)	1Q26	1Q25	Change y/y	4Q25	Change q/q
Personnel costs	(357)	(322)	11%	(349)	2%
Other administrative costs*	(389)	(346)	12%	(311)	25%
of which Banking Guarantee Fund (BFG) fees	(117)	(94)	24%	(19)	526%
Total operating costs	(746)	(668)	12%	(659)	13%
Total costs without BFG	(629)	(574)	10%	(641)	-2%
Cost/income – reported	44.8%	40.1%	4.7%	37.2%	7.5%
Cost/income – adjusted **	39.1%	34.4%	4.7%	38.0%	1.1%

(*) Include depreciation and amortisation; (**) without extraordinary income or cost and with linear distribution of BFG resolution fund fee throughout the year

Personnel costs amounted to PLN357 million in 1Q26 and their y/y growth moderated to 11% from 13% in 4Q25. The growth continued to be driven by slightly higher FTEs and wage inflation, but most of all changing employment structure (more staff at HQ), provisions for bonuses and holiday leaves. The Group continued to adjust the number of its branches and personnel to its needs, reflecting ongoing digitalisation of banking business and the growing importance of online channels while simultaneously keeping strong geographical presence through *brick-and-mortar* outlets. At the end of March 2026, the total number of own branches stood at 352 units with the y/y reduction at 9 units. Total Group's FTE's at the end of the period amounted to 6,885, up 2% y/y. Without employees absent due to long leaves ('active FTEs'), the headcount was lower, at 6,488 staff, and grew at similar y/y rate of 2%.

Employment (FTEs)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Bank Millennium S.A.	6,598	6,457	2%	6,621	0%
Subsidiaries	288	270	7%	285	1%
Total Bank Millennium Group	6,885	6,726	2%	6,906	0%
Total BM Group (active* FTEs)	6,488	6,355	2%	6,517	0%

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



Other administrative costs (including depreciation) reached PLN389 million in 1Q26 and increased by 12% y/y. Higher IT (+49% y/y) and regulatory costs (+22% y/y) were the main reasons for the y/y growth. Also depreciation grew 8% y/y, reflecting accelerating completion of IT projects thus far in development stage. Without regulatory costs (chiefly BFG charges) the y/y growth of other

administrative costs would amount to 8%. In contrast, real estate related costs were flat, marketing costs grew only 3% while advisory costs dropped 31%. Legal costs relating to FX-mortgage portfolio were moderate (PLN17mn) and decreased visibly - 39% - y/y.

Cost-to-income ratio (C/I) for 1Q26 stood at 44.8% (reported) compared to 40.1% in 1Q25. Cost-to-income ratio without extraordinary items (legal costs related to litigations/settlements with FX mortgage borrowers and with an even allocation of BFG costs) stood at 39.1% vs. 34.4% respectively.

Total cost of risk, which comprised net impairment provisions, fair value adjustment related to specified loan portfolios and result on modifications, bore by the Group totalling PLN90 million in the period, increased marginally, i.e. by 4% y/y. The significant q/q increase was, as usual, driven by the low base effect (NPL sales transactions are typically completed and recognised in 2Q and 4Q each year). Total NPL ratio improved further to 3.7% from 3.8% at YE25 and more meaningfully from 4.5% at the end of March 2025. Retail NPL ratio marginally decreased q/q to 3.7% and improved markedly from 4.5% at the end of 1Q25, while in the corporate segment it dropped significantly to 2.7% from 3.7% at YE25 and 4.4% at the end of 1Q25. Cost of risk in bps (i.e. net charges to average gross loans) in 1Q26 amounted to 45bps, the same level as in 1Q25, and dropped significantly q/q due to the aforementioned NPL sales in 4Q25.

Cost of legal risk of FX-mortgage portfolio including provisions for legal risk related with the portfolio continued to be a significant, yet decreasing, burden for the Bank with a negative impact on its P&L. In 1Q26 it amounted to PLN226 million (including provisions for loans originated by former Eurobank) and dropped 55% compared to the level in the same period last year. Total P&L costs related to the legacy FX-mortgage portfolio amounted to PLN212 million pre-tax and were down 61% y/y as described in more details in the preceding chapter of this report.

The Group reported **net profit** of PLN301 million 1Q26, 68% higher than in 1Q25 and 13% below the level in 4Q25. The y/y improvement was largely driven by high net fees and lower FX-mortgage related costs which more than offset the negative impact of lower interest rates on NII, higher regulatory costs and higher CIT rate (see tax comment in note 11 of this report for details). Similarly, the q/q decrease was driven largely by higher regulatory costs and higher CIT rate. Adjusted for extraordinary items (i.a. FX-mortgage related costs and associated tax impacts) the Group would achieve net profit of PLN514 million in the period vs. PLN 718 million in 1Q25.

BALANCE SHEET

Assets

The Group's assets as at 31 March 2026, amounted to PLN161,899 million, recording growth of 13% vs. the end of March 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 (PLN million)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Cash and operations with the Central Bank	4 590	4,834	-5%	4 360	5%
Loans and advances to banks	516	628	-18%	351	47%
Loans and advances to clients	78 249	74,428	5%	76 416	2%
Receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause	2 286	451	407%	99	2211%
Debt securities	71 887	58,304	23%	70 222	2%
Derivatives (for hedging and trading)	164	209	-21%	155	6%
Shares and other financial instruments*	237	148	61%	236	1%
Tangible and intangible fixed assets**	1 157	1,049	10%	1 167	-1%
Other assets	2 812	2,637	7%	2 667	5%
Total assets*	161 899	142,708	13%	155 673	4%

(*) 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 PLN13.6bn or 23%).

Loans and advances to clients

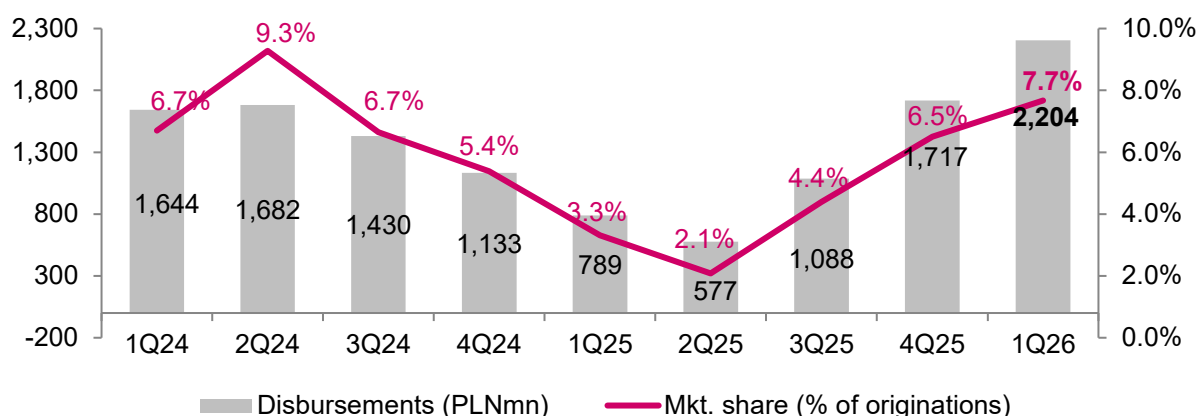
The structure and evolution of loans to clients of the Group is presented in the table below:

Loans and advances to clients (PLNmn)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Loans to households	54,939	56,079	-2%	54,745	0%
- <i>PLN mortgage loans</i>	35,152	36,590	-4%	34,933	1%
- <i>FX mortgage loans</i>	614	1,194	-49%	713	-14%
- <i>consumer loans</i>	19,174	18,296	5%	19,098	0%
Funding to companies and public sector	23,310	18,351	27%	21,671	8%
- <i>leasing</i>	7,325	6,922	6%	7,200	2%
- <i>other loans to companies and factoring</i>	15,986	11,429	40%	14,471	10%
Net loans & advances to clients	78,249	74,430	5%	76,416	2%
<i>Net loans and advances to clients excluding FX mortgage loans</i>	77,636	73,236	6%	75,702	3%
Impairment write-offs	2,411	2,564	-6%	2,363	2%
Gross* loans and advances to clients	80,660	76,994	5%	78,779	2%

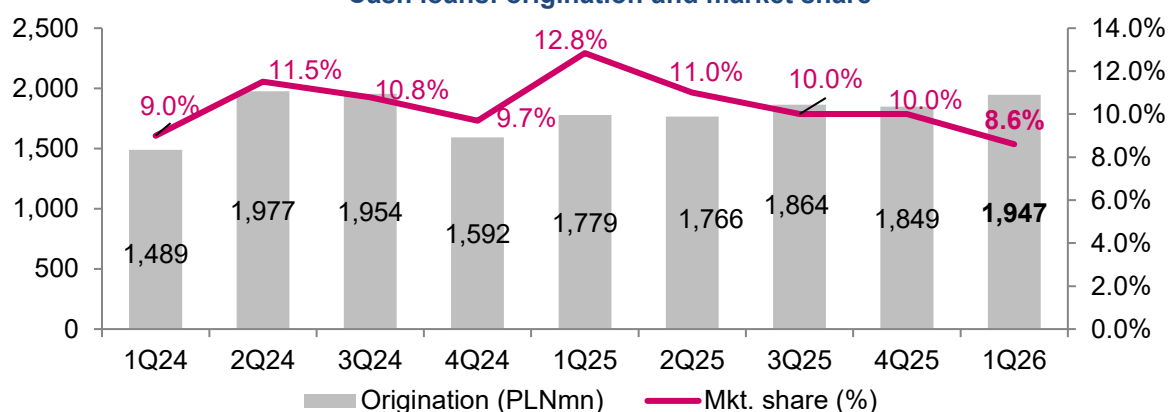
(*) Including, besides provisions for credit risk, also fair value adjustment of loan portfolio presented in fair value as well as modification. Gross loan portfolio in this case presents value of loans and advances before mentioned provisions and adjustments but after allocating legal risk provisions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

Total **net loans** of Bank Millennium Group reached PLN 78,249 million as of March 31, 2026, showing 5% growth in the last twelve months and 2% 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 0.8% from 1.6% a year earlier.

The net value of loans to households amounted to PLN 54,939 million on March 31 2026, reflecting a decrease of 2% y/y and a no change since the beginning of the year. The evolution of this this portfolio was primarily due to the decline in the value of mortgage loans, both FX and PLN. Within the household loan segment, PLN mortgage loans amounted to PLN35,152 million and decreased by 4% y/y due to accelerating prepayments and low origination early quarters of 2025. However already 3Q25 brought a noticeable increase of origination with subsequent quarters bringing further growth to over PLN2.2 billion in 1Q26 (up 79% y/y), which despite stable prepayments already translated into a 1% growth of this portfolio since the beginning of the year.

Mortgages: disbursement and market share in originations


Another component of the retail loans - consumer loans - continued to show a positive performance. The net value of consumer loans reached PLN19,174 million on March 31, 2026, increasing by 5% y/y. Origination of consumer loans has been relatively stable in the last couple of quarters, reaching PLN1.9 billion in 1Q26, up 9% y/y, and translating into market share of 8.6%.

Cash loans: origination and market share


The net value of companies exposures amounted to PLN 23,310 million on 31 March 2026, showing an impressive 27% growth y/y and nearly 8% since the beginning of the year. The growth of the loan portfolio was mostly visible in corporate loans sub-segment (up 40% y/y and up 11% year to date), while leasing portfolio increased 6% y/y and 2% year to date.

Debt securities

Value of debt securities reached PLN71,887 million on 31 March 2026, which means a significant increase of 23% y/y and a 2% growth year to date.

A dominant part of the debt securities portfolio (99%) 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 44% vs. 41% at end of March 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 5.4. "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 <i>(PLN million)</i>	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Deposits from banks	282	220	29%	103	174%
Deposits from customers	134,806	119,436	13%	130,807	3%
Liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	5	0	-	0	
Financial liabilities valued at fair value through P&L and hedging derivatives	179	522	-66%	271	-34%
Liabilities from issue of debt securities	7,658	6,874	11%	7,641	0%
Provisions	3,537	3,264	8%	3,747	-6%
Subordinated debt	1,552	1,559	0%	1,558	0%
Other liabilities*	3,175	2,914	9%	2,421	31%
Total liabilities	151,195	134,789	12%	146,548	3%
Total equity	10,704	7,920	35%	9,126	17%
Total liabilities and equity	161,899	142,708	13%	155,673	4%

(* including tax liabilities)

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

As on 31 March 2026 Group's total liabilities amounted to PLN151,195 million and were 12% higher relative to their value as on 31 March 2025. The main change to liabilities resulted from considerable increase of customer deposits by PLN15.4 billion or 13%.

Customers' deposits

Customer deposits constituted the main item of the Group's liabilities accounting for, as on 31 March September 2026, 89% of total liabilities. 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 PLN134,806 million on 31 March 2026 and grew 13% y/y and 3% year to date. Deposits of individuals reached PLN101,960 million and posted high growth of 13% y/y and 4% year to date. The growth evolved very positively in terms of its structure: term deposits from retail clients dropped 2% y/y whereas current and saving accounts grew by a high 20% y/y.

Deposits of companies and public sector, totalling PLN32,846 million on March 31 2025, increased 13% y/y due to a relatively strong growth in term deposits from companies, whereas current account deposits grew by 10% y/y.

Share of term deposits marginally increased in the quarter and stood at 32% of total deposits at the end of March 31 2026 compared to 35% in the same period of the preceding year.

Loan to deposit (L/D) ratio decreased to a new all-time low of 58% at the March 2026.

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

Customer deposits <i>(PLN million)</i>	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	y/y	31.12.2025	q/q
Deposits of individuals	101,960	90,348	13%	98,379	4%
Deposits of companies and public sector	32,846	29,088	13%	32,429	1%
Total deposits	101,960	90,348	13%	98,379	4%

Provisions

The value of provisions as on 30 September 2025 was PLN3,537 million. The key component of this line were provisions for legal issues, especially claims related to FX mortgage loan agreements not including the value of provisions directly allocated to the loan portfolio, amounting to PLN3,346 million.

Debt securities issued

Securities issued by the Group amounted to PLN7,658 million as on 31 March 2026 recording a increase by PLN784 million, 11% y/y, relative to the balance as on 31 March 2025. The increase resulted mainly from the issue of the covered bonds issued by Millennium Bank Hipoteczny, the Bank's subsidiary, whereas part of the Bank's bonds was redeemed. There were no new issues during 1Q26.

In December 2022 the Bank issued Credit Link Notes ('CLNs') in the amount of PLN242.5 million within a synthetic securitisation transaction related to corporate loans. Additionally, in 2023 as a part of synthetic securitisation transaction, 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 in 2025 the Bank redeemed part of its CLNs. Total value of CLNs outstanding on 31 December 2025 stood at PLN694 million.

In order to meet MREL requirements, the Bank issued senior non-preferred bonds in September 2023 with a total value of EUR 500 million and in September 2024 it issued similar bonds with a total value of EUR 500 million too, both issues under the Euro Medium Term Notes Issuance Program with a total nominal value of no more than EUR 3 billion.

In 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Millennium Bank Hipoteczny, a mortgage bank, issued covered bonds of total nominal value of PLN800 million and in 2025 it issued covered bonds of total nominal value of PLN1,800 million.

Subordinated debt

The value of subordinated debt amounted to PLN1,552 million on 31 March 2026, and remained at almost the same level vs. both March 31 2025 and YE25 (a slight difference results from interest accrued and paid). The subordinated debt line includes ten-year subordinated bonds in PLN at the total nominal value of PLN830 million maturing in January 2029 and ten-year bonds in PLN at the total nominal value of PLN700 million maturing in December 2027.

Equity

As on 31 March 2026, equity of the Group amounted to PLN10,704 million and recorded an increase by PLN2,784 million or 35% y/y (up 17% year to date). Apart from net profit generated in 12 months period (PLN1,323 million), the increase of equity was supported by an issue of PLN1.5 billion worth of AT1 bonds in January 2026.

LIQUIDITY, ASSET QUALITY AND SOLVENCY

The liquidity position of Bank Millennium Group remained very strong in 1Q26. LCR ratio reached the level of 417% at the end of March 2026, well above the supervisory minimum of 100%. Loan-to-deposit ratio remained at secure level of 58% and the share of liquid debt securities (mainly bonds issued by the sovereigns, European Union, multilateral development banks and NBP bills) in the Group's total assets remains significant at 44%.

Group loans quality and liquidity indicators <i>(PLNmn)</i>	1Q26	4Q25	Change
Total impaired loans *	2 953	2 994	-41
Impairment provisions	2 406	2 359	48
FV adjustment	4	5	0
Total impairment provisions and FV adjustment **	2 411	2 363	47
Impaired over total loans ratio (%)	3.66%	3.80%	-0.14pp
Loans past-due over 90 days /total loans (%)	2.12%	2.05%	0.07pp
Coverage ratio (Total provisions + FV adjustment/impaired loans) (%)	81.64%	78.94%	2.70pp
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for Group	417,3%	401,7%	16pp

(*) Impaired exposures include all receivables classified in Stage 3, as well as impaired receivables from the POCI portfolio

(**) Without provisions for off-balance-sheet exposures

The share of impaired loans in total loan portfolio fell from 3.80% to 3.66%. The share of loans past-due more than 90 days in total portfolio slightly increased from 2.05% to 2.12% at the end of March 2026.

The impaired loan ratio in mortgage portfolio decreased from 2.05% to 2.00% at the end of March 2026, in leasing from 4.30% to 4.01%, while in the other retail portfolio increased from 6.80% to 7.04%. In corporate portfolio the ratio has improved from 2.96% to 1.95%.

Coverage ratio of impaired loans by total credit risk provisions increased from 78.94% to 81.64%.

Solvency

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 as of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (CRR III).

Main capital indicators (PLNmn)	1Q26	1Q25	Change y/y	4Q25	Change q/q
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) Group	58 386	46 390	11 996	54 879	3 507
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) Bank	53 517	42 169	11 348	49 783	3 734
Own funds requirements for Group	4 671	3 711	960	4 390	281
Own funds requirements for Bank	4 281	3 374	908	3 983	299
Own funds for Group	10 258	8 042	2 217	8 290	1 968
Own funds for Bank	9 846	7 713	2 133	7 984	1 862
Total Capital Ratio (TCR) for Group	17.57%	17.34%	0.23pp	15.11%	2.46pp
Minimum required level TCR	11.75%	10.75%	1.00pp	11.75%	0.00pp
Total Capital Ratio (TCR) Bank	18.40%	18.29%	0.11pp	16.04%	2.36pp
Tier 1 ratio for Group	16.36%	15.15%	1.21pp	13.68%	2.68pp
Minimum required level T1	9.75%	8.75%	1.00pp	9.75%	0.00pp
Tier 1 ratio for Bank	17.08%	15.89%	1.19pp	14.47%	2.61pp
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio for Group	13.79%	15.15%	-1.36pp	13.68%	0.11pp
Minimum required level CET1	8.25%	7.25%	1.00pp	8.25%	0.00pp
Common Equity Tier1 ratio for Bank	14.27%	15.89%	-1.62pp	14.47%	-0.19pp
Leverage Ratio (LR) for Group	5.67%	4.77%	0.90pp	4.64%	1.03pp

In 1Q26, capital ratios visibly increased – the Tier 1 capital ratio by 268 basis points, CET1 capital ratio by 11 basis points and the total capital ratio by 246 basis points. Tier 1 capital (CET1) increased by PLN2.044mn (27.2%), mainly as a result of issuance of AT1 bonds (PLN1.500mn), the inclusion of the net financial result for the second half of 2025 (PLN683mn). Own funds increased by PLN1.968mn (23.7%), with Tier 2 capital decreasing by PLN75mn, which is related to the shortened maturity of issued subordinated bonds.

Capital requirements increased by 6.4% (PLN281mn), with credit risk requirements increasing by PLN239mn (7.1%), primarily due to portfolio growth. Operational risk capital requirements went up by PLN46mn (4.7%), due to inclusion of 2025 financial results. Changes in other capital requirement categories were not significant.

The leverage ratio increased by 103 basis points in 1Q26 (5.67% vs. 4.64%). The excess over the regulatory minimum of 3% is 267 basis points.

Minimum required level of capital includes:

- Pillar II RRE FX 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%, reduced from 3% in March 2020,
- Countercyclical buffer at the 1% level from 25 September 2025; it will be increased to 2% from 25 September 2026.

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.

MREL REQUIREMENTS

In terms of MRELTrea and MRELtem requirements, the Group is in excess of the minimum required levels as of 31 March 2026, and is also in compliance with the MRELTrea Requirement after including the Combined Buffer Requirement.

MRELTrea increased to 26.65% (24.53% at end-December 2025), with a large excess above the required level (19.11% including CBR). MRELtem increased to 9.20% (8.27% at end-December 2025), also significantly above the required level of 5.91%.

LONG-TERM FUNDING RATIO (LTFR)

According to the recommendation of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority from July 2024, banks will be required to maintain a Long-Term Funding Ratio (LTFR) of at least 40% from December 31, 2026. During 1Q26 the LTFR for the Group increased from 33.3% as of 31 December 2025 to 39.9% as of 31 March 2026. The Group intends to meet the requirements of the aforementioned recommendation through a series of actions, including issuance of mortgage-covered bonds by its the mortgage bank subsidiary - Millennium Bank Hipoteczny (MBH).

In June 2024 year, MBH conducted its first issuance of mortgage-covered bonds. In 2024 year, the total issuance had a total nominal value of PLN800mn directed at institutional investors. In 2025 year MBH conducted next two 5-year covered bond issuances, with a total nominal value of PLN1,800mn, which again was directed at institutional investors.

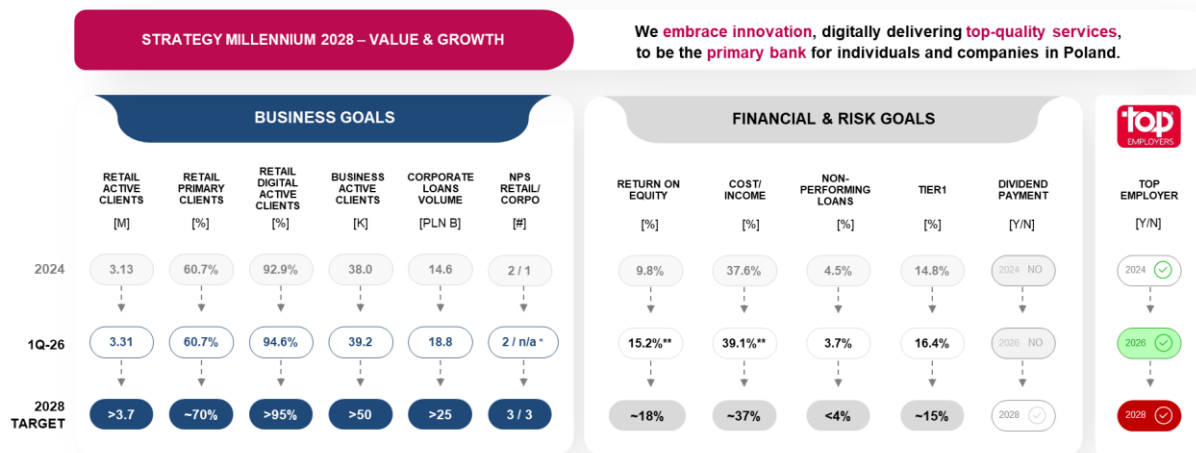
The bonds were assigned a rating of AAA with a stable outlook by the Fitch rating agency.

Moreover, in January 2026 Bank issued PLN1.5bn of AT1 instruments, which increased LTFR by near 7pp when included into own funds surplus.

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 the companies 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.

During the reporting period, Bank Millennium introduced solutions designed to address the needs of both retail and business customers. In accordance with its strategy of building a consistent, multichannel service ecosystem that integrates digital solutions with direct advisory support across retail banking, the Bank enabled direct remote contact with advisors and launched a new customer support method allowing screen sharing within the mobile application during calls. Additionally, an online Polish Sign Language (PJM) interpreter service was introduced. As part of the expansion of the investment product offering, work on the launch of four MTFI (Millennium TFI) index funds denominated in Polish zlotys and replicating global indices was completed in the first quarter, with the funds made available to customers at the beginning of April.

In the area of corporate banking, from the first quarter of the current year customers have been able to use a new functionality that enables full management of a company payment card on a smartphone in a dedicated “Mam tylko kartę” mode, without the need to use full electronic banking. Users of the Bank Millennium for Companies application gain secure access to key card functions, including balance and transaction history, PIN management, limits, online payments and card blocking. Taking into account the Bank’s strategic assumptions regarding the development of the leasing offering and the strengthening of synergies within the Group, in the reporting quarter Millennium Leasing initiated promotional activities supporting financing, targeted at customers from all business segments – from microenterprises to large corporations. Customers who conclude two leasing agreements within specified timeframes may receive a cash reward paid to a prepaid Mastercard card issued by Bank Millennium.

In the first quarter, Bank Millennium was ranked among the best employers in Poland for the third consecutive time, receiving the prestigious Top Employer Poland 2026 certification. During the same period, the Bank Millennium Foundation published a summary of activities carried out in 2025, combined with celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of its operations. The report presents the most important projects, achievements and initiatives implemented in the areas of financial education, employee volunteering and culture.

The 15th edition of the “Finansowy Elementarz” was also completed - the Bank’s own financial education programme for children. As part of this edition, 198 workshops were held in 58 kindergartens, with the participation of 4,850 children

BUSINESS TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Bank Millennium is committed to building positive customer experiences at every stage of the customer's relationship with the bank. Experience quality is a fundamental assumption when designing products and services and providing after-sales service - across all contact channels.

The objective set out in Bank Millennium's strategy is to strengthen its position in the TOP 3 best banks in Poland in terms of quality, measured by the NPS indicator - both in retail and corporate banking.

For years, Bank Millennium has consistently worked to ensure that customers' transition to digital service supports the quality of the relationship with the bank. We combine service via the mobile app with access to qualified telephone and branch advisors across all business lines. Remote advisor service has increased convenience in accessing 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.

Bank Millennium used research as well as qualitative and quantitative monitoring to support business projects. Key areas for improving customer experience, measured among others by the NPS indicator, are diagnosed, prioritized, and continuously delivered for implementation.

We planned research with customers and employees across all product lines, business lines, channels, and segments. The surveys covered:

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

Bank Millennium carried out initiatives that have a direct impact on customer satisfaction. In the retail branch network we use a model of working with the voice of the customer, which includes:

- Mystery Shopper survey results,
- CSAT,
- Google reviews,
- analysis of complaints attributable to the branch.

We analyze the collected voice of the customer and work to eliminate the causes of dissatisfaction in order to further influence improvement of 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 draw attention to elements that negatively affect cooperation with customers.

Bank Millennium continues its work to simplify the language used in communication and in the content of documents. We are revising the texts provided to customers—from the moment they open an account through to information related to products usage.

Bank Millennium continued efforts to increase the accessibility of its products and services for individuals with disabilities and specific needs. The Bank works closely with the Polish Bank Association (Związek Banków Polskich) to develop common accessibility standards. An important element of this work is adapting bank documents to an appropriate format that will enable people with specific needs to read them. Bank Millennium delivered training sessions where employees could learn about accessibility and the guidelines they should follow when serving customers and when creating documents.

In the 11th edition of the ranking organized by the MojeBankowanie.pl portal, Bank Millennium received the “Institution of the Year” title. The bank ranked first in the following categories:

- Best mobile application,
- Best account opening process in the branch, and
- Best remote account opening process (selfie, mObywatel).

The Bank also received trophies in the following categories:

- Best service in remote channels,
- Best personal banking – remote service,
- Best bank for businesses,
- Best online banking,
- Best service in the branch.

Bank Millennium has received the Golden Bank title in the Złoty Bankier ranking once again, confirming its leading market position in omnichannel service quality. The bank also took first place in the Personal Account category, earned gold for helpline service for the sixth time, and received a distinction as a Bank with a Mission. The jury praised Bank Millennium for its “impeccable efficiency, which is not as a goal, but a standard. Every process, interaction, and inquiry is executed with precision, making the world of finance simple, intuitive, and user-friendly for the client. The organizers emphasize that Bank Millennium continues to improve quality and is closing the gap with competitors in the few categories it has not yet mastered. It is an absolute leader in helpline services and excels in branch receptions. Its remote channels - forms and chat - impress with rapid responses and agility in handling chat. Bank Millennium’s Konto 360° was recognized as the best on the Polish market. The jury believes that the account has evolved into a sophisticated ecosystem extending far beyond traditional banking. Bank Millennium is distinguished by a consistent strategy that combines modernization and accessibility. In the new ranking category, Bank with a Mission, the jury recognizes banks that successfully integrate business with responsibility, strategy with authenticity, and commercial targets with real value for clients and society. Bank Millennium was praised for consistent actions extending beyond traditional banking, and distinguishing itself as an institution that can balance scale of business with accountability and credibility.

RETAIL BANKING

In 1Q26, the Bank increased its active client base by over 42 thousand. On March 31, 2026 the Bank provided services to over 3.31 million active retail clients.

Sale of current accounts in 1Q26 reached the level of over 115 thousand, an increase 1% vs. the previous quarter. The key product supporting acquisition of new clients was the Millennium 360° account.

1Q26 was another period of stable growth in the volume of retail deposits. Maintained relatively high interest rates on term deposits and savings accounts encouraged customers to take advantage of promotional offers. As a result, the Bank increased the volume of retail customer deposits in 1Q26 by almost PLN3.6 billion. This translated into a retail deposit balance of PLN105,4 billion at the end of March 2026. The Bank still enhanced its marketing communication regarding the savings offer and continued to acquire new volumes based on the Profit Savings Account (KO Profit) with attractive interest rates for new funds.

In 1Q26, Bank Millennium concluded new contracts of mortgage loans with a total value of over PLN2.4 billion. The result placed the Bank with a market share in sales of 7.6%(Jan-Feb). The offer includes mortgage loans with a periodically fixed interest rate for the first 5 years. The Bank's lending operation was based on the unconditional 0% commission for granting the credit and 0% commission for early repayment

In 1Q26, the Bank recorded cash loan sales of PLN1.95 billion. This gives 9,45% higher result compared to the level of the 1Q25. The Bank's market share in cash loan balance at the end of Feb'26 was at the level of 8.58%. 90% of contracts in terms of quantity and 78% in terms of value were finished in digital channels, emphasizing the key importance of omnichannel in the lending process. Finalisation in digital channels complements the importance of the network of own and franchise branches and also telemarketing, thanks to which each customer can choose the most convenient path for themselves with or without the participation of advisors.

The Bank maintained the upward trend in the payment card portfolio with the result of 4.28 million cards at the end of March 2026 (+6% vs. 1Q25).

Business results were supported by new product solutions, including the implementation of VISA Millennium 360 Prestige. This new debit card for affluent clients, offers attractive FX payments, with preferable conversion rates and no additional fees.

First 2 months of 1Q26 was a positive period on capital markets. However in March, financial markets experienced price correction caused by fears connected with Middle East conflict. In the whole Q1 the Polish mutual fund market saw positive net inflows supported by improved asset valuation. Capital markets sentiment and initiatives undertaken by the Bank had a positive impact on mutual fund sales and despite the correction in March, resulted in positive net sales exceeding PLN200 million in 1Q26.

The Bank, especially in the retail customer segment, maintained the focus on developing and promoting regular investment, including, among others, the investment advisory service. This service provides customers with an easy and convenient way to access investment products, especially by investing even small amounts on a regular basis. All these efforts, consistently performed during past quarters, resulted in reaching over 245 thousand regularly saving and investing clients. The special strategy of rewarding the use of remote channels was also continued, with a reduction to 0% in handling fees for the purchase of selected units through Millenet and the Mobile Application. Bank maintained the offer of structured deposits with guaranteed profit and capital protection.

In 1Q26 Bank Millennium opened ca. 11 thousand business current accounts for Sole Traders. Compared to the previous quarter of previous quarter this means 3,3% increase 81% of all business current accounts for Sole Traders during this period were opened in digital processes.

In 1Q26, Bank recorded the sales level of business loans for Sole Traders to the level of PLN422 million. Compared to the first quarter of last year this means a 41% increase and increase of 25% compared to the previous quarter.

The market share in sales of loans to the micro segment increased from 7.2% in 1Q25 to 26% in 1Q26.

COPORATE BANKING PERFORMANCE

In 1Q26, the value of new credit production increased by as much as 107% y/y, mainly due to three-times growth in the area of new investment loans, which accounted for as much as 37% of the value of new loans granted.

As a result, at the end of 1Q, the value of the loan portfolio in the corporate banking segment amounted to PLN16.1bn, which means an increase of 0.5 bn (i.e. 3.5%) q/q. This value consists of the following product groups:

- leasing PLN4.2bn,
- current account overdrafts PLN 2.3bn,
- factoring PLN3.0bn,
- other loans PLN 6.6bn.

At the end of the reporting period, the value of funds of corporate banking clients reached PLN25.2bn, y/y increase by 11%.

In the area of small companies the value of credit volume reached PLN1.9bn and PLN3.5bn in the case of deposit volume.

Product changes

Preparation of the factoring system to KSeF

We have introduced changes to the Millenet Faktor factoring system, with the aim to adjust it to the National e-Invoice System (KSeF).

As part of the implemented improvements, we have enabled the KSeF number to be handled in the process of submitting invoices and corrections – both manually and by importing files. The KSeF number is not mandatory, but it can be transmitted and used wherever it is available, which increases data consistency and flexibility of document handling.

The KSeF number has also been introduced in the presentation of documents in the Millenet Faktor system. It is displayed on the application screens for invoices and corrections submitted to the Bank and issued by the Bank, which significantly facilitates the identification and verification of documents in the system. In addition, the documents made available to clients are presented together with the document number and the KSeF number (in parentheses), if both identifiers are assigned.

We have also introduced a new visualisation of invoices and corrections issued by the Bank in KSeF. These documents are available with the KSeF number and option to download their visualisation, in accordance with the KSeF visual standard.

Leasing eBOK in Millenet for Companies in compliance with KseF

From 1 February the Leasing eBOK in Millenet for Companies operates in compliance with KseF. We have introduced three key changes: to data on invoices we have added the number assigned in KSeF, we have replaced existing e-Faktury file with visualisation e-Faktury from KSeF, and we have withdrawn paper invoices. Thus, the Clients gain the following benefits:

- full integration with KSeF – access to visualisation of invoices issued in KSeF,
- easy invoice identification – KSeF number makes settlement and payment control easy,
- automatic notifications – fast information on invoice being issued in KSeF.

Video meeting function in Millenet electronic banking for Companies

In the Millenet for Companies system, we have provided a function that allows you to organise and conduct a video meeting with clients. Currently, the pilot phase is underway, during which this tool is used in the user support process. During a video meeting, both Bank's employees and clients can share their screens. It is also possible to exchange files in formats specified by the Bank.

New process of managing consents of company owners and representatives

At the end of February we have implemented a new process supporting management of marketing consents of representatives of companies. We have enabled our clients to systematically manage, in a uniform manner, consents in all bank channels, providing them with full control over the scope of information received, including the ability to digitally change or withdraw consents and submit marketing objections.

The solution enables us to precisely reach clients with marketing communications in digital channels, while maintaining full compliance with regulatory requirements and client expectations in terms of data protection.

Digitalisation of client service processes

The digitisation process continues to grow in popularity, with loan agreements reaching 85% in the first quarter of 2026. 76% of currency exchange transactions were made via the Millennium Forex Trader currency exchange platform, and 89% of guarantees were issued in the form of e-guarantees. Clients also appreciate everyday banking solutions - 96% of additional accounts and 83% of payment cards were opened in the electronic channel. The mobile application is already used by 41.3% of corporate banking clients.

In addition, as many as 57% 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 a leasing agreement in documentary form. Thanks to this change, clients can conclude leasing agreements remotely, without the need to have a qualified electronic signature.

More and more Millennium Leasing clients conclude leasing agreements in electronic form. Currently, a significant part of contracts is signed with an e-Signature using a qualified electronic signature. In Q1 2026 a total of nearly 2 100 agreements were concluded using e-Signature, while 234 agreements were concluded in documentary form.

The share of clients using Millennium Leasing's eBOK is also growing – currently it is already more than 97% of leasing clients, while electronic applications regarding the servicing of active contracts and leased items accounted, in 1Q26, for nearly 70% of all leasing applications submitted by clients.

Millennium Leasing

The total leasing production at the end of 1Q26 was 4 493 contracts with a total net value PLN975.5mn vs. PLN870.2mn. in 1Q25, i.e. an increase of 12.1%. The value of capital committed in active leasing agreements was PLN7.39bn. The value of the portfolio at the end of 1Q26 is higher by PLN432mn compared to the end of the corresponding period of 2025, which is an increase of 6.2%.

A significant portion of leasing production is carried out as part of the so-called vendor cooperation, i.e. with suppliers of leased assets. In 1Q26, we completed transactions for 1070 clients, for a total net value of PLN366mn. Production was generated in cooperation with 458 partners.

As part of our cooperation with brokers, at the end of March 2026, we completed transactions with 195 clients to a total net value of PLN27.3mn. Currently we cooperate with 19 brokers.

Millennium Leasing is the market leader in the implementation of leasing agreements with BGK de minimis guarantees. During the 1Q26 we signed 409 leasing agreements with de minimis guarantee from BGK, to the total net value of PLN87.87mn. In December 2025, on the basis of an annex to the agreement signed with BGK, we were able to cover leasing agreements with de minimis guarantee to a record total amount of PLN1.2bn.

Events for Clients

In 1Q26, we were an organiser of webinars for the clients on:

- "Financial cyber security of companies. From threats to conscious protection", during which the most current scenarios of cyberattacks targeting companies were discussed, including: ransomware as a service, deepfake used in extortion processes, BEC (Business Email Compromise) attacks, and specific banking solutions that strengthen the financial security of enterprises, including functionalities that help companies control operations and reduce the risk of fraud, were presented,
- „Year 2026 – global challenges, local immunity”, conducted by the Chief Economist of Bank Millennium,

- "Decarbonization of the company – from carbon footprint to strategy. Calculate your company's emissions with the Bank Millennium calculator and learn about the possibilities of financing reduction measures", which were conducted by experts from the Climate & Strategy Foundation and Bank Millennium experts.

We were also partners of industry events in Krakow, Warsaw and Wałbrzych. They were devoted to financial cybersecurity, international cooperation between Poland and China and public finance issues. The meetings brought together experts and representatives of public institutions and business, constituting a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience.

DIGITAL BANKING

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 the first quarter of 2026 with 3.13 million active digital channel users, an increase of 6% y/y. Of this number, 2.94 million are mobile application users, representing an 8% y/y growth in active app users. Among customers actively using digital channels, 78% log in exclusively via the mobile app (mobile only). In the first quarter, as many as 2.26 million customers used BLIK at least once, an increase of 9% y/y.

Share of digital channels in sales and acquisition

The share of digital channels in cash loan sales in 1Q26, by the number of loans sold, was 88% and remains at a stable level. The share of digital channels in term deposit sales was 93% in 1Q26 (down 2 p.p. compared to 4Q25). There is a significant increase in the role of digital channels in the acquisition of current accounts: in 1Q26 their share reached 69% (+7 p.p. compared to 4Q25). In the case of junior accounts, digital channels account for as much as 87% of new accounts (+3 p.p. versus 4Q25). Customers are also increasingly active in e-commerce – in the period under review we recorded a 21% increase in the number of card transactions (including tokenized cards) in online stores.

What's new in digital channels:

- New features for parents: online application for a junior account without the need to provide the child's phone number, easier transfers between the parent's account and the child's account.
- New features for micro-entrepreneurs: account application available online to EU and Ukrainian citizens, the option to update company details.
- Orchestration: option to generate a balance certificate in the app, additional options for changing personal data.
- Support in digital channels: cobrowsing in the app, online meetings for the first groups of customers.
- Other new features in the app for retail customers: contextual BLIK payment warnings to enhance transaction security, especially at ATMs; more convenient management of saved transfer recipients and additional SCA for transfers to saved recipients; possibility to top up an eSIM card.

Awards for digital channels in 1Q26:

- 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

Goodie application

In 1Q26, the goodie cashback service achieved further growth across all key user related and transaction related parameters. The number of users benefiting from the goodie cashback service increased by 14% year on year, while the amount of cashback paid out rose by 26% year on year.

Promotional activities continued both on the goodie platform and through Bank Millennium’s channels as part of the “Cashback” service. Cooperation with Bank Millennium in this area also continues to deliver very good results – in 1Q26, the value of completed transactions increased by 30%.

ESG ACTIVITIES: ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, GOVERNANCE

Bank Millennium conducts business in a responsible and ethical manner, with the environment and local communities in mind. Sustainable development is one of the key success factors of the Bank’s strategy, and the business objectives and ESG objectives form a coherent whole.

The Bank supports UN Sustainable Development Goals and is a signatory of the 10 UNGC principles and Diversity Charter.

The most important ESG activities carried out in the 1Q26

Publication of the Sustainability Report

In the first quarter of the current year, the Bank Millennium Group once again published its sustainability report, prepared in accordance with the ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards). As of 2025, the sustainability report has formed an integral part of the Management Board’s Report on the activity of Bank Millennium and Capital Group of Bank Millennium and is published as part of the Group’s consolidated annual report.

The report was prepared on the basis of the results of the so-called double materiality assessment, under which the Group’s activities are analysed from two perspectives: the external perspective (the impact the bank has on its environment) and the internal perspective (the impact of the environment on the bank’s operations). The outcome of this assessment was the selection of topics covered in the sustainability report.

In the report, the Bank also published information on the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which is based on the requirements of the EU Taxonomy.

The sustainability report has been attested by an independent auditing firm.

The report is available here: [1_management_board_report_millennium_2025](#)

Adoption and Publication of the Bank Millennium Group’s Transition Plan

The Bank Millennium Group has adopted a Transition Plan that integrates the Group’s existing and planned initiatives in the area of climate transition. The document sets out the direction of actions aimed at delivering the Group’s strategic ambition of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Plan was developed in line with the guidelines of the European Banking Authority (EBA).

The Bank Millennium Group's Transition Plan covers commitments relating both to the Group's own emissions and to financed emissions, as well as an engagement strategy based on dialogue with clients.

The Plan identifies priority segments, including residential real estate, transport, commercial real estate and the electricity generation sector, for which a set of planned actions has been developed as a first step and – where justified – quantitative commitments have been established. The same approach has also been applied to areas related to the Group's own operations.

An important element of the Plan is the engagement strategy, understood as cooperation with clients, through which the Group will systematically build their awareness and understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with the transition.

More information is available here: [transition plan of bank millennium group presentation](#)

Polish Sign Language Interpreter

Bank Millennium has launched a service to connect with an online Polish Sign Language interpreter. The interpreter connects deaf clients with the TeleMillennium hotline, ensuring convenient and fully accessible contact with the bank. The solution is available on the website and in the bank's branches. The service is provided in cooperation with Migam.org and is delivered in compliance with banking secrecy requirements.

Obtaining the Top Employer Poland

Certificate for the third consecutive year, Bank Millennium has been recognised as one of the best employers in Poland, having been awarded the prestigious Top Employer Poland 2026 certificate. This distinction is granted to companies that implement the highest standards in human resources management. For many years, Bank Millennium has been investing in employee development, creating a friendly working environment and promoting values such as diversity, inclusion and wellbeing. The Bank's initiatives include, among others, development programmes, initiatives supporting mental and physical health, projects that foster a culture of cooperation, as well as ongoing efforts to improve HR processes and enhance the employee experience.

Publication of the Bank Millennium Foundation annual report

The Bank Millennium Foundation has published its Annual Report for 2025, marking the 35th anniversary of its operations. The report presents the Foundation's key projects, achievements and initiatives implemented in the areas of financial education, employee volunteering and culture. It also includes a summary of the Foundation's communication and educational activities, including social media projects and educational materials published across the Foundation's digital channels.

The report is available here: [Raport Fundacji 2025 en](#)

Conclusion of the 15th Edition of the Financial ABCs Programme

Bank Millennium Foundation has completed another, the 15th edition, of its proprietary and flagship educational programme Financial ABCs, which has been delivered continuously since 2016. The aim of the initiative is to familiarise the youngest children with the basics of finance in a simple, engaging manner adapted to the needs of pre-school age children. In 2025, the Financial ABCs programme was placed under the Honorary Patronage of the Polish Commissioner for Children's Rights. As part of the programme, the Bank Millennium Foundation has so far delivered 4,012 educational workshops in 1,194 pre-school institutions across Poland, reaching a total of 98,354 children.

Bank Millennium Virtual Vibes

In the first quarter of 2026, another edition of Bank Millennium Virtual Vibes took place – the only music festival in Poland organised in the metaverse on the Roblox platform. Bank Millennium acted as the main partner of the event.

Bank Millennium Virtual Vibes combines a music festival featuring artists popular with younger generations with gamification elements in accompanying zones. Activities focused on cybersecurity and safe online behaviour highlight the educational dimension of the event. All events will be available with Polish Sign Language interpretation.

The event's guiding slogan is "A festival that listens to you", emphasising openness to the community's needs and the idea of co-creating the experience together with its audience.

Pomeranian Employer Gala

The Pomeranian Employer Gala is an event that highlights, in a distinctive way, the role of responsible business in the development of the region. Once again, Bank Millennium acted as a partner of the Gala. For many years, the event has brought together representatives of the business community and has become one of the most important economic gatherings in the region.

On behalf of the Bank, Magdalena Zmitrowicz presented the Golden Oxer Award, a prestigious distinction granted to individuals who, through their own initiative and determination, build strong and recognisable brands with an international reach. Bank Millennium supports initiatives that strengthen the local economy and help create favourable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship.

Educational Activities

Participation in Sustainable Industry Lab 2026

The representative of Bank Millennium at this annual event focused on the integration of technology and sustainability strategies in the private sector and in cities was Grzegorz Maliszewski, the Bank's Chief Economist. He spoke about eco-innovation in Poland, which has improved significantly. His presentation also referred to the Millennium Eco-Index, which analyses the eco-innovation potential of regions. Grzegorz Maliszewski also took part in two panel discussions during the event: "The Role of Data Quality in Enterprise Transformation", and "Will the Digital Revolution Accelerate the Green Transition?", the concluding panel of the conference.

Macroeconomic Overview - webinar

Grzegorz Maliszewski, Chief Economist of Bank Millennium hosted an online webinar entitled "Global Challenges, Local Resilience: Perspectives for the Polish Economy in 2026", during which he presented the key trends and risks that may shape the year 2026.

Webinar on Corporate Decarbonisation

Bank Millennium, together with the Climate&Strategy Foundation, organised a webinar entitled: "Corporate Decarbonisation – from Carbon Footprint to Strategy. Calculate your company's emissions using Bank Millennium's calculator and learn about financing options for reduction measures." The webinar featured experts from the Climate&Strategy Foundation as well as Bank Millennium's experts from the Credit Products and Process Team.

During the meeting, participants were introduced to the Carbon Footprint Calculator, implemented last year, and discussed how and why it is worth using it to calculate a company's carbon footprint, as well as the benefits it brings to businesses. The session also covered ways of financing a company's climate transition using available financial instruments.

Cybersecurity Webinar

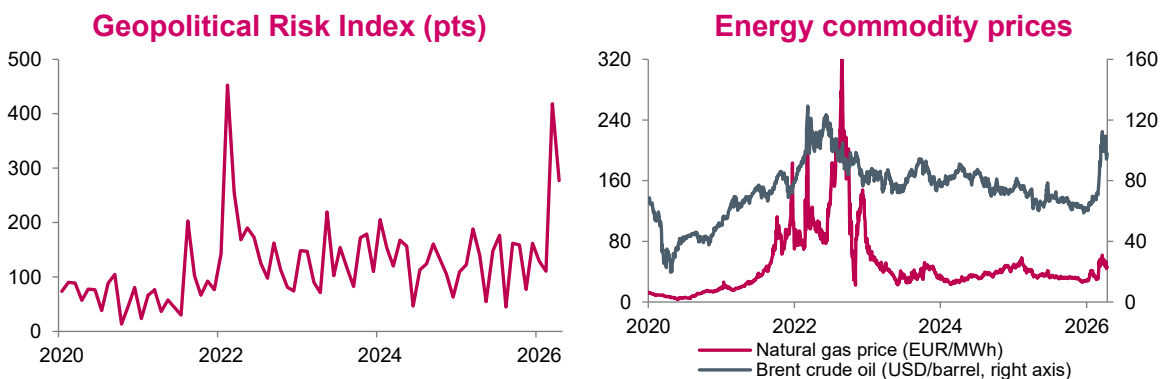
Łukasz Gracki, Head of the Fraud Risk Management Sub-unit at Bank Millennium, hosted an online webinar entitled "Financial Cybersecurity for Companies: From Threats to Informed Protection." Participants had the opportunity to learn about the latest attack methods, understand how to identify and effectively counter them, and receive practical guidance from the Bank's expert.

MACROECONOMIC SITUATION

At the beginning of 2026, the stable global growth scenario assumed by the Bank in the previous quarter was materialising. This confirmed the resilience of the global economy—already evident in 2025—to changes in trade policy initiated by the US administration. In February 2026, the US Supreme Court questioned the legality of some of the increased tariffs; however, alternative import duties were swiftly introduced under different legal provisions, preserving a protectionist stance.

Elevated import duties remained one of the factors keeping inflation in the United States above the Federal Reserve’s inflation target in January and February 2026. On a global scale, however, the beginning of the year brought a further slowdown in price growth, supported by low inflation in China and falling year-on-year prices of energy commodities. Under such conditions, both the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve maintained unchanged interest rates in Q1 2026, declaring a "wait-and-see" approach.

The stable global economic situation was disrupted by the outbreak of an armed conflict in the Middle East at the end of February, which represents the materialisation of one of the key risk factors previously identified for the Bank’s macroeconomic scenario. The attack by Israel and the United States on Iran led to the expansion of military operations to other countries in the Persian Gulf region and the temporary closure of the Strait of Hormuz – a key route for global trade in energy resources and chemical products. As a result, crude oil, natural gas and fuel prices rose sharply, and freight rates reached unprecedented levels. Brent crude oil prices temporarily approached USD 120 per barrel, compared to about USD 70 before the outbreak of the conflict. The disruption also affected the transport of key products of the chemical sector, including raw materials used in the production of fertilisers. However, the scale of the shock on the energy commodity markets was smaller than after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, and the exchange rates of emerging economies in Europe did not depreciate significantly. This limited the increase in import costs, although global inflation accelerated markedly and expectations for the monetary policy of the main central banks shifted in a more hawkish direction.



Source: Macrobond, Bank Millennium

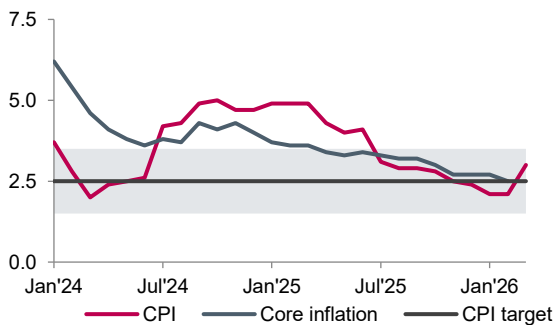
The temporary ceasefire announced on 7 April 2026 helped to improve sentiment on financial markets and reduce short-term uncertainty. However, prospects for increasing the supply of crude oil and natural gas remain distant due to damage to extraction and transport infrastructure. In addition, concerns remain about adherence to the agreement and the possibility of achieving a durable peace.

Despite the increase in fuel prices and the deterioration in sentiment, geopolitical tensions did not cause significant disruptions to economic activity in Poland in March and early April. However, GDP growth in 1Q26 turned out to be slower than expected at the beginning of the year. This was mainly due to a harsh winter, which in January and February led to a sharp decline in construction output, and indirectly also to a weakening of industrial activity. On the other hand, retail trade had a stabilising impact on the economic situation. According to the Bank’s estimates, the GDP growth rate slowed to about 3.6% y/y from 4.0% y/y in 4Q25.

The beginning of the year also brought disinflation in Poland. In January and February, the CPI fell to 2.1% y/y from 2.4% y/y in December 2025. Core inflation also fell, standing at 2.5% y/y in February 2026 compared with 2.7% y/y at the end of 2025. However, the increase in fuel prices after the escalation of the conflict in the Gulf region led to an acceleration of inflation to 3.0% y/y in March, which prompted the Monetary Policy Council to keep interest rates unchanged in April and to signal their stabilisation in the coming months.

At the end of February 2026, the value of deposits in the banking sector was around PLN 17 billion higher than at the end of 2025. Their year-on-year growth amounted to 9.4% and was broadly in line with previous months and the long-term average. At the same time, the growth of loans accelerated with its annual rate reaching 7.1% in February — the highest since 2022. The value of loans granted to non-financial corporations grew the fastest.

CPI and core inflation (% y/y)



GDP and its forecasts (% y/y)



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

The conflict in the Middle East is worsening the short-term global inflation outlook, despite the ceasefire. Military operations have led to significant damage to the mining and transport infrastructure in the Persian Gulf region, as a result of which the supply of oil and natural gas from this area is unlikely to return quickly to pre-March levels. In addition, freight costs are likely to remain elevated, while importers may seek alternative supply routes for energy commodities, accepting higher import costs. Persistently high fuel prices may, in turn, translate into higher prices for other goods, including fertilisers and food, as well as services, although the magnitude of this impact remains uncertain. According to the Bank's estimates, CPI inflation in Poland in 2026 will be higher than expected before the outbreak of the conflict, when it was forecast at 2.4% y/y. These expectations are not altered by government measures aimed at limiting increases in fuel prices. In such conditions, the Monetary Policy Council is expected to stabilise interest rates in the near future. However, a reduction in 2026 remains possible, but only if wage growth slows further and higher fuel inflation does not spill over into prices of other goods and services.

Economic growth in Poland at the beginning of 2026 turned out to be weaker than previously expected and is unlikely to be fully recovered in the coming quarters. Nevertheless, the picture of the domestic economy, which shows many signs of balance, has not changed significantly. Expectations regarding an increase in investment demand remain valid, supported by the implementation of projects financed under European Union programmes, including cohesion policy and the National Recovery Plan. Poland is also likely to obtain loans under the SAFE programme, although their impact on the economy would be visible beyond 2026. Household consumption should remain an important driver of GDP growth, despite the expected higher inflation. Spending will continue to be supported by relatively low unemployment and rising real wages in real terms. According to the Bank's forecast, GDP growth in 2026 will amount to approximately 3.6%, similar to 2025. These expectations are slightly lower than those formulated in the previous quarter.

The scenario for the domestic economy in 2026 is burdened with elevated uncertainty, as in recent years. In the short term, this is primarily related to the conflict in the Middle East and the situation on international markets for energy commodities and other goods produced in the Persian Gulf region. The text above takes into account data and information available up to 14 April 2026.

Impact of the Middle East Conflict on the Bank's Risk Profile

As mentioned above, the conflict in the Middle East has increased uncertainty regarding the outlook for both the Polish and the global economy. At the current stage of the conflict, potential disruptions in energy commodity markets are not expected to lead to a material deterioration in economic prospects for Poland nor to a sharp increase in inflation.

However, the assessment of the overall impact of the Middle East conflict remains subject to high uncertainty, particularly due to difficulties in estimating the conflict's duration and the risk of a potential disruption to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz.

At present, the Bank does not observe a material risk of an increase in the cost of risk. The portfolio remains under enhanced monitoring, and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented should conditions deteriorate.

Poland's energy supply remains well diversified, with natural gas sourced mainly from Norway and the United States, and oil imports largely bypassing the Strait of Hormuz, significantly reducing supply-disruption risks compared to 2022. Energy price pressures, inflation, and macroeconomic imbalances are all lower than in 2022, supporting the resilience of the Polish economy.

Additionally, the Bank identifies the following secondary risk channels, which it monitors:

- Global financial market volatility, including potential risk-off sentiment affecting funding costs and capital markets access;
- Exchange-rate volatility, particularly in the event of a broader escalation or spill-over into other regions;
- Geopolitical contagion risk, including possible impacts on global trade routes beyond energy markets;
- Confidence and sentiment effects, potentially influencing corporate investment decisions and household consumption;
- Regulatory and policy responses, including renewed fiscal interventions or changes in energy-related taxation or subsidies.

Macro factors of uncertainty for the economy and the Bank Millennium Group

The overview below presents the most important – as assessed by Bank Millennium – negative risk factors for the Bank Millennium Group, related to the macroeconomic and international environment in 2026.

- **Global geopolitical and military situation**

The risks primarily relate to abovementioned situation in the Middle East, the navigability of the Strait of Hormuz, and conditions on global markets, including those for energy commodities, fuels, and chemical products. Uncertainty factors also concern social unrest, the possibility of a significant escalation of hostilities between Russia and Ukraine, and prolonged tensions in other regions of the world. A further deterioration of the geopolitical situation could lead to an escalation of military operations of a long-term nature, resulting in the destruction of mining and transport infrastructure. Such developments would prolong the supply shock observed in March in the markets for energy commodities, fuels and other products. This would result in higher inflation in Poland, a reduction in economic activity and international trade, a deterioration in sentiment and a decline in labour demand. In addition, risk aversion would rise, accompanied by growing concerns about the level of public and private debt.

- **Debt problems in some major economies and a correction in global financial markets**
A significant risk to global economic activity may stem from potential debt problems in the public and private sectors in some large economies, as well as from asset price corrections in financial markets. High valuations of technology companies in the United States – in particular, those related to artificial intelligence – and a strong concentration of investors increase the risk of significant market corrections. Another source of risk remains China, where slowing economic growth, imbalances in the real estate sector and high levels of debt may undermine the stability of the country's financial system. The materialisation of these factors would have a negative impact on global investment sentiment and would lead to an increase in risk premia. In such conditions, portfolio capital could flow out of emerging markets, increasing uncertainty, weakening the zloty, raising yields on domestic bonds, and negatively affecting the valuation of the Bank Millennium Group.
- **Political, institutional, and fiscal risks in Poland**
The lack of cooperation between the government and the president, as well as potential early elections, may delay the implementation of projects financed by the European Union. These factors could lead to a deterioration in the fiscal position, a weakening of the exchange rate and an increase in risk premia.
- **Further tightening of trade policy**
An intensification of protectionism in international trade may lead to disruptions in global supply chains, a decline in economic efficiency and a slowdown in economic growth, which would also translate into a deterioration in macroeconomic conditions in Poland.

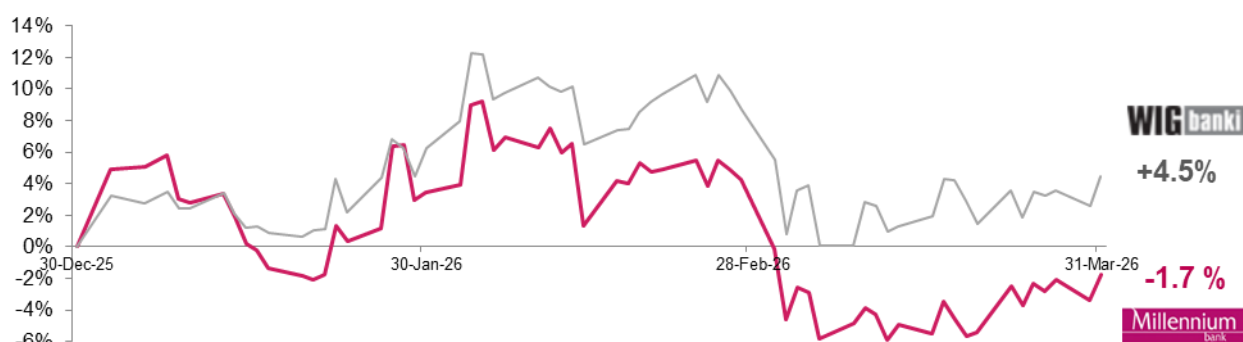
A more optimistic scenario than the one adopted by the Bank as the baseline scenario is also possible. It could materialise, for example, in the event of a rapid normalisation of the situation in the Middle East, more intensive implementation of EU projects and an end to hostilities in Ukraine. More optimistic economic results in Poland could result also from an increase in consumer propensity to spend, increased investment activity by enterprises and a stronger than expected economic recovery abroad, in particular in Germany.

INFORMATION ON SHARES AND RATINGS

In 1Q26, 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. Geopolitical instability in the Middle East was one of the key global risk factors affecting financial markets in the first quarter of 2026. The escalation of tensions in the region, periodic military incidents and uncertainty surrounding the safety of energy supply routes increased global risk aversion and led to heightened volatility across financial markets.

As a result, despite an unfavourable external environment in 1Q26 the broad market index WIG and WIG Banks advanced by 4.5%, while Bank Millennium's shares decreased by 1.7%.

During the 12 months ending March 31, 2026, the broad market index WIG grew by 27,6%, while WIG Banks grew by 25,0%. In the same period, the share price of Bank Millennium added 15.6%.

Bank Millennium: ytd share price performance vs. WIG Banks


In 3M26 the average daily turnover of Bank Millennium shares was 3% higher than in the same period last year.

Market ratios	31.03.2026	30.12.2025 (*)	Change ytd	31.03.2025	Change y/y
Number of the Bank's shares (th)	1 213 117	1 213 117	0,00%	1 213 117	0,00%
Average daily turnover in annual terms (PLN'000)	21 070	20 454	3,01%	8 882	137,22%
Bank share price (PLN)	16,34	16,63	-1,74%	14,14	15,56%
Market capitalisation of the Bank (PLNm)	19 822	20 174	-1,74%	17 153	15,56%
WIG Banks	20 038	19 177	4,49%	16 030	25,01%
WIG20	3 341	3 184	4,92%	2 689	24,24%
WIG30	4 225	4 087	3,38%	3 432	23,10%
WIG - main index	122 459	117 240	4,45%	95 953	27,62%

(*) the last day of quotation in 2025.

Bank Millennium shares are constituents of the following WSE indices: WIG, WIG30, 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.

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-'.

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)

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-

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE BANK MILLENNIUM S.A. CAPITAL GROUP FOR 1ST QUARTER OF 2026

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**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
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1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA (GROUP)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Note	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Net interest income		1 390 451	1 423 455
Interest income and other of similar nature	1	2 143 942	2 268 053
Income calculated using the effective interest method		2 128 369	2 243 902
Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:		1 671 957	1 841 186
- the impact of the adjustment to the gross carrying amount of loans due to credit holidays		0	0
Interest income from Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		456 412	402 716
Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		15 573	24 151
Interest expenses	2	(753 491)	(844 598)
Net fee and commission income		204 625	182 547
Fee and commission income	3	288 469	249 475
Fee and commission expenses	4	(83 844)	(66 928)
Dividend income		35	85
Result on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	5	(606)	(1 448)
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	6	(7 287)	12 996
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	7	(2 083)	2 502
Result on hedge accounting		2 447	(683)
Result on exchange differences		41 012	55 659
Other operating income		75 029	62 773
Other operating expenses		(37 359)	(70 509)
Administrative expenses	8	(684 555)	(611 257)
Impairment losses on financial assets	9	(85 429)	(85 488)
Impairment losses on non-financial assets		(2 944)	(960)
Legal risk expenses connected with FX mortgage loans, of which:	10	(225 668)	(496 536)
Provisions for legal risk		(225 668)	(444 790)
Result on modification		(1 577)	(69)
Depreciation		(61 208)	(56 695)
Share of the profit of investments in subsidiaries		0	0
Banking tax		(102 492)	(98 669)
Profit before income taxes		502 391	317 703
Corporate income tax	11	(201 599)	(138 434)
Profit after taxes		300 792	179 269
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		300 792	179 269
Non-controlling interests		0	0
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (pcs.)		1 213 116 777	1 213 116 777
Profit (ordinary/diluted) per ordinary share (in PLN)		0.25	0.15

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Profit after taxes	300 792	179 269
Other comprehensive income items that may be (or were) reclassified to profit or loss	(306 447)	72 113
Result on debt securities	(307 428)	63 441
Hedge accounting	981	8 672
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	0	0
Result on equity instruments	0	0
Total comprehensive income items before taxes	(306 447)	72 113
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income items that may be (or were) reclassified to profit or loss	91 889	(13 701)
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0
Total comprehensive income items after taxes	(214 558)	58 412
Total comprehensive income for the period	86 234	237 681
Attributable to:		0
Owners of the parent	86 234	237 681
Non-controlling interests	0	0

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ASSETS

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31.03.2026</i>	<i>31.12.2025</i>
Cash, cash balances at central banks		4 589 737	4 360 464
Financial assets held for trading	12	1 091 771	1 019 418
Derivatives		164 379	155 309
Equity instruments		95	252
Debt securities, of which:		927 297	824 911
Securities underlying the sale and repurchase agreements		0	0
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements		0	38 946
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, other than Loans and advances to customers		174 140	176 307
Equity instruments		155 652	155 652
Debt securities		18 488	20 655
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	40 112 995	42 512 088
Equity instruments		42 955	40 942
Debt securities		40 070 040	42 471 146
Loans and advances to customers	14	78 249 432	76 415 921
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		745	745
Valued at amortised cost		78 248 687	76 415 176
Financial assets at amortised cost other than Loans and advances to customers	15	33 672 841	27 316 092
Debt securities		30 870 951	26 905 373
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions		515 589	350 741
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements		2 286 301	59 978
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		38 657	38 657
Tangible fixed assets		550 017	557 034
Intangible fixed assets		607 196	609 981
Income tax assets		583 902	568 559
Current income tax assets		1 364	19 093
Deferred income tax assets		582 538	549 466
Other assets		2 208 423	2 082 093
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		20 037	16 717
Total assets		161 899 148	155 673 331

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>31.03.2026</i>	<i>31.12.2025</i>
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities held for trading	12	161 100	246 359
Derivatives		130 364	208 571
Liabilities from short sale of securities		30 736	37 788
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		144 303 902	140 109 103
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	17	282 485	103 113
Liabilities to customers	18	134 806 385	130 807 491
Sale and repurchase agreements	19	4 951	0
Debt securities issued	20	7 657 991	7 640 812
Subordinated debt	21	1 552 090	1 557 687
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	17 933	24 735
Provisions	22	3 536 908	3 746 520
Legal issues		3 345 548	3 566 628
Commitments and guarantees given		115 519	105 358
Retirement benefits		75 841	74 534
Income tax liabilities		24 154	17 549
Current income tax liabilities		22 615	16 525
Deferred income tax liabilities		1 539	1 024
Other liabilities		3 151 018	2 403 451
Total Liabilities		151 195 015	146 547 717
EQUITY			
Share capital		1 213 117	1 213 117
Own shares		(21)	(21)
Share premium		1 147 502	1 147 502
Additional equity items		1 500 000	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(32 858)	181 700
Retained earnings		6 876 393	6 583 316
Total equity		10 704 133	9 125 614
Total equity and total liabilities		161 899 148	155 673 331

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total consolidated equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Additional equity items	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings	
							Unappro-riated result	Other reserves
01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026								
Equity at the beginning of the period	9 125 614	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	0	181 700	1 405 204	5 178 112
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	86 234	0	0	0	0	(214 558)	300 792	0
net profit/ (loss) of the period	300 792	0	0	0	0	0	300 792	0
other comprehensive income items after taxes	(214 558)	0	0	0	0	(214 558)	0	0
AT1 instruments issuance	1 500 000	0	0	0	1 500 000	0	0	0
Costs related to the issuance of AT1 instruments	(7 715)	0	0	0	0	0	(7 715)	0
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1 027 820)	1 027 820
Equity at the end of the period	10 704 133	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	1 500 000	(32 858)	670 461	6 205 932

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total consolidated equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings		
						Unappro-riated result	Other reserves	
01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025								
Equity at the beginning of the period	7 682 141	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	(59 984)	864 404	4 517 123	
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	1 443 473	0	0	0	241 684	1 201 789	0	
net profit/ (loss) of the period	1 201 789	0	0	0	0	1 201 789	0	
other comprehensive income items after taxes	241 684	0	0	0	241 684	0	0	
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	(660 989)	660 989	
Equity at the end of the period	9 125 614	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	181 700	1 405 204	5 178 112	

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total consolidated equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings		
						Unappro-riated result	Other reserves	
01.01.2025– 31.03.2025								
Equity at the beginning of the period	7 682 141	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	(59 984)	864 404	4 517 123	
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	237 681	0	0	0	58 412	179 269	0	
net profit/ (loss) of the period	179 269	0	0	0	0	179 269	0	
other comprehensive income items after taxes	58 412	0	0	0	58 412	0	0	
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	(660 989)	660 989	
Equity at the end of the period	7 919 822	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 502	(1 572)	382 684	5 178 112	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Profit (loss) after taxes	300 792	179 269
Total adjustments:	2 858 004	3 628 852
Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement)	(1 390 451)	(1 423 455)
Interest received	1 962 800	1 963 555
Interest paid	(621 122)	(686 755)
Depreciation and amortization	61 208	56 695
Foreign exchange (gains)/ losses	62 802	(90 972)
Dividends	(35)	(85)
Changes in provisions	(209 612)	312 199
Result on sale and liquidation of investing activity assets	(4 887)	(5 329)
Change in financial assets held for trading	(105 273)	59 379
Change in loans and advances to banks	50 586	17 235
Change in loans and advances to customers	(1 834 716)	456 746
Change in receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause (loans and advances)	98 924	(256 528)
Change in financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	(92 061)	(107)
Change in deposits from banks	178 781	48 686
Change in deposits from customers	4 028 053	2 185 392
Change in liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	4 951	(194 223)
Change in debt securities issued	(34 711)	789 083
Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)	201 599	138 434
Income tax paid	(118 448)	(170 571)
Change in other assets and liabilities	619 615	429 473
Net cash flows from operating activities	3 158 796	3 808 121

B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows:	136 520 305	151 472 355
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7 313	5 140
Proceeds from sale of shares in related entities	0	0
Proceeds from sale of investment financial assets	136 512 957	151 467 130
Other	35	85
Outflows:	(141 945 490)	(151 245 091)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(30 329)	(30 376)
Acquisition of shares in related entities	0	0
Acquisition of investment financial assets	(141 915 161)	(151 214 715)
Other	0	0
Net cash flows from investing activities	(5 425 185)	227 264

C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows from financing activities:	1 500 000	0
Long-term bank loans	0	0
Issue of debt securities	1 500 000	0
Increase in subordinated debt	0	0
Net proceeds from issues of shares and additional capital paid-in	0	0
Other inflows from financing activities	0	0
Outflows from financing activities:	(207 042)	(137 784)
Repayment of long-term bank loans	0	0
Redemption of debt securities	(88 000)	(26 000)
Decrease in subordinated debt	0	0
Issue of shares expenses	0	0
Redemption of shares	0	0
Dividends paid and other payments to owners	0	0
Payments of lease liabilities	(21 880)	(21 876)
Other outflows from financing activities	(97 162)	(89 908)
Net cash flows from financing activities	1 292 958	(137 784)
D. Net cash flows. Total (A + B + C)	(973 431)	3 897 602
- of which change resulting from FX differences	3 451	(8 758)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	14 890 326	14 164 750
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (D + E)	13 916 895	18 062 352

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ISSUER

Bank Millennium S.A. (the Bank) is a nationwide universal bank, offering its services to all market segments via a network of branches, corporate centres, individual advisors and mobile and electronic banking.

The Bank, entered under the number KRS 0000010186 in the National Court Register kept by the Local Court for the Capital City of Warsaw, 13th Business Department of the National Court Register, is seated in Warsaw, Stanisława Żaryna 2A.

The Bank is listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange since 1992, first Bank ever to float its shares on the WSE.

The Bank is a parent company of Bank Millennium Capital Group (the Group) with almost 6,900 employees with core business comprising banking (including mortgage bank), leasing, factoring, brokerage, capital operations, investment fund management and web portals activity.

Supervisory Board and Management Board of Bank Millennium S.A. as at 31 March 2026

Composition of the Supervisory Board was as follows:

- Olga Grygier-Siddons - Chairman of the Supervisory Board,
- Nuno Manuel da Silva Amado – Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board,
- Katarzyna Sułkowska – Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Supervisory Board,
- Małgorzata Bonikowska – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Miguel de Campos Pereira de Bragança – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Agnieszka Kłós-Siddiqui – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Anna Mankiewicz-Rębkowska – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Alojzy Nowak – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Izabela Olszewska – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Jose Miguel Bensliman Schorcht da Silva Pessanha – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Miguel Maya Dias Pinheiro – Member of the Supervisory Board,
- Lingjiang Xu – Member of the Supervisory Board.

Composition of the Management Board was as follows:

- Joao Nuno Lima Bras Jorge – Chairman of the Management Board,
- Fernando Maria Cardoso Rodrigues Bicho – Deputy Chairman of the Management Board,
- Wojciech Haase – Member of the Management Board,
- Jarosław Hermann – Member of the Management Board,
- Halina Karpińska – Member of the Management Board,
- Antonio Ferreira Pinto Junior – Member of the Management Board,
- Magdalena Zmitrowicz – Member of the Management Board.

On 23 April 2026, Mr. Antonio Pinto Junior, Member of the Management Board of the Bank, resigned from the position of Member of the Management Board of the Bank, with effect from 24 April 2026, in connection with the intention to continue his professional path in another entity of the Millennium bcp Capital Group.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank, which convened on 24 April 2026, acting pursuant to § 17(1) of the Bank's Articles of Association, appointed effective as of 24 April 2026, Mr. Hugo Resende as a Member of the Management Board of the Bank for the current term of office.

In addition, on 24 April 2026, the Bank's Supervisory Board conditionally appointed as of 1 June 2026 Mr. Marcin Dubno to the position of Member of the Management Board of the current term of office, supervising the management of material risk in the Bank's operations. The condition for appointment is that Mr. Marcin Dubno obtains the approval of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority.

Mr. Wojciech Haase remains a Member of the Management Board of the Bank. Information regarding the submission of his resignation—within the framework of succession for the position of the Management Board Member responsible for overseeing the management of material risk in the Bank's operations—will be disclosed by the Bank in a current report immediately after such resignation is submitted by Mr. Wojciech Haase.

Capital Group of Bank Millennium S.A.

The Group's parent entity is Bank Millennium S.A. while the ultimate parent entity of the Bank Millennium S.A. is the Banco Comercial Portugues - company listed on the stock exchange in Lisbon. The companies that belong to the Capital Group as at 31 March 2026, are presented by the table below:

Company	Activity domain	Head office	% of the Group's capital share	% of the Group's voting share	Recognition in financial statements
MILLENNIUM BANK HIPOTECZNY S.A.	mortgage bank	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM LEASING Sp. z o.o.	leasing services	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM CONSULTING S.A.	advisory services	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM TFI S.A.	investment funds management	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM SERVICE Sp. z o.o.	rental and management of real estate, insurance and brokers activity	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM GOODIE Sp. z o.o.	web portals activity	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
MILLENNIUM TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES Sp. z o.o.	financial operations - equity markets, advisory services	Warsaw	100	100	full consolidation
EUROPA MILLENNIUM FINANCIAL SERVICES Sp. z o.o.	activities of insurance agents and brokers	Wrocław	20	20	equity method valuation
LUBUSKIE FABRYKI MEBLI S.A. in liquidation*	furniture manufacturer	Świebodzin	50 (+1 share)	50 (+1 share)	(*)

* The Group does not consolidate Lubuskie Fabryki Mebli S.A. due to the immateriality of this entity.

3. INTRODUCTION AND ACCOUNTING POLICY

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by European Union. The condensed consolidated interim financial statement do not include all of the information which is presented in full annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025. The accounting principles adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim consolidated financial statement are the same as those applied in the Group's most recent annual financial statements for the year 2025.

Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group prepared for the three and months period ended March 31, 2026.:

- include financial data of the Bank and its subsidiaries forming the Group, and data of associates accounted under the equity method;
- are prepared on the basis of the assumption of business continuity by the Group, namely scale of business is not to be reduced substantially in a period of not less than one year from the balance sheet date;
- have been prepared in PLN, and all values, unless otherwise indicated, are given in PLN rounded to one thousand.

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e., for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Between July / August 2022 and May / June 2024 the Bank executed a Recovery Plan and a Capital Protection Plan in order to improve its capital ratios that had been impacted by the significant costs of the so-called credit holidays for PLN mortgage borrowers in addition to the significant costs that were being incurred related to FX mortgage legal risk.

All key assumptions of both plans were achieved, including all defined indicators reached mandatory levels, and the Group's profitability and financial results were improved. In the area of capital management, capital ratios have been restored to levels exceeding minimum regulatory requirements and the Bank and the Group also met MREL requirements, including the combined buffer requirements.

As at 31 March 2026, the Tier 1 ratio was 720 bps (Bank) and 658 bps (Group) above the minimum requirement, while the Total Capital Ratio (TCR) stood 652 bps (Bank) and 579 bps (Group) above the minimum requirement.

With regard to the MRELTrea and MRELtem requirements, the Group presents a surplus over the required minimum levels (including the Combined Buffer Requirement) as at 31 March 2026 (the MRELTrea surplus amounted to 754 bps, and the MRELtem surplus to 329 bps). Assuming no extraordinary factors, the Group plans to maintain both MREL ratios above the minimum required levels with a safe surplus.

The liquidity position of the Bank Millennium Group remained strong in the first quarter of 2026; the LCR reached 417% at the end of March 2026, the loan-to-deposit ratio remained low at 58%, and the share of liquid debt securities in the Group's total assets remains significant at 44%.

The Bank monitors, on the current basis, the financial situation in particular, the Bank is aware of the risks associated with further possible negative developments regarding the legal risk of FX mortgage loans that could imply the need to increase the level of provisions for such risk beyond the provisions that were recognized based on the best estimates as at the end of March 2026. In the Bank's assessment, the materialisation of these events would have a negative impact on the Bank's/Group's results in subsequent years, but would not pose a threat to its ability to continue as a going concern nor to its capacity to execute its strategy and generate results that would mitigate the effects of such events.

Taking the above factors into account, and based on the information available regarding future profitability, capital requirements and sources of funding, the Management Board of the Group/Bank considered it appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Management Board approved these condensed consolidated interim financial statements on 27th April 2026.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards

In this interim condensed consolidated financial statement, the Group has applied the following amendments to standards and interpretations that were endorsed by the European Union with an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

change	impact on the Group's financial statements
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	The Group estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	The Group estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
Annual Improvements – Volume 11; technical amendments to IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and IAS 7	The Group estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

During the reporting period and up to the date of publication of these financial statements, the following accounting standards/amendments to standards were endorsed by the European Union:

change	impact on the Group's financial statements
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure; a new structure of the statement of profit or loss	The Group estimates that the amendment will have a material impact on the data presentation in financial statements.

The following standards have been issued for application from 1 January 2027 but have not yet been endorsed by the European Union as at the date of preparation of the financial statements:

change	impact on the Group's financial statements
IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; simplified disclosures for subsidiaries	The Group estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
MSSF 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates; translation of financial statements into the presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy	The Group estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
MSSF 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; reduced disclosure requirements for selected standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024	The Group has not yet assessed the impact of the standard on the financial statements

Change in the presentation of data implemented in 2025 and the restatement of comparative data

In 2025, in order to increase the transparency of disclosures, better reflect the economic substance of the transactions entered into, and align with changes in market practice observed on the market, the Group changed the presentation of selected financial data. In this quarterly financial report for the first quarter of 2026, compared to the report for the first quarter of 2025, comparative data have been restated; the changes introduced had no impact on the net result for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025.

1) Changes to the Income Statement:

- a) A dedicated line item “Legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans” has been introduced. This item includes not only the costs of provisions previously presented under ‘Provisions for legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans’ and included amounts related to the recognized adjustment of the gross carrying amount of foreign currency loans as well as amounts recorded under the ‘Provisions’ line item, but also period costs related to settlements concluded on the Bank’s terms (previously included in ‘Net trading income’), costs of settlements concluded under KNF terms (previously presented as ‘Modification result’), as well as legal representation costs and statutory interest (previously included in ‘Other operating expenses’);
- b) The modification result related to non-significant modifications of exposures with recognized impairment has been reclassified to ‘Impairment losses on financial assets’, previously, this result was presented under ‘Modification result’;
- c) Interest related to the receivables from repurchase agreement transactions, for which a change in presentation was made to trading assets (as described in Note 2e), was transferred from the item ‘Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost’ to the item ‘Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’.

2) Changes to the Statement of Cash Flows:

- a) The definition of cash equivalents has been revised in the case of securities issued by the State Treasury or the Central Bank. Previously, all such securities with a maturity of up to 3 months as at the balance sheet date were classified as cash equivalents. Now, only those securities that had a maturity of up to 3 months at the time of acquisition and were acquired for the purpose of covering short-term financial liabilities, are included;
- b) A separate line item “Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement)” has been introduced in the Cash flows from operating activities section. Previously, interest accrued during the reporting period was presented within changes in individual balance sheet items;
- c) A separate line item ‘Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)’ has been introduced and the amount presented under the line item ‘Income tax paid’ was adjusted accordingly;
- d) Payments related to lease liabilities (principal portion) were presented under the line item ‘Lease liability payments’ in the Cash Flows from Financing Activities section; previously, these cash flows were presented under ‘Change in amounts due to customers’ in the Cash Flows from Operating Activities section;
- e) Cash flows related to the issuance and repayment/redemption of financial liabilities arising from the issuance of debt securities were presented under Cash Flows from Financing Activities; previously, these cash flows were presented under Cash Flows from Operating Activities in the line item ‘Change in liabilities from the issuance of debt securities’.

In order to ensure the comparability of data, all comparative information presented in this condensed interim financial statement of the Group has been appropriately restated, as presented below in tabular form.

Changes to the Statement of Profit or Loss:

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	01.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 1a)	Change 1b)	Change 1c)	01.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Net interest income	1 423 455	0	0	0	1 423 455
Interest income and other of similar nature	2 268 053	0	0	0	2 268 053
Income calculated using the effective interest method	2 256 635	0	0	(12 733)	2 243 902
Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1 853 919	0	0	(12 733)	1 841 186
- the impact of the adjustment to the gross carrying amount of loans due to credit holidays	0	0	0	0	0
Interest income from Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	402 716	0	0	0	402 716
Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11 418	0	0	12 733	24 151
Interest expenses	(844 598)	0	0	0	(844 598)
Net fee and commission income	182 547	0	0	0	182 547
Fee and commission income	249 475	0	0	0	249 475
Fee and commission expenses	(66 928)	0	0	0	(66 928)
Dividend income	85	0	0	0	85
Result on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1 448)	0	0	0	(1 448)
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	12 996	0	0	0	12 996
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	2 502	0	0	0	2 502
Result on hedge accounting	(683)	0	0	0	(683)
Result on exchange differences	33 320	22 339	0	0	55 659
Other operating income	62 773	0	0	0	62 773
Other operating expenses	(89 332)	18 823	0	0	(70 509)
Administrative expenses	(611 257)	0	0	0	(611 257)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(78 634)	0	(6 854)	0	(85 488)
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	(960)	0	0	0	(960)
Legal risk expenses connected with FX mortgage loans, of which:	(444 790)	(51 746)	0	0	(496 536)
Provisions for legal risk	(444 790)	0	0	0	(444 790)
Result on modification	(17 507)	10 584	6 854	0	(69)
Depreciation	(56 695)	0	0	0	(56 695)
Share of the profit of investments in subsidiaries	0	0	0	0	0
Banking tax	(98 669)	0	0	0	(98 669)
Profit before income taxes	317 703	(0)	0	0	317 703
Corporate income tax	(138 434)	0	0	0	(138 434)
Profit after taxes	179 269	(0)	0	0	179 269

Changes to the Statement of Cash Flows:
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Profit (loss) after taxes	179 269	0	0	0	0	0	0	179 269
Total adjustments:	4 189 942	0	(681 383)	0	21 876	81 723	16 695	3 628 853
Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement)	0	0	(1 423 455)	0	0	0	0	(1 423 455)
Interest received	1 907 433	0	56 122	0	0	0	0	1 963 555
Interest paid	(686 755)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(686 755)
Depreciation and amortization	56 695	0	0	0	0	0	0	56 695
Foreign exchange (gains)/ losses	0	0	0	0	0	(90 972)	0	(90 972)
Dividends	(85)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(85)
Changes in provisions	311 369	0	0	0	0	0	830	312 199
Result on sale and liquidation of investing activity assets	(5 329)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5 329)
Change in financial assets held for trading	12 931	0	9 981	0	0	0	36 467	59 379
Change in loans and advances to banks	46 671	0	3 744	0	0	0	(33 180)	17 235
Change in loans and advances to customers	(1 042 931)	0	1 502 964	0	0	0	(3 287)	456 746
Change in receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause (loans and advances)	(269 261)	0	12 733	0	0	0	0	(256 528)
Change in financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	(107)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(107)
Change in deposits from banks	52 329	0	(3 643)	0	0	0	0	48 686
Change in deposits from customers	2 849 364	0	(663 972)	0	0	0	0	2 185 392
Change in liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	(182 108)	0	(12 115)	0	0	0	0	(194 223)
Change in debt securities issued	749 545	0	(133 157)	0	0	172 695	0	789 083
Change in the balance of income tax-related receivables and payables	138 536	0	0	(138 536)	0	0	0	0
Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)	0	0	0	138 434	0	0	0	138 434
Income tax paid	(170 571)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(170 571)
Change in the balance of other assets and liabilities	391 630	0	0	102	21 876	0	15 865	429 473
Change in other items	30 585	0	(30 585)	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash flows from operating activities	4 369 211	0	(681 383)	0	21 876	81 723	16 695	3 808 122

B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows:	151 472 355	0	0	0	0	0	0	151 472 355
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5 140	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 140
Proceeds from sale of shares in related entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of investment financial assets	151 467 130	0	0	0	0	0	0	151 467 130
Other	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Outflows:	(148 210 683)	(3 699 096)	681 383	0	0	0	(16 695)	(151 245 091)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(13 681)	0	0	0	0	0	(16 695)	(30 376)
Acquisition of shares in related entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of investment financial assets	(148 197 002)	(3 699 096)	681 383	0	0	0	0	(151 214 715)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash flows from investing activities	3 261 672	(3 699 096)	681 383	0	0	0	(16 695)	227 264

C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows from financing activities:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in subordinated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net proceeds from issues of shares and additional capital paid-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other inflows from financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outflows from financing activities:	(34 185)	0	0	0	(21 876)	(81 723)	0	(137 784)
Repayment of long-term bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption of debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	(26 000)	0	(26 000)
Decrease in subordinated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of shares expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends paid and other payments to owners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	(21 876)	0	0	(21 876)
Other outflows from financing activities	(34 185)	0	0	0	0	(55 723)	0	(89 908)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(34 185)	0	0	0	(21 876)	(81 723)	0	(137 784)
D. Net cash flows. Total (A + B + C)	7 596 698	(3 699 096)	0	0	0	0	0	3 897 602
- of which change resulting from FX differences	(8 758)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8 758)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	14 164 750	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 164 750
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (D + E)	21 761 448	(3 699 096)	0	0	0	0	0	18 062 352

4. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

1) INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER OF SIMILAR NATURE

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Interest income from Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	456 411	402 716
Debt securities	456 411	402 716
Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost	1 671 957	1 841 186
Balances with the Central Bank	43 562	56 122
Loans and advances to customers	1 302 380	1 502 653
Debt securities	306 661	278 667
Deposits, loans and advances to banks	4 009	3 744
Transactions with repurchase agreements	9 756	0
Hedging derivatives	5 589	0
Result of similar nature to interest of which:	15 574	24 151
Loans and advances to customers mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	79	310
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading - derivatives	5 527	5 351
Financial assets held for trading - debt securities	9 968	5 757
Financial assets held for trading - Transactions with repurchase agreements	0	12 733
Total	2 143 942	2 268 053

Interest income for the first quarter 2026 contains interest accrued on impaired loans in the amount of PLN 27,190 thous. (for corresponding data in the year 2025 the amount of such interest stood at PLN 39,485 thous.).

In the line „Hedging derivatives” the Group presents net interest income from derivatives set as and being effective cash flow and fair value hedges. A detailed description of the hedging relations used by the Group is presented in **note (16)**.

2) INTEREST EXPENSES AND OTHER OF SIMILAR NATURE

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(753 491)	(844 598)
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	(1 818)	(3 643)
Liabilities to customers	(582 800)	(660 286)
Transactions with repurchase agreement	(4 384)	(12 115)
Debt securities issued	(136 870)	(133 157)
Subordinated debt	(24 068)	(30 585)
Liabilities due to leasing agreements	(3 551)	(3 686)
Hedging derivatives	0	(1 126)
Other	0	0
Total	(753 491)	(844 598)

3) FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Resulting from accounts service	28 823	27 981
Resulting from money transfers, cash payments and withdrawals and other payment transactions	26 497	25 825
Resulting from loans granted	51 920	49 787
Resulting from guarantees and sureties granted	3 809	3 401
Resulting from payment and credit cards	88 383	79 004
Resulting from sale of insurance products	26 843	11 143
Resulting from distribution of investment funds units and other savings products	8 235	8 159
Resulting from brokerage and custody service	4 816	4 248
Resulting from investment funds managed by the Group	37 184	26 711
Other	11 959	13 216
Total	288 469	249 475

In the above note, the Group presents commission income not subject to recognition under the effective interest rate method, recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 in the amount of PLN 55,729 thous. for IQ 2026 (and PLN 53,188 thous. for IQ 2025, respectively), related to financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 in the amount of PLN 232,740 thous. for IQ 2026 (and PLN 196,287 thous. for IQ 2025, respectively) arising from the provision of services to customers.

4) FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Resulting from accounts service	(18 616)	(12 481)
Resulting from money transfers, cash payments and withdrawals and other payment transactions	(1 170)	(1 146)
Resulting from loans granted	(10 628)	(8 945)
Resulting from payment and credit cards	(32 697)	(23 341)
Resulting from brokerage and custody service	(877)	(957)
Resulting from investment funds managed by the Group	(4 781)	(4 217)
Resulting from insurance activity	(1 876)	(2 509)
Other	(13 199)	(13 332)
Total	(83 844)	(66 928)

5) RESULT ON DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Operations on debt instruments	0	(1 070)
Costs of financial operations	(606)	(378)
Total	(606)	(1 448)

6) RESULTS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Result on debt instruments	(7 077)	3 071
Result on derivatives	(218)	9 916
Result on other financial operations	8	9
Total	(7 287)	12 996

7) RESULTS NON-TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Loans and advances to customers	84	179
Result on equity instruments	0	0
Result on debt instruments	(2 167)	2 323
Total	(2 083)	2 502

8) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Staff costs:	(356 714)	(321 922)
Salaries	(285 979)	(262 573)
Surcharges on pay	(51 065)	(47 184)
Employee benefits, of which:	(19 670)	(12 165)
- provisions for retirement benefits	(2 126)	(1 522)
- provisions for unused employee holiday	(6 086)	(717)
- other	(11 458)	(9 926)
Other administrative expenses:	(327 841)	(289 335)
Costs of advertising, promotion and representation	(19 622)	(19 448)
IT and communications costs	(67 501)	(45 428)
Costs of renting	(14 771)	(14 477)
Costs of buildings maintenance, equipment and materials	(13 565)	(13 348)
ATM and cash maintenance costs	(7 731)	(9 168)
Costs of consultancy, audit and legal advisory and translation	(23 127)	(33 593)
Taxes and fees	(12 008)	(12 834)
KIR - clearing charges	(3 934)	(4 088)
PFRON costs	(2 777)	(2 488)
Banking Guarantee Fund costs	(116 810)	(94 359)
Financial Supervision costs	(5 935)	(5 934)
Other	(40 060)	(34 170)
Total	(684 555)	(611 257)

9) IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	(75 594)	(87 110)
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(431 978)	(423 097)
Reversal of impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	349 806	334 350
Amounts recovered from loans written off	6 532	8 492
Sale of receivables	0	0
Other directly recognised in profit and loss	46	(6 855)
Impairment losses on securities	0	0
Impairment charges on securities	0	0
Reversal of impairment charges on securities	0	0
Impairment losses on off-balance sheet liabilities	(9 835)	1 622
Impairment charges on off-balance sheet liabilities	(51 437)	(21 774)
Reversal of impairment charges on off-balance sheet liabilities	41 602	23 396
Total	(85 429)	(85 488)

10) LEGAL RISK COSTS RELATED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY MORTGAGE LOANS

In the case of the portfolio of foreign currency mortgage loans, claims filed by customers, primarily concerning the declaration of invalidity of the agreement and the return of paid principal and interest installments, as well as settlements offered to borrowers by the Bank, have a significant impact on the amount and repayment dates of the expected cash flows resulting from the loan agreement estimated by the Bank. Taking the above into account, the Bank believes that the appropriate way to reflect the legal risk related to the portfolio of active foreign currency mortgage loans is to apply the provisions of IFRS 9 paragraph B5.4.6, which in practice means reducing the gross carrying amount of these loans in order to reflect the current estimates of cash flows from these agreements.

As regards following:

- (i) repaid foreign currency mortgage loans;
- (ii) active loans, for which the loss due to legal risk exceeds the current carrying amount (for that excess);
- (iii) for the expected outflow of cash that does not represent a return of contractual cash flows, the provisions of IAS 37 are applied, according to which the Bank creates a provision for court cases, recognizing it in the balance sheet as a component of provisions for claims.

Legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Costs of provisions for legal risk related with FX mortgage loans	(225 668)	(444 790)
Other costs	0	(51 746)
Total	(225 668)	(496 536)

In the year 2025, the Bank introduced changes to the presentation of financial data, among others in the area of legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans. Details of these changes are presented in Chapter 3. INTRODUCTION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Changes in data presentation implemented in 2025, item 1) a.

Costs of provisions for legal risk related with FX mortgage loans

01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	TOTAL	Decreasing gross value of credit portfolio	Provisions for legal issues
Balance at the beginning of the period	7 113 474	3 670 583	3 442 891
Utilization of provisions during the period	(1 022 265)	(556 518)	(465 748)
Costs of provisions for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	225 668	(18 115)	243 783
Change of provisions due to FX rates differences	166 010	166 010	0
Balance at the end of the period	6 482 886	3 261 960	3 220 926

01.01.2025 – 31.03.2025	TOTAL	Decreasing gross value of credit portfolio	Provisions for legal issues
Balance at the beginning of the period	8 463 696	5 665 224	2 798 472
Utilization of provisions during the period	(605 100)	(380 048)	(225 052)
Costs of provisions for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	444 790	(93 957)	538 747
Change of provisions due to FX rates differences	(211 757)	(211 757)	0
Balance at the end of the period	8 091 629	4 979 462	3 112 167

11) CORPORATE INCOME TAX

In accordance with IAS 34, the income tax burden for the first quarter of 2026 was calculated based on the weighted average annual income tax rate (effective tax rate - ETR) expected by the Bank in the full financial year. If the estimated ETR changes, the amounts of the income tax burden will be adjusted in the next interim period of the financial year.

The projected annual ETR used to calculate the income tax burden in the first quarter of 2026 was 40,13%. The biggest impact on the ETR in relation to the statutory 30% income tax rate was the costs of legal risk related to the foreign currency mortgage loans (CHF loans), bank tax and contributions to the Bank Guarantee Fund.

Global Minimum Tax (Pillar 2)

The provisions on the global minimum tax (Pillar 2) have been in force in Poland since 1 January 2025 on the basis of the Act of 6 November 2024 on the compensatory taxation of constituent units of international and domestic groups. Given the high effective tax rate well above the minimum 15% global tax level, the Bank estimates that, in practice, the implementation of Pillar 2 will not have an impact on the financial result.

12) FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING
12A. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Debt securities	927 297	824 911
Issued by State Treasury	927 297	824 911
a) bills	0	0
b) bonds	927 297	824 911
Equity instruments	95	252
Quoted on the active market	95	252
a) financial institutions	27	86
b) non-financial institutions	68	166
Positive valuation of derivatives	164 379	155 309
Repurchase agreement transactions	0	38 946
Total	1 091 771	1 019 418

12B. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING - VALUATION OF DERIVATIVES, ADJUSTMENT FROM FAIR VALUE HEDGE AND SHORT POSITIONS AS AT:

	Fair Values 31.03.2026		Fair Values 31.12.2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
1. Interest rate derivatives	3 307	10 838	9 229	3 370
Forward Rate Agreements (FRA)	0	0	0	0
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	300	7 831	7 927	2 068
Other interest rate contracts: options	3 007	3 007	1 302	1 302
2. FX derivatives	77 076	33 738	49 965	108 218
FX contracts	7 591	10 089	6 661	9 081
FX swaps	62 740	17 850	37 651	94 419
Other FX contracts (CIRS)	6 745	5 799	5 653	4 718
3. Embedded instruments	0	84 071	0	95 143
Options embedded in deposits	0	84 071	0	95 143
4. Indexes options	83 996	1 717	96 115	1 840
Total	164 379	130 364	155 309	208 571
Liabilities from short sale of debt securities	-	30 736	-	37 788

13) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	30.09.2025	31.12.2024
Debt securities	40 070 040	42 471 146
Issued by State Treasury*	33 175 550	31 871 072
a) bills	900 863	3 198 663
b) bonds	32 274 687	28 672 409
Issued by Central Bank	6 611 651	10 315 417
a) bills	6 611 651	10 315 417
Other securities	282 839	284 657
a) listed	282 839	284 657
Shares and interests in other entities	42 955	40 942
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	40 112 995	42 512 088

* It also includes securities issued by the governments of other EU member states

14) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS
14A. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS MANDATORILY AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Balance sheet value:	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	745	745
Companies	105	87
Individuals	640	658

14B. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS VALUED AT AMORTISED COST

31.03.2026	Companies	Individuals	Public sector	TOTAL
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 1	20 528 706	50 403 457	80 598	71 012 761
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 2	2 453 315	4 231 106	0	6 684 421
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 3	772 259	2 120 929	0	2 893 188
Gross balance sheet value - POCI	21 883	42 759	0	64 642
Gross balance sheet value - TOTAL	23 776 163	56 798 251	80 598	80 655 012
Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(188 660)	(175 891)	(430)	(364 981)
Impairment allowances - Stage 2	(102 635)	(293 124)	0	(395 759)
Impairment allowances - Stage 3	(265 333)	(1 358 960)	0	(1 624 293)
Impairment allowances - POCI	10 357	(31 649)	0	(21 292)
Impairment allowances - TOTAL	(546 271)	(1 859 624)	(430)	(2 406 325)
Net balance sheet value	23 229 892	54 938 625	80 168	78 248 687

31.12.2025	Companies	Individuals	Public sector	TOTAL
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 1	19 033 273	50 190 380	62 917	69 286 570
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 2	2 243 454	4 247 457	0	6 490 911
Gross balance sheet value - Stage 3	867 216	2 061 341	0	2 928 557
Gross balance sheet value - POCI	23 564	44 160	0	67 724
Gross balance sheet value - TOTAL	22 167 507	56 543 338	62 917	78 773 762
Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(160 806)	(180 848)	(231)	(341 885)
Impairment allowances - Stage 2	(85 872)	(296 376)	0	(382 248)
Impairment allowances - Stage 3	(318 330)	(1 292 922)	0	(1 611 252)
Impairment allowances - POCI	6 042	(29 242)	0	(23 201)
Impairment allowances - TOTAL	(558 966)	(1 799 389)	(231)	(2 358 586)
Net balance sheet value	21 608 541	54 743 949	62 686	76 415 176

14C. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	31.03.2026		31.12.2025	
	Valued at amortised cost	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Valued at amortised cost	Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss
Loans and advances	70 697 154	0	69 054 756	0
▪ to companies	15 966 822	0	14 617 441	0
▪ to private individuals	54 657 815	0	54 381 909	0
▪ to public sector	72 517	0	55 406	0
Receivables on account of payment cards	1 372 119	745	1 370 009	745
▪ due from companies	12 898	105	12 193	87
▪ due from private individuals	1 359 221	640	1 357 816	658
Purchased receivables	238 714		117 032	
▪ from companies	238 714		117 032	
Guarantees and sureties realised	710		0	
Financial leasing receivables	7 489 497		7 359 405	
Other	165 517		183 374	
Interest	691 301		689 186	
Total:	80 655 012	745	78 773 762	745
Impairment allowances	(2 406 325)	-	(2 358 586)	-
Total balance sheet value:	78 248 687	745	76 415 176	745

14D. QUALITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS PORTFOLIO VALUED AT AMORTISED COST

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	80 655 012	78 773 762
impaired	2 948 365	2 989 065
not impaired	77 706 647	75 784 697
Impairment write-offs	(2 406 325)	(2 358 586)
for impaired exposures	(1 677 452)	(1 658 273)
for not impaired exposures	(728 873)	(700 313)
Loans and advances to customers (net)	78 248 687	76 415 176

14E. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS PORTFOLIO VALUED AT AMORTISED COST BY METHODOLOGY OF IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	80 655 012	78 773 762
case by case analysis	446 791	557 199
collective analysis	80 208 221	78 216 563
Impairment allowances	(2 406 325)	(2 358 586)
on the basis of case by case analysis	(139 715)	(196 453)
on the basis of collective analysis	(2 266 610)	(2 162 133)
Loans and advances to customers (net)	78 248 687	76 415 176

14F. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS PORTFOLIO VALUED AT AMORTISED COST BY KIND OF CUSTOMERS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	80 655 012	78 773 762
corporate customers	23 856 761	22 230 424
individuals	56 798 251	56 543 338
Impairment allowances	(2 406 325)	(2 358 586)
for receivables from corporate customers	(546 701)	(559 197)
for receivables from private individuals	(1 859 624)	(1 799 389)
Loans and advances to customers (net)	78 248 687	76 415 176

14G. MOVEMENTS IN IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	2 358 586	2 503 446
Change in value of allowances:	47 737	(144 860)
Impairment allowances created in the period	431 959	1 372 574
Amounts written off	(47 912)	(174 150)
Impairment allowances released in the period	(349 806)	(1 002 511)
Sale of receivables	0	(361 593)
KOIM created in the period*	12 489	63 416
Allocation for coverage of FX mortgage loan risk	0	(24 678)
Changes resulting from FX rates differences	3 287	(2 027)
Other	(2 280)	(15 891)
Balance at the end of the period	2 406 324	2 358 586

* In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group calculates interest on the loan portfolio with a recognized impairment based on the net exposure value. For this purpose, the so-called impaired interest adjustment ("KOIM") is calculated and recorded as a reduction of interest income. Aforementioned KOIM adjustment in the balance sheet is presented as an impairment allowances, and as a consequence the reconciliation of the change in impairment allowances requires consideration of the KOIM recognized in the interest income.

The Group records POCI assets in the balance sheet mainly as a result of recognition of impaired loans after the merger with Euro Bank and takeover of SKOK Piast. At the time of the merger, the aforementioned assets included in the Bank's books at fair value.

The value of POCI assets is as follows:

	Gross balance sheet value	Accumulated impairment	Net balance sheet value
31.03.2026			
- Companies	21 883	10 357	32 240
- Individuals	42 759	(31 649)	11 110
31.12.2025			
- Companies	23 564	6 042	29 606
- Individuals	44 160	(29 242)	14 917

14H. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS PORTFOLIO VALUED AT AMORTISED COST BY CURRENCY

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
in Polish currency	74 329 271	72 832 464
in foreign currencies (after conversion to PLN)	6 325 741	5 941 298
currency: USD	155 738	74 625
currency: EUR	5 504 551	5 099 134
currency: CHF	636 011	736 230
other currencies	29 441	31 309
Total gross	80 655 012	78 773 762

15) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST OTHER THAN LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS
15A. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST OTHER THAN LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

31.03.2026	Balance sheet value, gross			Accumulated impairment allowances			Balance sheet value, net
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Debt securities	30 871 000	0	0	(49)	0	0	30 870 951
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	515 688	0	0	(99)	0	0	515 589
Repurchase agreements	2 286 301	0	0	0	0	0	2 286 301

31.12.2025	Balance sheet value, gross			Accumulated impairment allowances			Balance sheet value, net
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Debt securities	26 905 421	0	0	(48)	0	0	26 905 373
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	350 820	0	0	(79)	0	0	350 741
Repurchase agreements	59 978	0	0	0	0	0	59 978

15B. DEBT SECURITIES

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Banks and other financial institutions	762 882	1 915 598
European Union	1 628 811	1 594 833
Public sector - securities issued by governments of:	28 447 864	23 363 827
Poland	21 896 404	16 658 081
Other EU countries	6 551 460	6 705 746
Public sector – local governments	31 394	31 114
Total	30 870 951	26 905 372

15C. DEPOSITS, LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS AND OTHER MONETARY INSTITUTIONS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Current accounts	211 981	215 131
Deposits	294 961	133 110
Other	5 493	0
Interest	3 253	2 579
Total (gross) deposits, loans and advances	515 688	350 820
Impairment allowances	(99)	(79)
Total (net) deposits, loans and advances	515 589	350 741

15D. REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
credit institutions	0	0
other customers	2 285 620	59 964
interest	681	14
Total	2 286 301	59 978

16) DERIVATIVES – HEDGE ACCOUNTING
16A. HEDGE RELATIONS

Detailed information on cash flow hedge relations applied by the Group, items designated as hedged and hedging and presentation of the result active as at 31.03.2026) is shown in a tables below:

	Hedge of volatility of the cash flows generated by PLN denominated financial assets	Fair value hedge of a fixed interest rate debt instrument	Cash flow volatility hedge due to future income and interest costs denominated in foreign currencies
Description of hedge transactions	The Group hedges the risk of the volatility of cash flows generated by PLN denominated financial assets. The volatility of cash flows results from interest rate risk.	The Group hedges part of the interest rate risk associated with the change in the fair value of a fixed-rate debt instrument recorded in other comprehensive income, resulting from fluctuations in market interest rate.	The Group hedges the risk of the volatility of cash flows generated by income and interest costs denominated in foreign currencies. The volatility of cash flows results from the currency risk.
Hedged items	Cash flows resulting from PLN denominated financial assets.	A portfolio of fixed coupon debt securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in PLN.	Cash flows resulting from income and interest costs denominated in foreign currencies.
Hedging instruments	IRS transactions	IRS transactions	FX position resulting from recognized future leasing liabilities.
Presentation of the result on the hedged and hedging transactions	Effective part of the valuation of hedging instruments is recognised in revaluation reserve; interest on both: the hedged and the hedging instruments are recognised in net interest income. Ineffective part of the valuation of hedging instruments is recognized in the income statement as a result on hedge accounting.	The result on the change in the fair value measurement of hedged items in the hedged risk is referred to the result on hedge accounting. The remaining part of the change in fair value measurement is recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest on debt securities is recognized in net interest income. The change in fair value measurement of derivative instruments being a hedge is presented in the result on hedge accounting, and interest on these instruments is recognized in the interest result.	The effective part of the spot revaluation of hedging instruments is recognized in the revaluation reserve. The ineffective part of the valuation of the hedging item is recognized in the income statement as a result on hedge accounting

	Hedging the fair value of cash flows from issued fixed-rate liabilities denominated in foreign currencies	Hedging the fair value of the risk profile assigned to a portfolio of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in PLN (portfolio hedging)	Hedging the fair value of the risk profile assigned to portfolios of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in foreign currencies (portfolio hedge) and fixed-rate debt instruments denominated in foreign currencies)
Description of hedge transactions	The Group hedges part of the interest rate risk related to changes in the fair value of cash flows from issued fixed-rate liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, resulting from the volatility of market interest rates.	The Group hedges part of the interest rate risk related to the change in the fair value of the risk profile assigned to the portfolios of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in PLN resulting from the volatility of market interest rates.	The Group hedges part of the interest rate risk related to the change in the fair value of the risk profile assigned to the portfolios of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in foreign currencies, and risk related to the change in the fair value of a fixed-rate debt instrument denominated in foreign currencies measured through other comprehensive income, resulting from the volatility of market interest rates.
Hedged items	Cash flows from issued fixed-rate liabilities denominated in foreign currencies	Risk profile assigned to a portfolio of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in PLN.	Risk profile assigned to portfolios of homogeneous, non-interest-bearing current accounts in foreign currencies and a portfolio of fixed-coupon debt securities classified as financial assets valued at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in foreign currencies.
Hedging instruments	IRS transactions	IRS transactions	CIRS/IRS transactions
Presentation of the result on the hedged and hedging transactions	The result from the change in the fair value measurement of flows from hedged items in terms of the hedged risk is recognized in the result from hedge accounting. Interest on debt securities is recognized in interest income. The change in the fair value measurement of derivative instruments constituting hedging is presented in the result from hedge accounting, and interest on these instruments is recognized in net interest income.	The result from the change in fair value measurement determined for hedged items in terms of the hedged risk is recognized in the result from hedge accounting. The change in the fair value measurement of derivative instruments constituting security is presented in the result from hedge accounting, and interest on these instruments is recognized in net interest income.	The result of the change in fair value measurement designated for hedged items to the extent of the hedged risk is recorded in the result on hedge accounting. The remaining part of the change in fair value measurement of the debt instrument is recorded in other comprehensive income. The change in fair value measurement of derivative instruments constituting the hedge is presented in the result on hedge accounting, and interest on these instruments is recorded in the interest result.

16B. HEDGE ACCOUNTING - BALANCE SHEET VALUATION

	Fair values 31.03.2026		Fair values 31.12.2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
1. Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges related to interest rate risk				
IRS contracts	0	0	0	0
2. Derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges related to interest rate risk				
CIRS contracts	0	17 933	0	23 015
IRS contracts	0	0	0	1 720
3. Total hedging derivatives	0	17 933	0	24 735

17) LIABILITIES TO BANKS AND OTHER MONETARY INSTITUTIONS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
In current account	18 447	28 196
Term deposits	263 288	74 758
Interest	750	159
Total	282 485	103 113

18) LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Amounts due to private individuals	101 960 069	98 378 743
Balances on current accounts	71 656 822	68 364 747
Term deposits	29 741 177	29 476 767
Other	378 621	323 321
Accrued interest	183 449	213 908
Amounts due to companies	24 987 854	25 791 769
Balances on current accounts	14 062 738	16 063 240
Term deposits	10 500 825	9 363 004
Other	392 351	335 907
Accrued interest	31 940	29 618
Amounts due to public sector	7 858 462	6 636 979
Balances on current accounts	6 053 080	6 020 058
Term deposits	1 798 638	609 933
Other	2 420	1 640
Accrued interest	4 324	5 348
Total	134 806 385	130 807 491

19) LIABILITIES FROM SECURITIES SOLD WITH BUY-BACK CLAUSE

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
to banks and other credit institutions	0	0
to customers	4 951	0
interest	0	0
Total	4 951	0

20) CHANGE OF DEBT SECURITIES

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	7 640 812	6 124 775
Increases, on account of:	199 672	2 366 597
issue of bonds by the Bank	0	0
issue of covered bonds by Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	0	1 800 000
issue of Millennium Leasing bonds	0	0
other changes in carrying amount - (including exchange rate differences)	62 802	0
interest accrual	136 870	566 597
Reductions, on account of:	(182 493)	(850 560)
change in the valuation of the Bank's bonds designated to fair value hedged relationship	(34 711)	(33 455)
redemption of the Bank's bonds	(58 000)	(144 000)
redemption of the Millennium Leasing bonds	(30 000)	(61 000)
other changes in carrying amount - (including exchange rate differences)	0	(47 868)
interest payment	(59 782)	(564 237)
Balance at the end of the period	7 657 991	7 640 812

21) CHANGE OF SUBORDINATED DEBT

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	1 557 687	1 562 330
Increases, on account of:	24 068	116 744
interest accrual	24 068	116 744
Reductions, on account of:	(29 665)	(121 387)
interest payment	(29 665)	(121 387)
Balance at the end of the period	1 552 090	1 557 687

During 2026 and 2025 the Group did not have any delays in the payment of principal and interest instalments, nor did it infringe any contractual provisions resulting from its subordinated liabilities.

22) PROVISIONS

22A. PROVISIONS

	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Provision for commitments and guarantees given	115 519	105 358
Provisions for retirement benefits	75 841	74 534
Provision for pending legal issues, including:	3 345 548	3 566 628
Provision for legal risk connected with fx mortgage loans	3 220 926	3 442 891
Total	3 536 908	3 746 520

22B. CHANGE OF PROVISION FOR COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance at the beginning of the period	105 357	59 119	38 682	7 556
Charge of provision	51 437	25 147	24 117	2 173
Release of provision	(41 602)	(24 533)	(13 515)	(3 554)
Movement between stages	0	8 558	(8 400)	(158)
FX rates differences	327	316	11	0
Balance at the end of the period	115 519	68 607	40 895	6 017

01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance at the beginning of the period	53 583	30 305	16 613	6 665
Charge of provision	112 268	52 758	52 836	6 674
Release of provision	(60 307)	(46 562)	(8 589)	(5 156)
Movement between stages	0	22 730	(22 164)	(566)
FX rates differences	(187)	(112)	(14)	(61)
Balance at the end of the period	105 357	59 119	38 682	7 556

22C. CHANGE OF PROVISION FOR LEGAL ISSUES

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	3 566 628	2 847 003
Creation of provisions for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans*	243 783	2 056 368
Charge of provision for other legal issues	3 015	93 133
Release of provision	(2 403)	(8 283)
Utilisation of provision	(465 748)	(1 424 189)
Reclassification	273	2 596
Balance at the end of the period	3 345 548	3 566 628

* Creation of provisions for legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans is described in more detail in **Chapter 10 Legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans.**

22D. CHANGE OF PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	74 534	51 166
Charge/Release of provision	2 126	6 631
Utilization of provisions	(819)	(1 658)
Actuarial gains/losses	0	18 395
Inne	0	0
Balance at the end of the period	75 841	74 534

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management performs a key role in the strategy of balanced and sustainable development of the Group, supporting optimization of relationships between risk and returns within various business lines and maintenance of adequate risk profile relative to capital and liquidity.

To ensure effective risk management and coherent policy the Group has implemented risk management model under which credit, market, liquidity, operational risks, and capital requirements are managed in an integrated manner.

5.1. CREDIT RISK

In the first quarter 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 good 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.

The Group assesses credit risk regardless of the method of classifying the portfolio of receivables from customers in the financial statements as a portfolio measured at amortized cost or a portfolio measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The table below contains data on the entire portfolio of receivables from customers broken down into regular and past due exposures.

Changes in the loan portfolio of the Group after 3 months of 2026 are summarized below:

	31.03.2026		31.12.2025	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Not overdue and without impairment	76 215 397	515 688	74 327 643	350 819
Overdue*, but without impairment	1 492 006	0	1 457 799	0
Total without impairment	77 707 403	515 688	75 785 442	350 819
With impairment	2 952 584	0	2 993 740	0
Total	80 659 987	515 688	78 779 182	350 819
Impairment write-offs	(2 406 326)	(99)	(2 358 587)	(79)
Fair value adjustment**	(4 228)	0	(4 673)	0
Total, net	78 249 432	515 589	76 415 922	350 741
Loans with impairment / total loans	3.66%	0.00%	3.80%	0.00%

(*) Loans overdue not more than 4 days are treated as technical and are not shown in this category.

(**) Fair value adjustment is defined as the difference between the nominal value and the fair value of the portfolio measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value adjustment is influenced by considering the credit risk of the portfolio.

5.2. MARKET RISK

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) and with specified probability (99% confidence level) from an adverse market movement. The market risk measurement, monitoring and reporting is conducted daily.

The market risk limits are revised at least once a year and to consider, inter alia, the change of the consolidated Own Funds, current and projected balance sheet structure as well as the market environment. The market risk limits valid in 1Q 2026 reflected the assumptions and risk appetite defined under Risk Strategy 2026 - 2029.

Open positions mostly included 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 limits for FX open positions (both Intraday and Overnight limits) and allows keeping FX open positions only in Trading Book. In the 1Q 2026, the FX Total open position (Intraday as well as Overnight) remained below internal limits in place.

In 1Q 2026, the VaR remained on average at the level of approx. PLN 211.8 million for the total Group, which is jointly Trading Book and Banking Book and at approx. PLN 2.5 million for Trading Book. The exposure to market risk at the end of March 2026 was approx. PLN 260.9 million for Global Bank and approx. PLN 1.9 million for Trading Book. It should be noted that the value at risk in Banking Book is only complementary risk measurement tool as most of positions are expected to be held to maturity and are in large majority not a subject to marked to market (see next section - Interest rate risk in Banking Book, IRRBB).

Due to the increased volatility in financial markets resulting from the outbreak of the conflict in the Persian Gulf, an increase in VaR limit utilization was observed within the Global Bank area.

The market risk exposure in 1Q 2026 in terms of value at risk for Trading Book, together with risk type division, is presented in the table below (PLN thousands).

VaR measures for market risk in Trading Book ('000 PLN)

	31.12.2025	VaR (1Q2026)			31.03.2026
	Exposure	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Exposure
Total risk	1 556	2 492	4 705	952	1 907
Generic risk	1 552	2 489	4 702	948	1 904
Interest Rate VaR	1 556	2 502	4 759	950	1 961
FX Risk	41	110	783	16	188
Equity Risk	19	10	23	0	0
Diversification Effect	4.1%				12.9%
Specific risk	4	4	7	2	3

In addition to above mention market risk limits, the stop loss limits are introduced for the financial markets' portfolios. The aim is to limit the maximum losses of the trading activity of the Group. In case of the limit is reached, a review of the management strategy and assumptions for the positions in question must be undertaken.

5.3. INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

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 controls 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 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. Results of measurement are reported monthly:

- 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 specificity 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 NII to interest rate changes is influenced by the absolute level of interest rates taken as a reference, in particular it increases when market rates are low due to margin compression. Therefore, assumptions regarding the timing and magnitude of deposits repricing and automatic activation of loan rate caps 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 rate 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 1Q 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. The results for outlier stress test scenarios (SOT) as of March 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 March 2026, this assessment was further supported by an increase in the Tier 1 Capital, to which both metrics are indexed, driven primarily by the issuance of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments and the inclusion of the net financial result for the 2H 2025, resulting in an improvement of the reported SOT ratios.

In 1Q 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 optimising 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 31 March 2026 - stood at 2.04% 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	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
PLN million	-117	-125
% of last 12 months	-2.04%	-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 31st March 2026 (for example, the NBP Reference rate was set to 3.75%, i.e. reflecting a cumulative cut of 25 bps in 1Q 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 happens 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 25 bps in 2026 and 175 basis points in 2025 as decided by the Monetary Policy Council - in 1Q 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. The Bank has already taken a set of measures aimed at protecting its net interest income. These include, in particular, the investment in fixed-rate Sovereign and Supranational debt securities and limiting the volume of NBP money bills, held in the Banking Book.

5.4. 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 1Q 2026 all the supervisory liquidity indicators of the Group remained above minimum limits in place.

In 1Q 2026, the Group maintained Loan-to-Deposit ratio well below 100%. This ratio was equalled 58% at the end of March 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 March 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. PLN71.8 billion (44% 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	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Loans/Deposits ratio (%)	58%	58%
Liquid assets portfolio (PLN million)*	73 493	70 354
Liquidity Coverage requirement, LCR (%)	417%	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 PLN134.8 billion (PLN130.8 billion at the end of December 2025). The share of funds from individuals in total Client's deposits equalled to approx. 75.6% at the end of March 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. Additionally, in January 2026 Bank issued Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments in nominal amount of PLN1 500 million.

The level of deposit concentration is regularly monitored and did not have any negative impact on the stability of the deposit base in 1Q 2026. 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 1Q 2026, the regulatory minimum of 100% for both LCR and NSFR was fulfilled by the Group. The LCR increased to 417% at the end of March 2026 (402% at the end of December 2025). The liquidity position was kept due to increase of the retail Clients' deposits and issuance of AT1 instruments, which guaranteed very safe level of liquid assets portfolio. The NSFR was kept above supervisory minimum of 100% in each of the reporting month.

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 in 1Q2026 and increased to 39.9% at the end of March 2026 (33.3% at the end of December 2025).

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).

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. 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.

5.5. OPERATIONAL RISK

In the first quarter of 2026 there could be observed a continuous use of standards implemented for the purpose of management of operational risk, which are in line with legal provisions in force and the best practice of national and international financial institutions.

The operational risk management model, implemented by the Group is reviewed and accepted on a regular basis by the Management Board.

In keeping with the adopted solution, risk management is a process of continuous improvement as regards identification, assessment, monitoring, control/mitigating, and reporting by complementary activities, which effectively translates into a real reduction in the level of operational risk in the business tasks.

In the first quarter of 2026 the registered level of operational risk losses was within the limit.

5.6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The goal of capital adequacy management is: (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 that goal, the Group/Bank 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 tolerance. 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.

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 each year,
 - Systemic risk buffer at the level of 0%, reduced from 3% in 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 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.

Capital adequacy of the Group was as follows (PLN mn, %):

Capital adequacy	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Risk-weighted assets	58 385,7	54 878,7
Own Funds requirements, including:	4 670,9	4 390,3
- Credit risk and counterparty credit risk	3 611,8	3 373,2
- Market risk	24,3	23,2
- Operational risk	1 025,4	979,4
- Credit Valuation Adjustment CVA	9,3	14,5
Own Funds, including:	10 258,3	8 290,1
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	8 051,5	7 508,0
Tier 1 Capital	9 551,5	7 508,0
Tier 2 Capital	706,8	782,2
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	17,57%	15,11%
Tier 1 Capital ratio (T1)	16,36%	13,68%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (CET1)	13,79%	13,68%
Leverage ratio	5,67%	4,64%

Capital adequacy showed as surpluses/deficits on required or recommended levels is presented in the below table.

Capital adequacy	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Total Capital ratio (TCR)	17.57%	15.11%
Minimum required level (OCR)	11.75%	11.75%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of TCR capital adequacy (pp)	5.82	3.36
Minimum recommended level TCR (OCR+P2G)	11.78%	11.78%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) on recommended level (pp)	5.79	3.33
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (T1)	16.36%	13.68%
Minimum required level (OCR)	9.75%	9.75%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of T1 capital adequacy (pp)	6.61	3.93
Minimum recommended level (OCR+P2G)	9.78%	9.78%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) on recommended level (pp)	6.58	3.9
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1)	13.79%	13.68%
Minimum required level (OCR)	8.25%	8.25%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of CET1 capital adequacy (pp)	5.54	5.43
Minimum recommended level (OCR+P2G)	8.28%	8.28%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) on recommended level (pp)	5.51	5.4
Leverage ratio	5.67%	4.64%
Minimum required level	3.00%	3.00%
Surplus(+) / deficit (-) on leverage ratio (pp)	2.67	1.64

In 1Q 2026, capital ratios visibly increased – the Tier 1 capital ratio by 268 basis points, CET1 capital ratio by 11 basis points and the total capital ratio by 246 basis points. Tier 1 capital (CET1) increased by PLN 2,044 million (27.2%), mainly as a result of issuance of AT1 bonds (PLN 1,500 million), the inclusion of the net financial result for the second half of 2025 (PLN 683 million). Own funds increased by PLN 1,968 million (23.7%), with Tier 2 capital decreasing by PLN 75 million, which is related to the shortened maturity of issued subordinated bonds. Capital requirements increased by 6.4% (PLN 281 million), with credit risk requirements increasing by PLN 239 million (7.1%), primarily due to portfolio growth. Operational risk capital requirements went up by PLN 46 million (4.7%), due to consideration of higher financial results generated in 2025. Changes in other capital requirement categories were not significant.

The leverage ratio increased by 103 basis points in 1Q 2026 (5.67% vs. 4.64%). The excess over the regulatory minimum of 3% is 267 basis points.

The minimum capital ratios required by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) for the combined buffer requirement (OCR) plus the additional P2G surcharge are being met with a surplus at the end of 1Q 2026.

5.6.1 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR OWN FUNDS AND LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO WRITE DOWN OR CONVERSION (MREL)

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

In terms of the MRELTrea and MRELtem requirements, the Group presents a surplus compared to the minimum required levels as of March 31, 2026 and also meets the MRELTrea Requirement after the inclusion of the Combined Buffer Requirement.

MREL	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
MRELTrea ratio	26.65%	24.53%
Minimum required level MRELTrea	15.36%	15.36%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of MRELTrea (pp)	11.29	9.17
Minimum required level including Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)	19.11%	19.11%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of MRELTrea+CBR (pp)	7.54	5.42
MRELtem ratio	9.20%	8.27%
Minimum required level of MRELtem	5.91%	5.91%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of MRELtem (pp)	3.29	2.36

6. OPERATIONAL SEGMENTS

Information about operating segments has been prepared based on the reporting structure which is used by the Management Board of the Bank for evaluating the results and managing resources of operating segments. Group does not apply additional breakdown of activity by geographical areas because of the insignificant scale of operations performed outside the Poland, in result such complementary division is not presented.

The Group's activity is pursued on the basis of diverse business lines, which offer specific products and services targeted at the market segments listed below:

Retail Customer Segment

The Retail Customers Segment covers activity targeted at mass-market Customers, affluent Customers and individual entrepreneurs.

The activity of the above business lines is developed with use of the full offer of banking products and services as well as sales of specialised products offered by subsidiaries in the group. In the credit products area the key products are mortgage loans, retail credit products, credit card revolving credit as well leasing products for small companies. Meanwhile key Customers funds include: current and saving accounts, term deposits, mutual funds and structured products. Additionally the offer comprises insurance products, mainly linked with loans and credit cards, as well as specialised savings products. The product offer for affluent customers was enriched to include selected mutual funds of other financial intermediaries and foreign funds.

Corporate Customer Segment

The Corporate Customers Segment is based on activity targeted at Small and Medium sized Companies as well as Large Corporations. The offer is also addressed to Customers from the Public Sector. As part of the Bank's new strategy for 2025-2028, this segment also includes companies other than sole proprietorships, previously serviced in the Retail Segment as small entrepreneurs.

Business in the Corporate Customers segment is pursued with use of an offer of typical banking products (loans for day-to-day activity, investment loans, current accounts, term deposits) supplemented by a range of cash management products as well as treasury products (including derivatives) and leasing and factoring services.

Treasury, ALM (assets and liabilities management) and Other

This segment covers the Group's activity as regards investments by the Treasury Department, brokerage, inter-bank market transactions and taking positions in debt securities, which are not assigned to other segments.

This segment includes other assets and other liabilities, assets and liabilities connected with hedging derivatives, liabilities connected with external funding of the Group and deferred income tax assets not assigned to any of the segments.

For each segment the pre-tax profit is determined, comprising:

- Net interest income calculated on the basis of interest on external working assets and liabilities of the segment as well as allocated assets and liabilities generating internal interest income or cost. Internal income and costs are calculated based on market interest rates with internal valuation model applied;
- Net commission income;
- Other income from financial transactions and FX gains, such as: dividend income, result on investment and trading activity, FX gains/losses and result on other financial instruments;
- Other operating income and expenses;
- Costs on account of impairment of financial and non-financial assets;
- Segment share in operating costs, including personnel and administration costs;
- Segment share in depreciation costs;
- Operating profit calculated as a measure of segment profit differs from the IFRS financial result before tax due to: share in net profits of associates and charge of bank tax. These items and the income tax burden were presented only at the Group level.

The assets and liabilities of commercial segments are the operating assets and liabilities used by the segment in its operations, allocated on business grounds. The difference between operating assets and liabilities is covered by money market assets/liabilities and debt securities. The assets and liabilities of the Treasury, ALM & Other segment are money market assets/liabilities and debt securities not allocated to commercial segments.

Bank Millennium financial performance is significantly influenced by the costs related to managing legacy FX mortgage portfolio of loans. To isolate these costs and other financial results related to this portfolio Bank decided to isolate, commencing from 2021, a new segment from Retail and present it in financial statements as "FX mortgage". Such change impacts only results presentation and is not triggering any organizational changes in the Bank. New segment includes loans separated based on active FX mortgage contracts for a given period and is applying to portfolios of retail mortgages originated in Bank Millennium and Eurobank in foreign currencies. This portfolio is expected to run-off in line with repayments of FX loans, conversions to PLN loans, realization of court verdicts and write-offs. Following P&L categories are presented as part of financial performance of this segment:

1. Net Interest Income: Margin on FX loans (interest results less Fund Transfer Pricing).
2. FX results .
3. Cost of FX mortgage portfolio legal risk including provisions for legal risk and other costs, partially offset by valuation of SG Indemnity in other operating income line regarding ex-EB portfolio.
4. Cost of Credit Risk related to current FX portfolio.
5. Other Costs that are directly related to FX mortgages including, but not limited to:
 - i. Amicable negotiation costs,
 - ii. Legal chancellery costs (administrative costs),
 - iii. Court costs related to FX mortgage cases (other operating costs).

Income statement 1.01.2026 – 31.03.2026

<i>In '000 PLN</i>	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury. ALM & Other	FX mortgage	TOTAL
Net interest income	938 259	186 710	264 482	1 000	1 390 451
Net fee and commission income	150 434	56 436	(2 807)	562	204 625
Dividends, other income from financial operations and foreign exchange profit	25 477	23 476	(14 006)	654	35 601
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	84	0	(2 167)	0	(2 083)
Other operating income and cost	(5 833)	1 724	11 197	30 582	37 670
Operating income	1 108 421	268 346	256 699	32 798	1 666 264
Staff costs	(270 961)	(76 583)	(9 168)	0	(356 712)
Administrative costs, including:	(156 956)	(27 741)	(126 456)	(16 690)	(327 843)
- BGF costs	0	0	(116 811)	0	(116 811)
Depreciation and amortization	(51 074)	(8 969)	(1 165)	0	(61 208)
Operating expenses	(478 991)	(113 293)	(136 789)	(16 690)	(745 763)
Impairment losses on assets	(70 088)	(16 048)	(2 826)	589	(88 373)
Results on modification	(14)	(1 563)	0	0	(1 577)
Costs of legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	0	0	0	(225 668)	(225 668)
Total operating result	559 328	137 442	117 084	(208 971)	604 883
Share in net profit of associated companies					0
Banking tax					(102 492)
Profit / (loss) before income tax					502 391
Income taxes					(201 599)
Profit / (loss) after taxes					300 792

Balance sheet items as at 31.03.2026

<i>In '000 PLN</i>	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury. ALM & Other	FX mortgage	TOTAL
Loans and advances to customers	58 313 002	19 322 575	0	613 855	78 249 432
Debt securities (AC and HTCFS portfolios)	0	0	70 940 991	0	70 940 991
Liabilities to customers	105 678 682	29 127 703	0	0	134 806 385

Income statement 1.01.2025 – 31.03.2025

<i>In '000 PLN</i>	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury. ALM & Other	FX mortgage	TOTAL
Net interest income	1 220 504	211 535	(1 312)	(7 273)	1 423 455
Net fee and commission income	129 765	50 310	1 455	1 018	182 547
Dividends, other income from financial operations and foreign exchange profit	25 624	31 023	8 334	1 629	66 609
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	179	0	2 323	0	2 502
Other operating income and cost	(7 628)	1 525	(6 127)	4 494	(7 736)
Operating income	1 368 444	294 392	4 673	(132)	1 667 378
Staff costs	(251 363)	(62 266)	(8 292)	0	(321 922)
Administrative costs, including:	(153 748)	(23 506)	(84 603)	(27 477)	(289 335)
- BGF costs	(17 910)	(442)	(76 007)	0	(94 359)
Depreciation and amortization	(48 233)	(7 422)	(1 040)	0	(56 695)
Operating expenses	(453 344)	(93 195)	(93 936)	(27 477)	(667 952)
Impairment losses on assets	(66 290)	(19 236)	(960)	38	(86 448)
Results on modification	11	(80)	0	0	(69)
Costs of legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	0	0	0	(496 536)	(496 536)
Total operating result	848 821	181 882	(90 223)	(524 107)	416 372
Share in net profit of associated companies					0
Banking tax					(98 669)
Profit / (loss) before income tax					317 703
Income taxes					(138 434)
Profit / (loss) after taxes					179 269

Balance sheet items as at 31.12.2025

<i>In '000 PLN</i>	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury. ALM & Other	FX mortgage	TOTAL
Loans and advances to customers	57 744 252	17 958 170	0	713 499	76 415 921
Debt securities (AC and HTCFS portfolios)	0	0	69 376 518	0	69 376 518
Liabilities to customers	102 341 660	28 465 831	0	0	130 807 491

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES

All and any transactions between entities of the Group in first quarter 2026 resulted from the current operations.

Apart from transactions described herein, in the indicated period neither Bank Millennium S.A., nor subsidiaries of Bank Millennium S.A. made any other transactions with related entities, which individually or jointly may have been significant and concluded under terms and conditions other than market-based.

7.1. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PARENT GROUP

The following are the amounts of transactions with the Capital Group of Bank's parent company - Banco Comercial Portugues (ultimate parent company), these transactions are mainly of banking nature (in '000 PLN):

	With parent company		With other entities from parent group	
	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
ASSETS				
Loans and advances to banks – accounts and deposits	211 608	2 593	0	0
Financial assets held for trading	0	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0
LIABILITIES				
Loans and deposits from banks	1 045	129	0	0
Debt securities	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities held for trading	0	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	420	420	0	0

	With parent company		With other entities from parent group	
	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Income from:				
Interest	241	486	0	0
Commissions	94	51	0	0
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	0	0	0	0
Expense from:				
Interest	0	0	0	0
Commissions	0	0	0	0
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	0	0	0	0
Other net operating	0	0	0	0
Administrative expenses	0	47	19	13

	With parent company		With other entities from parent group	
	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Conditional commitments	42 423	34 816	0	0
granted	0	0	0	0
obtained	42 423	34 816	0	0
Derivatives (par value)	0	0	0	0

7.2. BALANCE OF THE BANK'S SHARES HELD BY THE BANK'S SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBERS

Name and surname	Position/Function	Number of shares as of delivery date of IQ 2026 report		
		TOTAL	including those received under the incentive program, blocked in investment accounts until:	
			05.05.2026 r.	05.06.2026 r.
Joao Nuno Lima Bras Jorge	Chairman of the Management Board	464 619	41 459	42 901
Fernando Maria Cardoso Rodrigues Bicho	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	234 289	27 555	30 482
Wojciech Haase	Member of the Management Board	198 469	22 525	24 837
Jarosław Hermann	Member of the Management Board	47 362	22 525	24 837
Halina Karpińska	Member of the Management Board	11 995	0	0
Antonio Ferreira Pinto Junior	Member of the Management Board	60 975	22 525	24 837
Magdalena Zmitrowicz	Member of the Management Board	0	0	0

Name and surname	Position/Function	Number of shares as of delivery date of annual 2025 report		
		TOTAL	including those received under the incentive program, blocked in investment accounts until:	
			05.05.2026 r.	05.06.2026 r.
Joao Nuno Lima Bras Jorge	Chairman of the Management Board	464 619	41 459	42 901
Fernando Maria Cardoso Rodrigues Bicho	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	234 289	27 555	30 482
Wojciech Haase	Member of the Management Board	198 469	22 525	24 837
Jarosław Hermann	Member of the Management Board	47 362	22525	24837
Halina Karpińska	Member of the Management Board	11 995	-/-	-/-
Antonio Ferreira Pinto Junior	Member of the Management Board	60 975	22 525	24 837
Magdalena Zmitrowicz	Member of the Management Board	0	-/-	-/-

Name and surname	Position/Function	Number of shares as of delivery date of IQ 2026 report	Number of shares as of delivery date of annual report for year 2025
Olga Grygier-Siddons	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Nuno Manuel da Silva Amado	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Katarzyna Sułkowska	Secretary of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Małgorzata Bonikowska	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Miguel de Campos Pereira de Bragança	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Agnieszka Klos-Siddiqui	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Anna Mankiewicz-Rębkowska	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Alojzy Nowak	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Izabela Olszewska	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
José Miguel Bensliman Schorcht da Silva Pessanha	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Miguel Maya Dias Pinheiro	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0
Lingjiang Xu	Member of the Supervisory Board	0	0

8. FAIR VALUE

The best reflection of fair value of financial instruments is the price which can be obtained for the sale of assets or paid for the transfer of liability in case of market transactions (an exit price). For many products and transactions for which market value to be taken directly from the quotations in an active market (marking-to-market) is not available, the fair value must be estimated using internal models based on discounted cash flows (marking-to-model). Financial cash flows for the various instruments are determined according to their individual characteristics, and discounting factors include changes in time both in market interest rates and margins.

According to IFRS 13 “Fair value measurement” in order to determinate fair value the Group applies models that are appropriate under existing circumstances and for which sufficient input data is available, based to the maximum extent on observable input whereas minimizing use of unobservable input, namely:

Level 1 - valuation based on the data fully observable (active market quotations);

Level 2 - valuation models using the information not constituting the data from level 1, but observable, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3 - valuation models using unobservable data (not derived from an active market).

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value are applied consistently. Change in valuation techniques resulting in a transfer between these methods occurs when:

- transfer from Level 1 to 2 takes place when for the financial instruments measured according to Level 1 quoted market prices from an active market are not available at the balance sheet day (previously used to be);
- transfer from Level 2 to 3 takes place when for the financial instruments measured according to the Level 2 value of parameters not derived from the market has become significant at the balance sheet day (and previously used to be irrelevant).

The Group recognizes transfers between valuation levels at the end of the reporting period.

8.1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT RECOGNIZED AT FAIR VALUE IN THE BALANCE SHEET

All estimation models are arbitrary to some extent and this is why they reflect only the value of those instruments for which they were built. Fair value of these instruments is determined solely in order to meet the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 and IFRS 7.

The main assumptions and methods applied in estimating fair value of assets and liabilities of the Group are as follows:

Receivables and liabilities with respect to banks

The fair value of these instruments was determined by discounting the future principal and interest flows with current rates, assuming that the flows arise on contractual dates.

Loans and advances granted to customers valued at amortised cost

The fair value of such instruments without specified repayment schedule, given their short-term nature and the time-stable policy of the Group with respect to this portfolio, is close to balance-sheet value.

With respect to floating rate leasing products fair value was assessed by adjusting balance-sheet value with discounted cash flows resulting from difference of spreads.

The fair value of instruments with defined maturity is estimated by discounting related cash flows on contractual dates and under contractual conditions with the use of current zero-coupon rates and credit risk margins.

In case of mortgage loans due to their long-term nature estimation of the future cash flows also includes: the effect of early repayment and liquidity risk in foreign currencies.

Debt securities valued at amortised cost

The fair value of debt securities at amortised cost (mainly Treasury bonds in the Held to Collect portfolio) was calculated on market quotations basis.

Liabilities to customers

The fair value of such instruments without maturity or with maturity under 30 days is considered by the Group to be close to balance-sheet value.

Fair value of instruments due and payable in 30 days or more is determined by discounting future cash flows from principal and interest (including the current average margins by major currencies and time periods) using current interest (including the original average margins by major currencies and time periods) in contractual terms.

Subordinated liabilities, debt securities issued and medium-term loans

The fair value of these financial instruments is estimated on the basis of a model used for determining the market value of floating-rate bonds with the current level of market rates and historical margin for credit risk and in the case of fixed-rate coupon bonds, by discounting cash flows at the current level of market rates and the original credit risk margin. Similar as in loan portfolio the Bank includes the level of the original margin as a part of mid-term cost of financing obtained in the past in relation to the current margin level for the comparable instruments, as long as reliable assessment is possible.

The table below presents results of the above-described analyses as at 31.03.2026 (data in PLN thousand):

	Note	Balance sheet value	Fair value
ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST			
Debt securities	15	30 870 951	30 897 883
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	15	515 589	515 566
Loans and advances to customers	14	78 248 687	78 739 984
LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST			
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	17	282 485	282 485
Liabilities to customers	18	134 806 385	134 799 356
Debt securities issued	20	7 657 991	7 648 323
Subordinated debt	21	1 552 090	1 551 129

The fair value of debt securities measured at amortized cost, for which market quotations are available, is determined on their basis and, consequently, these assets are included in the first valuation category (with a carrying amount of PLN 30,839,557 thous. as at 31.03.2026 and PLN 26,874,258 thous. as at 31.12.2025). Models used for determination of the fair value of other financial instruments presented in the above table and not recognized at fair value in Group's balance sheet, use techniques based on parameters not derived from the market. Therefore, they are considered as the third level of valuation.

The Group also has assets measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount of which corresponds to fair value, in particular these are components of "Other assets" classified as other financial assets.

The table below presents data as at 31.12.2025 (data in PLN thousand):

	Note	Balance sheet value	Fair value
ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST			
Debt securities	15	26 905 373	27 403 322
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	15	350 741	350 869
Loans and advances to customers*	14	76 415 176	75 888 080
LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST			
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	17	103 113	103 113
Liabilities to customers	18	130 807 491	130 832 782
Debt securities issued	20	7 640 812	7 641 674
Subordinated debt	21	1 557 687	1 557 086

8.2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECOGNIZED AT FAIR VALUE IN THE BALANCE SHEET

The table below presents balance-sheet values of instruments measured at fair value, by applied fair value measurement technique:

Data in PLN'000, as at 31.03.2026

	Note	Quoted market prices	Valuation techniques - observable inputs	Valuation techniques - significant unobservable inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS				
Financial assets held for trading	12			
Valuation of derivatives		0	80 383	83 996
Equity instruments		94	0	0
Debt securities		927 297	0	0
Transactions with repurchase agreement		0	0	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	14			
Equity instruments		0	0	155 652
Debt securities		0	0	18 488
Loans and advances		0	0	745
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13			
Equity instruments		2692	0	40 263
Debt securities		33 458 389	6 611 651	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	0	0	0
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading	12			
Valuation of derivatives		0	44 576	85 788
Short positions		30 736	0	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	0	17 933	0

Data in PLN'000, as at 31.12.2025

	Note	Quoted market prices	Valuation techniques - observable inputs	Valuation techniques - significant unobservable inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS				
Financial assets held for trading	12			
Valuation of derivatives		0	59 194	96 115
Equity instruments		252	0	0
Debt securities		824 911	0	0
Transactions with repurchase agreement		38 946	0	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	14			
Equity instruments		0	0	155 652
Debt securities		0	0	20 655
Loans and advances		0	0	745
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13			
Equity instruments		684	0	40 258
Debt securities		32 155 728	10 315 417	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	0	0	0
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading	12			
Valuation of derivatives		0	111 590	96 984
Short positions		37 788	0	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	16	0	24 735	0

Using the criterion of valuation techniques as at 31.03.2026 Group classified into the third category following financial instruments:

- credit exposures with a leverage / multiplier feature inbuilt in the definition of interest rate (these are credit card exposures and overdraft limits for which the interest rate is based on a multiplier: 4 times the lombard rate).
- index options, option transactions are measured at fair value with use of option measurement models, the model measurement is supplemented with impact on fair value of the estimated credit risk parameter;
- VISA Inc. engagement shares; the method of fair value calculation of this instrument considers the time value of money and the time line for conversion of preferred stock in common stock of VISA.
- other equity instruments measured at fair value (unquoted on an active market), In particular, the Bank holds a block of shares in an entity classified in the category “measured at fair value through profit or loss.” for which in 2025 the Bank changed the valuation technique and applied the valuation based on a combination of several fair value measurement techniques, including the discounted cash flow (DCF) method, the market comparison method, and an approach based on implied market multiples using P/E and P/BV variants. Given that these shares are not traded on an active market and do not provide the ability to exercise control over the entity, the valuation model incorporates an appropriate discount reflecting the limited capacity to influence the entity and the lower liquidity. This discount is characterized by significant sensitivity to the parameters and assumptions applied. The valuation effect recognized in IQ 2026 Profit or Loss Statement amounted to PLN 0 (respectively in the year 2025 amounted to PLN 89 million. Due to the use of significant unobservable inputs and the nature of the applied techniques, the valuation has been classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

In the reporting period, the Group did not make transfers of financial instruments between the techniques of fair value measurement.

Changes of fair values of instruments measured on the basis of valuation techniques with use of significant parameters not derived from the market are presented in the table below (in '000 PLN):

	Valuation of derivatives - Indexes options	Valuation of derivatives - Options embedded in deposits	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Loans and advances
Balance on 01.01.2026	94 275	(95 144)	195 910	20 655	745
Settlement/sell/purchase	(2 696)	1 773	0	0	(163)
Change of valuation recognized in equity	0	0	0	0	0
Interest income and other of similar nature	0	0	0	0	79
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(9 300)	9 300	0	0	0
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	(2 167)	84
Result on exchange differences	0	0	5	0	0
Balance on 31.03.2026	82 279	(84 071)	195 915	18 488	745

For options on indexes concluded on an inactive market, and FX options the Group concludes back-to-back transactions on the interbank market, in result estimated credit risk component has no impact on the financial result.

Accordingly Group's estimation impact of adjustments for counterparty credit risk was not significant from the point of view of individual derivative transactions concluded by the Bank. Consequently, the Bank does not consider the impact of unobservable inputs used in the valuation of derivative transactions for significant and in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 13.73 does not classify such transactions for level 3 fair value measurements.

	Valuation of derivatives - Indexes options	Valuation of derivatives - Options embedded in deposits	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Loans and advances
Balance on 01.01.2025	178 195	(181 662)	102 836	51 790	1 825
Settlement/sell/purchase	(86 701)	83 705	(34 004)	0	(2 725)
Change of valuation recognized in equity	0	0	4 033	0	0
Interest income and other of similar nature	0	0	0	0	1 064
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	2 781	2 813	0	0	0
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	123 045	(31 135)	581
Result on exchange differences	0	0	0	0	0
Balance on 31.12.2025	94 275	(95 144)	195 910	20 655	745

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

9.1. LAWSUITS AND RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS

Below please find the data on the court cases pending, brought up by and against entities of the Group.

Court cases brought up by the Group

Value of the court litigations, as at 31.03.2026, in which entities of the Group were a plaintiff, totaled PLN 3,175.6 million (PLN 3,540.6 million as at 31.12.2025).

Proceedings on infringement of collective consumer interests

On January 3 2018, the Bank received a decision of the Chairman of the Office for Protection of Competition and Consumers (OPCC Chairman), in which the OPCC Chairman found infringement by the Bank of the rights of consumers. In the opinion of the OPCC Chairman the essence of the violation is that the Bank informed consumers (it regards 78 agreements) in responses to their complaints, that the court verdict stating the abusiveness of the provisions of the loan agreement regarding exchange rates does not apply to them. According to the position of the OPCC Chairman the abusiveness of contract's clauses determined by the court in the course of abstract control is constitutive and effective for every contract from the beginning. As a result of the decision, the Bank was obliged to:

- 1) send information on the UOKiK's decision to the said 78 clients,
- 2) place the information on decision and the decision itself on the website and on Twitter,
- 3) to pay a fine amounting to PLN 20.7 mln.

The Bank lodged an appeal within the statutory time limit.

On January 7, 2020, the first instance court dismissed the Bank's appeal in its entirety. The Bank appealed against the judgment within the statutory deadline. The court presented the view that the judgment issued in the course of the control of a contractual template (in the course of an abstract control), recognizing the provisions of the template as abusive, determines the abusiveness of similar provisions in previously concluded contracts. Therefore, the information provided to consumers was incorrect and misleading. As regards the penalty imposed by OPCC, the court pointed out that the policy of imposing penalties by the Office had changed in the direction of tightening penalties and that the court agrees with this direction.

In the Bank's assessment, the Court should not assess the Bank's behaviour in 2015 from the perspective of today's case-law views on the importance of abstract control (it was not until January 2016 that the Supreme Court's resolution supporting the view of the OPCC Chairman was published), the more penalties for these behaviours should not be imposed using current policy. The above constitutes a significant argument against the validity of the judgment and supports the appeal which the Bank submitted to the Court of second instance.

The second instance court, in its judgment of February 24, 2022, completely revoked the decision of the OPCC Chairman. On August 31, 2022, the OPCC Chairman lodged a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court. On July 3, 2024, the Supreme Court issued a decision accepting the cassation appeal for consideration.

The Bank believes that the prognosis regarding the litigation chances of winning the case before the Supreme Court is positive and therefore no provision has been recognized.

Proceedings on competition-restricting practice

The Bank (along with other banks) is also a party to the dispute with OPCC, in which the OPCC Chairman recognized the practice of participating banks, including Bank Millennium, in an agreement aimed at jointly setting interchange fee rates charged on transactions made with Visa and Mastercard cards as restrictive of competition, and by decision of 29 December 2006 imposed a fine on the Bank in the amount of PLN 12.2 million. The Bank, along with other banks, appealed the decision.

In connection with the judgment of the Supreme Court and the judgment of the Court of Appeal in Warsaw of November 23, 2020, the case is currently pending before the court of first instance - the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection.

The Bank has created a provision in the amount equal to the imposed penalty.

Court cases against the Group

As at 31.03.2026, the most important proceedings, in the group of the court cases in which entities of the Group were defendant, were following:

- The Bank is a defendant in two court proceedings, in which the subject of the dispute is the amount of the interchange fee. The total value of claims reported in these cases is PLN 729.2 million. The procedure with the highest value of the reported claim is the case brought by PKN Orlen SA, the plaintiff demands payment of PLN 635.7 million. The plaintiff in this proceeding alleges that the banks acted under an agreement restricting competition on the acquiring services market by jointly setting the level of the national interchange fee in the years 2006-2014. In this case, the Bank was sued jointly with another bank and card organizations. On 19 December 2025, the District Court in Warsaw dismissed in full the claims of PKN Orlen S.A. The judgment is not final. In the case brought by LPP S.A. the allegations are similar to those raised in the case brought by PKN Orlen SA, while the period of the alleged agreement is indicated as 2008-2014. In this case, the Bank is sued jointly and severally with another bank. The case was resolved positively for the Bank by the courts of both instances, and is currently at the stage of a cassation appeal filed by LPP S.A. The Supreme Court, on 3 April 2026, issued a decision in regarding the acceptance of the cassation appeal for consideration. In line with the current assessments of the risk of losing the dispute and in view of final and binding favorable judgments in other cases, the Bank has not recognized a provision. In addition, we point out that the Bank participates as a side intervener in two other proceedings regarding the interchange fee. Other banks are the defendant. Plaintiffs in these cases also accuse banks of acting as part of an agreement restricting competition on the acquiring services market by jointly setting the level of the national interchange fee in the years 2008-2014.

The Bank believes that the prognosis regarding the litigation chances of winning the case is positive and therefore no provision has been recognized.

- A lawsuit brought up by shareholder of PCZ S.A. in bankruptcy (PHM, then the European Foundation for Polish-Belgian Cooperation - EFWP-B, currently called The European Foundation for Polish-Kenyan Cooperation) against Bank Millennium S.A., worth of the dispute 521.9 million PLN with statutory interest from 05.04.2016 until the day of payment. The plaintiff filed the suit dated 23.10.2015 to the Regional Court in Warsaw; the suit was served to the Bank on 04.04.2016. According to the plaintiff, the basis for the claim is damage to their assets, due to the actions taken by the Bank and consisting in the wrong interpretation of the Agreement for working capital loan concluded between the Bank and PCZ S.A., which resulted in placing the loan on demand. The Bank is requesting complete dismissal of the suit, stating disagreement with the charges raised in the claim. Supporting the position of the Bank, the Bank's attorney submitted a binding copy of final verdict of Appeal Court in Wrocław favourable to the Bank, issued in the same legal state in the action brought by PCZ SA against the Bank. On May 10, 2023, the Court of First Instance announced a judgment dismissing the claim in its entirety. The plaintiff filed an appeal.

On May 6, 2024, the Bank's representative submitted a response to the appeal, requesting that it be dismissed in its entirety as unfounded. On December 17, 2024, the Court of Appeal in Warsaw issued a judgment favorable to the Bank, dismissing the Plaintiff's appeal. The judgment is final. The Bank has been served with the Plaintiff's cassation complaint and has submitted a formal response. On 19 December 2025, the cassation appeal was admitted for consideration.

The Bank believes that the prognosis regarding the litigation chances of winning the case is positive and therefore no provision has been recognized.

The class action related to the LTV insurance :

On the 3 of December 2015 a class action was served on the Bank. A group of the Bank's debtors (initially covering 454 borrowers party to 275 loan agreements) is represented by the Municipal Consumer Ombudsman in Olsztyn. The plaintiffs demanded payment of the amount of PLN 3.5 million, claiming that the clauses of the agreements, pertaining to the low down payment insurance, are unfair and thus not binding. Plaintiff extended the group in the court letter filed on the 4th of April 2018, therefore the claims increased from PLN 3.5 million to over PLN 5 million.

On the 1 of October 2018, the group's representative corrected the total amount of claims pursued in the proceedings and submitted a revised list of all group members, covering the total of 697 borrowers – 432 loan agreements. The value of the subject of the dispute, as updated by the claimant, is PLN 7,371,107.94.

By the resolution of 1 April 2020 the court established the composition of the group as per request of the plaintiff and decided to take witness evidence in writing. On 18.10.2024, the Court adjourned the hearing without setting a new date. The court decided to disregard the evidence from the hearing of the parties and obliged the parties to submit documents - agreements concluded between the group members and the Bank and final judgments regarding the agreements in question. The court adjourned the hearing without specifying a new date. The Bank submitted the above-mentioned documents in a letter dated December 17, 2024, while the group representative, in performance of the obligation, submitted two letters containing documents confirming the legitimacy of individual group members. The court obliged the Bank to submit a position in response to the letters of the group representative. The obligation has been fulfilled.

The Bank has recognized a provision for this case in the amount resulting from the expected cash outflow - PLN 4.4 million.

As at 31 March 2026, there were also 61 individual court cases regarding LTV insurance (cases in which only a claim for the reimbursement of the commission or LTV insurance fee is presented).

For cases in which, in the Bank's assessment, the probability of losing the dispute is higher than that of winning it, provisions are created in an amount resulting from the expected cash outflows.

Lawsuits filed by Financial Ombudsman for discontinuation of unfair market practices

On 13 August 2020 the Bank received lawsuit from the Financial Ombudsman. The Financial Ombudsman, in the lawsuit, demands that the Bank and the Insurer Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Europa S.A. be ordered to discontinue performing unfair market practices involving, as follows:

- presenting the offered loan repayment insurance as protecting interests of the insured in case when insurance structure indicates that it protects the Bank's interests;
- use of clauses linking the value of insurance benefit with the amount of borrower's debt;
- use of clauses determining the amount of insurance premium without prior risk assessment (underwriting);
- use of clauses excluding insurer's liability for insurance accidents resulting from earlier causes.

Furthermore, the Ombudsman requires the Bank to be ordered to publish, on its web site, information on use of unfair market practices.

The lawsuit does not include any demand for payment, by the Bank, of any specified amounts. Nonetheless, if the practice is deemed to be abusive it may constitute grounds for future claims to be filed by individual clients.

The case is being examined by the court of first instance. Due to the absence of any claims in this matter, no provision has been recognized.

Court cases concerning the free loan sanction (within the meaning of the Consumer Credit Act)

By March 31, 2026, the Bank received 2,667 lawsuits in which the plaintiffs (both clients and companies purchasing claims), alleging violation of the information obligations and demanding reimbursement of interest and other costs incurred in connection with taking out a loan.

As of March 31, 2026, 437 cases have been legally concluded, in 338 cases the Bank won the dispute and lost in 49 cases. Disputes in the above respect are subject to constant observation and analysis. In the cases in question, the Bank makes an individual assessment of the litigation chances in each of the court cases, which is justified by the lack of a uniform line of jurisprudence. For cases in which, in the Bank's assessment, the probability of losing the dispute is higher than that of winning it, provisions are created in an amount resulting from the expected cash outflow.

The case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, which interprets the provisions relating to the objections raised in national judicial proceedings, plays an important role in shaping the line of jurisprudence.

The jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union

On 13 February 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union issued a judgment in a case registered under the reference number C472/23 as a result of an application filed by the District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw. In its judgment, the CJEU, interpreting the provisions of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on consumer credit agreements, found that:

(i) the fact that a credit agreement indicates an annual percentage rate which turns out to be inflated because certain terms of that agreement were subsequently found to be unfair within the meaning of Article 6(1) of Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts and therefore not binding on the consumer, does not in itself constitute an infringement of the obligation to provide information laid down in that provision of Directive 2008/48.

(ii) the fact that a credit agreement lists a number of circumstances justifying an increase in the fees related to the performance of the agreement, without a properly informed and sufficiently observant and reasonable consumer being able to verify their occurrence or their impact on those fees, constitutes an infringement of the information obligation laid down in that provision, provided that this indication may undermine the consumer's ability to assess the extent of his obligation.

(iii) Directive 2008/48 does not preclude national legislation which provides, in the event of a breach of the obligation to provide for information imposed on the creditor in accordance with Article 10(2) of that directive, a uniform penalty consisting in depriving the creditor of the right to interest and fees, irrespective of the individual degree of gravity of such a breach, provided that such breach may undermine the consumer's ability to assess the extent of his obligation.

On 9 October 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union, in case registered under reference C-80/24, following a request submitted by the District Court for Warsaw – Śródmieście in Warsaw, while interpreting the provisions of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC, as well as Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts, held that:

(i) Article 22(2) of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC must be interpreted as meaning that it does not preclude national legislation allowing a consumer to assign to a third party, who is not a consumer, a claim based on the infringement of a right granted to him under national provisions implementing that Directive.

(ii) Articles 6(1) and 7(1) of Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts must be interpreted as meaning that a national court is not required to examine of its own motion the unfair nature of a term in an assignment agreement concluded by a consumer, where the dispute pending before that court between the assignee company and the trader does not concern that assignment agreement but rather the consumer's claim against that trader.

On 23 April 2026, the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered a judgment in the case registered under reference number C 744/24, following a request submitted by the District Court in Włodawa. In its judgment, the Court, interpreting the provisions of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers, held that Article 3(g) and (j) of Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC, as amended by Directive (EU) 2021/2167 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2021, read in conjunction with Article 10(2) of that directive, must be interpreted as precluding the inclusion in consumer credit agreements of terms providing for the application of an interest rate not only to the total amount of the credit, but also to amounts intended to cover costs related to that credit, which therefore form part of the total cost of the credit borne by the consumer.

In its judgment, the CJEU challenged the possibility of charging interest on financed costs of consumer credit. The CJEU did not rule on the consequences that the existence of the contested interest-rate structure entails for a specific agreement. These consequences will be the subject of decisions by national courts.

In these circumstances, it is necessary to monitor national case law, as well as any potential further judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The position of the Financial Stability Committee

On March 21, 2025, the Financial Stability Committee issued a resolution (No. 79/2025) on the position regarding the risk associated with the sanction of free credit (SKD). The Committee noted that 'while the violations listed in the Consumer Credit Act are of a varied nature and severity, the sanction itself is not subject to gradation. The inability to moderate sanctions creates a system of incentives to instrumentally use the benefits of the SKD and to undermine credit agreements, regardless of whether the violation has economic consequences for the borrower or not'.

On 19 September 2025, the Financial Stability Committee convened. In the communiqué issued following the meeting, the Committee stated:

'in the context of SKD-related risk, the Committee concluded that the draft Consumer Credit Act presented for public consultation did not adequately reflect the FSC's position on the risks associated with the application of the free credit sanction. The Committee notes that no regulatory measures have been introduced that sufficiently restrict the scope and possibility of applying this sanction. The Committee continues to identify areas that may facilitate the misuse of legal provisions intended to protect consumers.

Court cases regarding mortgage loans in PLN

By March 31, 2026, the Bank recorded the receipt of 282 lawsuits by borrowers of mortgage loans in PLN for reimbursement of benefits provided under the loan agreement. Eight final and favourable rulings for the Bank were issued. The borrowers' allegations focus on the WIBOR ratio as an incomprehensible, unverifiable element affecting the consumer's liability, as well as the issue of insufficient information on the effects of variable interest rates provided to the consumer by the bank before the conclusion of the contract.

On 12 February 2026, the Court of Justice of the European Union issued a judgment in case C-471/24, which may have great significance for the manner in which national courts examine disputes in the relevant scope. It appears that this ruling will be invoked by banks in order to strengthen their argumentation against the allegations formulated against the durability of contractual obligations.

The Court stated that:

1. Article 1(2) of Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts (*that is that: contract terms reflecting mandatory statutory or regulatory provisions and the provisions or principles of international conventions to which the Member States or the Community are parties, in particular in the field of transport, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Directive*), must be interpreted as meaning that: the exception provided therein does not cover a term of a mortgage loan agreement providing for a variable interest rate based on a reference index within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, and on a fixed margin, if the statutory or regulatory provisions applicable to such a term establish only a general framework for determining the interest rate of such agreements while simultaneously leaving the trader the possibility of determining the contractual reference index or the fixed margin which may be added to the value of that index.
2. Article 4(2) of Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts must be interpreted as meaning that where a mortgage loan agreement relating to residential property contains a term providing for a variable interest rate based on a reference index within the meaning of Regulation 2016/1011, the transparency requirement resulting from that provision does not impose on the lender specific information obligations relating to the methodology of that index. The circumstance that the lender fulfilled all information obligations imposed on it by Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, as amended by Regulation 2016/1011, in relation to such a term, and, in the case of providing additional information, did not present indications that would give a distorted picture of the said index, may indicate that the lender fulfilled this transparency requirement with regard to that term.
3. Article 3(1) of Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts must be interpreted as meaning that where a term of a mortgage loan agreement specifies a variable interest rate based on a reference index within the meaning of Regulation 2016/1011, the following cannot render that term unfair: first, the lack of informing the consumer of certain specific features of the contractual reference index, in particular that the methodology of that index provides for the use of input data not necessarily corresponding to actual transactions, and that the lender is one of the banks providing data used to determine that index, and second, those specific features themselves, provided that the said index could be regarded as compliant with that Regulation at the time of conclusion of that agreement..

On June 29, 2023, The Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) announced that it had assessed the ability of the WIBOR interest rate reference index to measure the market and economic realities. The KNF stated that the WIBOR interest rate reference index is capable of measuring the market and economic realities for which it was established. According to the Commission's assessment, the WIBOR ratio responds appropriately to changes in liquidity conditions, changes in central bank rates and economic realities.

On July 26, 2023, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (PFSA) presented its position on legal and economic issues related to mortgage loan agreements in Polish currency in which the WIBOR interest rate reference index is used. This position can be used in court proceedings and can then be treated as an "amicus curiae" opinion. The Polish Financial Supervision Authority stated that the WIBOR reference index meets all legal requirements. In the opinion of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, there are no grounds to question the credibility and legality of WIBOR, in particular in the context of the use of this indicator in mortgage loan agreements in the Polish currency.

For cases in which, in the Bank's assessment, the probability of losing the dispute is higher than that of winning it, provisions are created in an amount resulting from the expected cash outflows.

Handling of unauthorised transactions

Currently, in connection with the activities of Bank Millennium - as it is the case with the activities of other banks in Poland - the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection is conducting proceedings on the use of practices infringing the collective interests of consumers as regards the so-called "unauthorized transactions". In the opinion of the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection, in the case of Bank Millennium, such actions include the following: (i) failure – no later than by the end of the business day after the date of receipt of an appropriate notification from the consumer regarding the occurrence of an unauthorised payment transaction – to refund the amount of the unauthorised payment transaction or to restore the debited payment account to the state that would have existed if the unauthorised payment transaction had not taken place, despite the lack of justified and duly documented grounds to suspect fraud on the part of the consumer and informing the authorities appointed to prosecute crimes about this suspicion in writing, as well as (ii) providing consumers – in the replies to their reports regarding the occurrence of unauthorized payment transactions – with information about the verification by the payment service provider of the correct use of the payment instrument by using individual authentication data in a way suggesting that the Bank's demonstration only that the disputed payment transactions have been correctly authenticated constitutes at the same time demonstration of the authorization of such a transaction and excludes its obligation to return the amount of the unauthorized transaction and (iii) providing consumers – in the replies to their reports regarding the occurrence of unauthorized payment transactions – with false information about authorization of the transactions questioned by consumers, while presenting information indicating that the transactions took place as a result of an intentional or grossly negligent violation by consumers of at least one of the obligations referred to in Article 42 of the Payment Services Act and in the agreement between the consumer and the bank, as a result of which they are liable for the questioned payment transactions.

In the course of the proceedings, the Bank provided appropriate explanations and also substantively referred to the allegations formulated by the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection. The proceedings have been extended until the end of June 2026.

On 18.04.2025, the Bank filed an application for a binding decision pursuant to Article 28 section 1 of the Act on Competition and Consumer Protection. The application (proposal) includes all allegations presented by the UOKiK, i.e. changes in the procedure for handling reports regarding unauthorized payment transactions, changes in the classification of a given transaction as authorized and changes in complaint response templates. The application also includes a proposal for "compensation" for customers whose complaints were rejected. Currently, discussions with the President of the UOKiK regarding the issuance of a commitment decision are still ongoing.

In connection with the proceedings, the Bank recognized a provision in the amount of PLN 82 million based on estimated outflow of funds.

As of 31 March 2026, the Bank recorded the receipt of 363 court proceedings in which customers challenged the authorization of the transaction in question. In the cases in question, the Bank makes an individual assessment of the litigation chances in each of the court cases. In cases where, in the Bank's opinion, there is a greater probability of losing the dispute than winning it, provisions in the amount resulting from the potential loss of the Bank are created.

Proceedings regarding modification clauses

The Bank is a party to proceedings initiated by the President of UOKiK regarding the recognition of certain provisions of a contract template as abusive. The proceedings concern modification clauses indicating the circumstances in which the Bank is entitled to amend the terms and conditions and the fees and commissions price lists. According to UOKiK, these clauses grant the Bank unlimited discretion in shaping the content of the contract, which may violate good practice and grossly infringe the interests of consumers. The Bank challenged the validity of these allegations, indicating that the provisions are precise and clearly define the conditions for their application. The President of UOKiK extended the proceedings until 25 June 2026.

The Bank is also a party to proceedings initiated by the President of UOKiK regarding the modification clauses used by Euro Bank S.A., for which Bank Millennium S.A. is the legal successor. The President of UOKiK extended these proceedings until 31 August 2026.

As at 31.03.2026, the total value of the subjects of the other litigations in which the Group's companies appeared as defendant, stood at PLN 4,476.3 million (PLN 5,060.6 million as at 31.12.2025) excluding the class actions described in the **Chapter 10**). In this group the most important category are cases related with FX loans mortgage portfolio.

FX mortgage loans legal risk

FX mortgage loans legal risk is described in the **Chapter 10**. "Legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans".

A lawsuit based on the provisions on unjust enrichment received after the reporting date for the Q1 2026 report but prior to its publication

On 16 April 2026, the Bank received a claim for payment based on the provisions on unjust enrichment in the amount of PLN 299.4 million as principal and PLN 139.7 million as capitalised interest. According to the claimants, the Bank became unjustly enriched in connection with the acquisition in 1992 of Łódzki Bank Rozwoju S.A. by Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych BIG S.A. (i.e. Bank Millennium S.A., which operated under that name 34 years ago).

The claim was filed by spouses who were shareholders of Łódzki Bank Rozwoju S.A. ('ŁBR S.A.'). Since 1991 Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych BIG S.A. had participated in the comprehensive restructuring of ŁBR S.A., in cooperation with and under the supervision of the National Bank of Poland. One of the restructuring measures was the decision of the Receiver's Management Board of ŁBR S.A. (Zarząd Komisaryczny ŁBR S.A.) dated 13 November 1992 to reduce the share capital of ŁBR S.A. by reducing the nominal value of its shares, and subsequently to increase the share capital through the issue of new registered shares, subscribed for by Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych BIG S.A. As a result of this decision, the claimants' shareholding in the share capital of ŁBR S.A. was significantly reduced.

At the same time, Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych BIG S.A. became the dominant shareholder of ŁBR S.A., which – following a change of name – operated as BIG Bank S.A. On 5 January 2001, BIG Bank S.A. was merged with BIG Bank Gdański S.A. (the name under which Bank Inicjatyw Gospodarczych BIG S.A. had operated since 1997). Since 2003, the Bank has operated under the name Bank Millennium S.A.

In the years 1992–2008, in connection with the events described above, the claimants in the present case initiated a number of court proceedings in which they attempted to obtain a legal basis for receiving an amount corresponding to the value of the principal claim asserted in the present proceedings. All those proceedings were dismissed. In the Bank's opinion, the claim is unfounded.

9.2. OFF – BALANCE ITEMS

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Commitments granted:	17 612 719	16 749 818
loan commitments	15 300 990	14 673 488
guarantee	2 311 730	2 076 330
Commitments received:	2 992 958	2 819 055
financial	6 369	1
guarantee	2 986 589	2 819 054

10. LEGAL RISK RELATED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY MORTGAGE LOANS

On March 31, 2026, the Bank had 14,437 loan agreements and additionally 2,169 loan agreements from former Euro Bank under individual ongoing litigations (excluding claims submitted by the Bank against clients i.e. debt collection cases) concerning indexation clauses of FX mortgage loans submitted to the courts (44% loans agreements before the courts of first instance and 56% loans agreements before the courts of second instance) with the total value of claims filed by the plaintiffs amounting to PLN 3,087.3 million and CHF 254.6 million (Bank Millennium portfolio: PLN 2,616.4 million and CHF 243.3 million and former Euro Bank portfolio: PLN 471.0 million and CHF 11.3 million). The original value of the portfolio of CHF agreements granted (the sum of tranches paid to customers), taking into account the exchange rate as at the date of disbursement of loan tranches, amounted to PLN 19.4 billion for 109.0 thousand loan agreements (Bank Millennium portfolio: PLN 18.3 billion for 103.8 thousand loan agreements and former Euro Bank portfolio: PLN 1.1 billion for 5.2 thousand loan agreements). Out of 14,437 BM loan agreements in ongoing individual cases 365 are also part of class action. From the total number of individual litigations against the Bank approximately 4,280 or 30% were submitted by borrowers that did not have any active loans with a CHF balance at the moment of submission. Approximately another 820 cases correspond to loans that were fully repaid during the proceedings (as court proceedings are lengthy).

The claims formulated by the clients in individual proceedings primarily concern the declaration of invalidity of the contract and payment for reimbursement of paid principal and interest instalments as undue performance, due to the abusive nature of indexation clauses, or maintenance of the agreement in PLN with interest rate indexed to CHF Libor (currently CHF Saron).

In addition, the Bank is a party to the group proceedings (class action) subject matter of which is to determine the Bank's liability towards the group members based on unjust enrichment (undue benefit) ground in connection with the foreign currency mortgage loans concluded. It is not a payment dispute. The judgment in these proceedings will not directly grant any amounts to the group members. The number of credit agreements currently covered by these proceedings is 1,354. Out of 1,354 loan agreements in class action 365 are also part of ongoing individual cases, 59 concluded settlements and 67 received final verdicts (invalidation of loan agreement). On 24 May 2022 the court issued a judgment on the merits, dismissing the claim in full. On 13 December 2022 the claimant filed an appeal against the judgment. On 25 June 2024 an appeal hearing was held, at which the Bank filed a motion to amend the composition of the group and exclude those group members who had entered into an amicable settlement. The court required the plaintiffs' attorneys to take a written position on the current composition of the group. Since January 31, 2025 the court has issued a number of orders setting aside the judgment and discontinuing the proceedings from the persons who entered into amicable settlements. On January 19, 2026, another appellate hearing took place, during which the Court obliged both the claimant and the Bank to further specify the composition of the group. The next hearing date will be scheduled ex officio. Based on these orders, the number of credit agreements covered by the class action dropped from 3,273 to 1,354.

Until the end of 2019, 1,979 individual claims were filed against the Bank (in addition, 235 against former Euro Bank), in 2020 3,000 (265), in 2021 6,151 (421), in 2022 5,754 (406), in 2023 6,867 (644), in 2024 5,837 (655) in 2025 3,710 (427), in 1Q 2026 893 (66).

As far as Bank Millennium (incl. former Euro Bank portfolio) is concerned, from 2015 until the end of the first quarter of 2026, 20,996 cases were finally resolved (20,851 in claims submitted by clients against the Bank and 145 in claims submitted by the Bank against clients i.e. debt collection cases) out of which 6,050 were settlements, 140 were remissions, 97 rulings were favourable for the Bank and 14,709 were unfavourable including both invalidation of loan agreements as well as conversions into PLN+LIBOR (currently Saron). The Bank undertakes proper legal actions in order to secure repayment of initially disbursed capital of the loan.

The methodology developed by the Bank of calculating provisions for legal risk involved with indexed loans is based on the following main parameters:

- (i) the number of ongoing cases (including class action agreements),
- (ii) the number of potential future court cases: the Bank monitors customer behaviors, analyzes their willingness to sue the Bank, including due to economic factors and applies the following assumptions:
 - a. regarding active loans (i.e., loans with an outstanding balance), the Bank estimates that approximately 17% of them will neither sign an out-of-court settlement nor decide to file a lawsuit;
 - b. regarding loans already fully repaid or converted to Polish zloty, the Bank anticipates that approximately 4,7 thousand repaid loans — those which were not previously subject to a settlement — may result in future litigation initiated by the borrowers.

The impact on the level of provisions of a change by 100 clients (assuming recent inflow structure) would be around PLN 14,9 million;

- (iii) the amount of the Bank's potential loss in the event of a specific court judgment (including statutory interest estimation significantly dependent on the period for which they are awarded);
- (iv) estimates involved with amicable settlements with clients, concluded in court or out of court.

As a result of negotiations, the number of active FX mortgage loans originated by Bank Millennium decreased by 31,010. As of the end of the first quarter of 2026, the Bank had 12,609 active FX mortgage loans.

The costs of provisions created for legal risk related to foreign-currency mortgage loans are presented in **Note 10 in the Chapter 4 'Notes to consolidated financial data'**, while the legal risk of the former Euro Bank portfolio is fully covered by Indemnity Agreement with Société Générale S.A.

Over the past years, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has interpreted a number of legal issues concerning disputes in the area of foreign currency housing loan agreements. As a result of these actions, the legal assessments of national courts regarding claims submitted by borrowers have been significantly unified. The established line of case law is generally favorable to consumers, and the legal arguments put forward by banks, including those referring to principles of fairness, are taken into account only to a limited extent.

It can reasonably be assumed that the legal issues relating to foreign currency mortgage loans will be further examined by the domestic courts and the European Court of Justice which could potentially result in the further interpretations, that are relevant for the assessing of the risks associated with proceedings.

The issues related to the statute of limitations for the Bank's and the customer's restitutionary claims following the invalidation of a loan agreement remain an area that may be subject to further analysis in the jurisprudence of Polish courts. In particular, the manner in which national courts implement the CJEU's interpretations favourable to the Bank with regard to the interruption of the running of the limitation period for the Bank's claims, as well as the possibility of applying the principle of equity in the case of time barred restitution claims of the Bank, will be of key importance. Below, in the section describing selected theses and rulings of the CJEU, the relevant interpretations of the CJEU in this respect are referred to.

Legal interpretations in this subject may have an impact for the amount of provisions in the future.

There is a need for constant analysis of these matters. The Bank will have to regularly review and may need to continue to create additional provisions for FX mortgage legal risk, taking into consideration not only the above mentioned developments, but also the negative verdicts in the courts regarding FX mortgage loans and important parameters, such as the number of new customer claims, including those relating to repaid loan agreements.

On October 2, 2025 The Council of Ministers adopted a draft act on special solutions for the examination of cases concerning loan agreements denominated or indexed to the Swiss franc and referred it to the Parliament. The first reading of the draft act took place on October 16, 2025. The draft was referred for further parliamentary work.

The bill aims to create new regulations enabling courts to consider Swiss franc cases faster and more effectively. Its primary task is to relieve the judiciary, by accelerating the examination of Swiss franc cases.

At present, the Bank is unable to estimate the impact of the ongoing legislative work on the Bank's Financial Statements, but it does not alter the Bank's strategic approach, which remains focused on the amicable resolution of disputes with clients through the conclusion of settlement agreements.

Selected theses and decisions of the CJEU and the Supreme Court that have shaped the line of jurisprudence.

Case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union

On 3 October 2019, in case C 260/18, the CJEU ruled that a national court may annul a credit agreement if the removal of unfair terms identified in that agreement would alter the nature of the main subject matter of the contract, and that it is excluded to fill the gaps in the agreement caused by the removal of unfair terms solely on the basis of national legislation of a general nature or on the basis of accepted customs. The Court also found that the consumer, if he or she so wishes, may maintain the agreement in force.

On 10 June 2021, the CJEU found that the protection provided for in Directive 93/13/EEC applies to every consumer, and not only to one who may be regarded as a "reasonably well informed, observant and circumspect average consumer".

With regard to the definition of a consumer, on 8 June 2023, in case C 570/21, the CJEU ruled that the notion of "consumer" within the meaning of Directive 93/13 also includes a person who concluded a credit agreement for use partly related to his or her business or professional activity.

On 15 June 2023, in case C 520/21, the CJEU, referring to the issue of settlements between the bank and the consumer as a consequence of the annulment of a credit agreement, explained that the provisions of Directive 93/13 preclude a judicial interpretation of national law under which a credit institution has the right to demand from the consumer compensation exceeding the return of the capital disbursed under the performance of that agreement, as well as exceeding statutory default interest from the date of the demand for payment.

On 21 September 2023, in case C 139/22, the Court ruled that it is possible to consider a contractual term unfair solely because its content is equivalent to the content of a clause included in the national register of unfair terms. Moreover, the CJEU held that a contractual term found to be unfair cannot lose that character because of another provision of the same agreement that provides the consumer with the possibility of performing obligations under different conditions. Furthermore, the trader is obliged to inform the concerned consumer about the essential features of the agreement concluded with him or her, as well as about the risks connected with that agreement, even if that consumer is the trader's employee and has relevant knowledge in the field of that agreement.

On 7 December 2023, in case C 140/22, the Court ruled that the exercise of a consumer's rights cannot be made conditional upon the consumer submitting to the court, in particular, a statement declaring that he or she agrees to the recognition of the agreement as null and void.

On 14 December 2023, in case C 28/22, the Court ruled that the limitation period for the trader's claims arising from the invalidity of the agreement cannot begin later than the limitation period for the consumer's claims arising from the invalidity of that agreement. The Court also indicated, among other things, that the trader cannot rely on the right of retention that would allow him to make the return of the benefits received from the consumer conditional upon the consumer offering to return the benefits he or she received, if the exercise of this right of retention would cause the consumer to lose the right to obtain default interest.

The Court of Justice of the European Union on 19 June 2025 issued a judgment in case C 396/24. The Court stated in particular that a trader, in the case of the invalidity of the agreement, may not demand from the consumer the return of the entire nominal amount of the credit granted, regardless of the amount of repayments made by the consumer under that agreement and regardless of the amount remaining to be repaid.

In its judgment of 27 November 2025, in case C 746/24, the CJEU addressed the possibility of charging the consumer with the costs of legal proceedings lost by the consumer concerning the repayment of the capital disbursed by the bank. The Court found that it is not permissible to charge the consumer with costs that significantly exceed the costs that the consumer would have had to bear had he or she lost the case in proceedings initiated to challenge the unfairness of the credit agreement terms.

On 11 December 2025, in case C 767/24, the CJEU held that in the event of the invalidity of a credit agreement, the submission by the consumer of a statement on the set off of his or her claim with the bank's claim does not entail an implied waiver of the statute of limitations defense.

On 22 January 2026 in case C 902/24, the CJEU stated that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not preclude a judicial interpretation of national law that, within proceedings initiated by a consumer for the purpose of establishing the invalidity of a mortgage loan agreement, allows the trader, while maintaining as the main argument that the agreement is valid, to raise alternatively a set off defense based on a claim corresponding to the amount of that mortgage loan, provided that, first, that latter claim is not considered due before the competent court establishes the invalidity of the agreement itself, and second, that the acceptance of such a defense does not lead to a decision on costs that could discourage the consumer from exercising the rights granted to him or her under that Directive.

On 16 April 2026, the CJEU issued three judgments concerning the limitation of banks' restitution claims:

- (i) In judgment C-753/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not, in principle, preclude a provision of national law which allows a national court, in exceptional circumstances and where considerations of equity so require, to uphold an action brought by a trader seeking repayment from a consumer of payments made to that consumer under a credit agreement invalid due to the presence of unfair terms, even if the limitation period for the trader's claim for repayment has expired.
- (ii) In judgment C-752/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not, in principle, preclude a judicial interpretation of a provision of national law according to which the bringing, by a trader, of an action for repayment of performances rendered under a credit agreement that is the subject of separate proceedings initiated by the consumer seeking a declaration that the agreement is invalid due to the unfair nature of its terms, interrupts the running of the limitation period for the trader's claim until the final conclusion of the proceedings initiated by the consumer.
- (iii) In judgment C-901/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not preclude a judicial interpretation of national provisions according to which the running of the limitation period for a trader's claim is interrupted by a statement made by the consumer in the context of preliminary proceedings seeking a declaration of invalidity of a credit agreement containing unfair terms, in which the consumer declares that he or she is aware that, as a consequence of that declaration of invalidity, he or she will be required to repay the performance received from the trader.

Jurisprudence of the Polish Supreme Court

The case law of the Supreme Court remains consistent with the guidance of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

On 7 May 2021, the Supreme Court composed of 7 judges of the Supreme Court, issued a resolution for which the meaning of legal principle has been granted, stating that:

- (i) an abusive contractual clause (art. 385(1) § 1 of the Civil Code), by force of the law itself, is ineffective to the benefit of the consumer who may consequently give conscious and free consent to this clause and thus restore its effectiveness retroactively;
- (ii) if without the ineffective clause the loan agreement cannot bind, the consumer and the lender shall be eligible for separate claims for return of monetary performances made in exercising this agreement (art. 410 § 1 in relation to art. 405 of the Civil Code). The lender may demand return of the performance from the moment the loan agreement becomes permanently ineffective.

On April 28, 2022 the Supreme Court issued a resolution (III CZP 40/22) in which it indicated that in disputes with consumers, the provision of Article 358(1) of the Civil Code is a special provision to Article 353(1) of the Civil Code, which means that if the prerequisites for the application of both provisions exist, the court should apply the special provision and declare the contractual provision permanently ineffective, rather than invalid.

The effect of the Supreme Court's resolution of 7 May 2021 is that the bank is entitled to a refund of the cash benefit provided by the bank in performance of a permanently ineffective contract. Taking into account the uncertainty as to the starting point of the limitation period for the bank's claims, the Bank, in order to protect its interests, files lawsuits for payment against borrowers in a court dispute with the Bank and in other circumstances where such risk may exist. The Bank's demand consists of a claim for return of the capital made available to the borrower under the contract. By 31 March 2026 the Bank filed 18,190 lawsuits against the borrowers. From those lawsuits, 10,922 cases are currently pending.

On 25 April 2024, a session of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court was held to answer questions formulated by the First President of the Supreme Court, published on 29 January 2021, on key issues related to FX mortgage loan agreements. The Supreme Court, composed of the entire Civil Chamber, adopted a resolution having the force of a legal principle, in which it stated that:

- (i) When finding that a provision of an indexed or denominated credit agreement relating to the manner of determining the foreign currency exchange rate constitutes an unfair contractual provision and is not binding, then in currently existing legal situation it cannot be stated that such a provision could be replaced by another formula of defining the foreign currency exchange rate resulting from law or custom.
- (ii) In case of impossibility to determine the foreign currency exchange rate binding the parties in the indexed or denominated loan agreement, the agreement is not binding also in the remaining scope.
- (iii) If, in the performance of a credit agreement which is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, the bank has disbursed to the borrower all or part of the amount of the credit and the borrower has made repayments of the credit, independent claims for repayment of the undue performance shall arise in favor of each party.
- (iv) If a credit agreement is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, the statute of limitations of the bank's claim for repayment of amounts disbursed under the credit shall, as a rule, start to run from the day following the day on which the borrower challenges being bound by the provisions of agreement.
- (v) If a credit agreement is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, there shall be no legal basis for any party to claim interest or other remuneration because of using party's pecuniary means during the period from the provision of undue benefit until the delay in the return of this benefit.

On 19 June 2024, the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 31/23) stating that:

The right of retention (Article 496 of the Civil Code) does not apply to the party that can set off its claim against the claim of the other party.

On 28 February 2025, the Supreme Court issued a resolution of 7 judges of the Supreme Court (III CZP 126/22), in which it stated that:

- (i) A bank loan agreement (Article 69(1) of the Banking Law Act of 29 August 1997) is a mutual agreement within the meaning of Article 487 § 2 of the Civil Code.

On 5 March 2025 the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 37/24), in which it stated that:

- (i) In the event of a claim for repayment from a bank of a consideration fulfilled on the basis of a credit agreement which has proved to be invalid, the bank is not entitled to the right of retention under Article 496 in connection with Article 497 of the Civil Code.

On May 15, 2025, the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 22/24), in which it indicated that:

- (i) Under the legal state in force until June 30, 2022, a request for a settlement attempt interrupted the limitation period of the claim, unless the circumstances of making this action indicate that it was not undertaken directly for the purpose of pursuing or determining, or satisfying or securing the claim (Article 123 § 1 point 1 of the Civil Code).

Due to the CJEU jurisprudence interpreting the causes and effects of invalidity of foreign currency mortgage loan agreements as well as above indicated resolution of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, the area of interpretation of regulations by Polish courts in this respect appears to be limited. However, further jurisprudential practice of the Polish courts will play certain role in practical realisation of the CJEU's and the Supreme Court's guidance.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

11.1. DATA ABOUT ASSETS, WHICH SECURE LIABILITIES

As at 31.03.2026 (PLN'000):

No.	Type of assets	Portfolio	Secured liability	Par value of assets	Balance sheet value of assets
1.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	Security of payment obligation to BFG contribution - guarantee fund	155 000	156 725
2.	Treasury Bonds DS0729	Held to maturity	Security of payment obligation to BFG contribution compulsory resolution fund	210 500	216 187
3.	Treasury Bonds DS0727	Held to Collect and for Sale	pledge on the Bank's account related to a securitization transaction	359 000	357 428
4.	Treasury Bonds WZ1129	Held to maturity	pledge on the Bank's account related to a securitization transaction	102 000	102 038
5.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	financial and registered pledge on the Bank's account in the brokerage house	188 850	190 952
6.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	financial pledge on the Bank's account in the brokerage house	583 659	590 154
7.	Cash	receivables	initial settlement deposit in KDPW CCP (MAGB)	75 000	75 000
8.	Cash	receivables	ASO guarantee fund (PAGB)	4 377	4 377
9.	Cash	receivables	appropriate security deposit at KDPW CCP (MATS)	28 334	28 334
10.	Cash	receivables	Settlement on transactions concluded	129 703	129 924
11.	Deposits placed	Deposits in banks	Settlement on transactions concluded	2 070	2 325
12.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	pledge on the account of Millennium Leasing related to the securitization transaction	202 844	210 340
13.	Treasury Bonds WZ0330	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	30 000	29 961
14.	Treasury Bonds WZ1131	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	35 000	25 715
15.	Treasury Bonds WZ1127	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	15 000	15 125
16.	Treasury Bonds WZ0528	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	10 000	10 051
17.	Treasury Bonds WZ0533	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	60 000	58 369
18.	Mortgage loans	Held to maturity	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny *	3 985 356	4 061 035
TOTAL				6 176 694	6 264 039

* The carrying amount of the hedged liabilities (issued covered bonds) as at the reporting date amounted to PLN 2,609,941 thousand.

As at March 31, 2026, the Group had entered into short-term sale transactions with a repurchase agreement, involving treasury securities meeting the above criteria, with a carrying amount of PLN 4,950 thousand.

As at 31.12.2025 r. (PLN'000):

No.	Type of assets	Portfolio	Secured liability	Par value of assets	Balance sheet value of assets
1.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	Security of payment obligation to BFG contribution - guarantee fund	155 000	154 611
2.	Treasury Bonds DS0726	Held to maturity	Security of payment obligation to BFG contribution compulsory resolution fund	172 000	170 942
3.	Treasury Bonds DS0727	Held to Collect and for Sale	pledge on the Bank's account related to a securitization transaction	425 000	422 051
4.	Treasury Bonds WZ1129	Held to maturity	pledge on the Bank's account related to a securitization transaction	102 000	100 894
5.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	financial and registered pledge on the Bank's account in the brokerage house	188 850	188 376
6.	Treasury Bonds PS0527	Held to maturity	financial pledge on the Bank's account in the brokerage house	583 659	582 193
7.	Cash	receivables	initial settlement deposit in KDPW CCP (MAGB)	15 000	15 000
8.	Cash	receivables	ASO guarantee fund (PAGB)	4 245	4 245
9.	Cash	receivables	appropriate security deposit at KDPW CCP (MATS)	328	328
10.	Cash	receivables	Settlement on transactions concluded	164 464	164 689
11.	Deposits placed	Deposits in banks	Settlement on transactions concluded	78 109	78 290
12.	Treasury Bonds WZ0126	Held to maturity	pledge on the account of Millennium Leasing related to the securitization transaction	240 900	245 908
13.	Treasury Bonds WZ0126	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	5 000	5 111
14.	Treasury Bonds WZ0330	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	30 000	29 636
15.	Treasury Bonds WZ0528	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	10 000	9 970
16.	Treasury Bonds WZ1128	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	10 000	9 921
17.	Treasury Bonds WZ1127	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	15 000	14 995
18.	Treasury Bonds WZ1129	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	15 000	14 740
19.	Treasury Bonds WZ0533	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	60 000	57 729
20.	Treasury Bonds WZ1131	Held to Collect and for Sale	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny	35 000	33 731
21.	Mortgage loans	Held to maturity	mortgage bonds Millennium Bank Hipoteczny *	3 803 463	3 879 439
TOTAL				6 113 018	6 182 797

* The carrying amount of the hedged liabilities (issued covered bonds) as at the reporting date amounted to PLN 2,611,630 thousand

Additionally, as at 31 December 2025, the Group had not concluded short-term (usually settled within 7 days) sales transactions of Treasury securities with a repurchase agreement.

11.2. SECURITIES COVERED BY TRANSACTIONS WITH A BUY-BACK CLAUSE

Following securities (presented in the Group's balance-sheet) were underlying Sell-buy-back transactions (PLN'000):

As at 31.03.2026

Type of security	Par value	Balance sheet value
Treasury bonds	5 000	4 950
TOTAL	5 000	4 950

As at 31.12.2025

Type of security	Par value	Balance sheet value
Treasury bonds	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

In result of conclusion of Sell-Buy-Back transactions with the underlying securities presented in the table above, the Group is exposed to risks, which are the same as in case of holding securities with the same characteristics in its treasury portfolio.

11.3. 2024 DIVIDEND

Bank Millennium has a dividend policy of distribution between 35% and 50% of net profit, taking into account supervisory recommendations. The Annual General Meeting of the Bank, held on 30 March 2026, decided to allocate the entire profit generated in 2025 in the amount of PLN 1,117,313,420.86 to reserve capital.

11.4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit per share calculated for first quarter 2026 (and diluted profit per share) on the basis of the consolidated data amounts to PLN 0.25.

11.5. SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING NO LESS THAN 5% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES AT THE GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING OF THE GROUP'S PARENT COMPANY – BANK MILLENNIUM S.A.

According to the information available to the Bank, with regard to shareholders holding over 5% of votes at the General Meeting, the Bank's shareholders are the following entities

Shareholder as at 31.03.2026	Number of shares	% share in share capital	Number of votes	% share in votes at Shareholders' Meeting
Banco Comercial Portugues S.A.	607 771 505	50.10	607 771 505	50.10
Nationale-Nederlanden Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	116 053 000	9.57	116 053 000	9.57
Allianz Polska Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	93 582 510	7.71	93 582 510	7.71

The data included in the table were collected in connection with the registration of shareholders entitled to participate in the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank convened on March 31, 2026.

Shareholder 31.12.2025	Number of shares	% share in share capital	Number of votes	% share in votes at Shareholders' Meeting
Banco Comercial Portugues S.A.	607 771 505	50.10	607 771 505	50.10
Nationale-Nederlanden Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	117 925 289	9,72	117 925 289	9,72
Allianz Polska Otwarty Fundusz Emerytalny	98 182 510	8,09	98 182 510	8,09

11.6. INFORMATION ABOUT LOAN SURETIES OR GUARANTEES EXTENDED BY THE GROUP

In the IQ of 2026, the Group did not grant any sureties or guarantees for a loan or bank loan which would cause the Group's exposure on this account as at 30 September 2025 to be significant.

11.7. SEASONALITY AND BUSINESS CYCLES

In the Group's activity, there are no significant phenomena, which are cyclical or subject to seasonal variations.

11.8. OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REFORM OF BENCHMARKS

WIBOR

In May 2022, the Polish government announced that the WIBOR rate would be replaced with another rate as of 1 January 2023. In June 2022, a Working Group was established, comprising commercial banks, GPW Benchmark (the WIBOR Administrator) and the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF).

In July 2022, in connection with the planned reform of reference indices in Poland, the National Working Group on Reference Rate Reform (NGR) was established. The objectives of the NGR include, among others, the introduction of a new interest rate benchmark and replacing the currently used WIBOR index in a safe and BMR-compliant manner, ensuring in particular the credibility, transparency and reliability of the development and application of the new reference index.

The National Working Group is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Poland, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the Bank Guarantee Fund, the Polish Development Fund, the Warsaw Stock Exchange, the Central Securities Depository of Poland, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, GPW Benchmark, as well as representatives of banks, investment fund companies, insurance undertakings, factoring and leasing companies, and issuers of bonds, including corporate and municipal bonds, as well as clearing houses.

The work of the National Working Group is coordinated and supervised by a Steering Committee, composed of representatives of key institutions: the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the National Bank of Poland, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank Guarantee Fund, GPW Benchmark – the administrator of reference rates, BondSpot S.A. – and the Polish Bank Association.

NGR activities are conducted in a project-based formula with dedicated workstreams, in which representatives of Bank Millennium actively participate.

On 28 March 2025, the Steering Committee of the National Working Group approved an updated Roadmap for the replacement of WIBOR and WIBID reference indices and confirmed the final conversion date at the end of 2027. On 2 June 2025, the official determination of the POLSTR (Polish Short-Term Rate) Interest Rate Index and the POLSTR Compounded Index Family commenced.

GPW Benchmark S.A. is the administrator of POLSTR. In September 2025, the NGR Steering Committee published updated recommendations on the standards for applying the new target RFR (risk-free rate) in new banking, leasing and factoring products, as well as financial instruments. Recommendations concerning legacy portfolios remain under consultation.

On 1 September 2025, the first use of the POLSTR interest rate index occurred on the domestic financial market, granting POLSTR the status of a reference index in accordance with BMR requirements.

On 30 September 2025, GPW Benchmark S.A., the administrator of interest rate benchmarks, announced its decision to cease the calculation of the WIBID and WIBOR Reference Rates for the following Fixing Tenors as of the dates indicated below:

- Overnight (O/N) – from 1 October 2026
- Tomorrow/Next (T/N) – from 22 December 2025
- 2 weeks (2W) – from 22 December 2025
- 1 year (1Y):
 - from 22 December 2025 under the current methodology,
 - from 22 December 2026 in connection with the supervisory authority's requirement for the administrator to continue publication of the benchmark under Article 21 of the BMR, following a methodological change for the 1Y WIBOR Fixing Tenor.

The decision to discontinue certain Fixing Tenors aligns with the actions set out in the NGR Roadmap adopted by its Steering Committee and brings the structure of the Polish money-market curve closer to selected foreign current and historical money-market curves. The decision supports the Roadmap's implementation for those Fixing Tenors for which (as in the case of T/N and 1Y) transaction volumes are relatively low, their usage is limited, and discontinuation facilitates the introduction of the new interest rate benchmark.

On 22 December 2025, Bloomberg determined and published the official adjustment spreads to be applied in ISDA contracts in connection with the transition from WIBOR to POLSTR for the O/N, T/N and 1Y tenors.

The Ministry of Finance has already carried out three issues of POLSTR-linked Treasury bonds, maturing in 2028, 2031 and 2036. The total amount of bonds issued and purchased by banks and other financial institutions exceeds PLN 27.5 billion. As of 26 November 2025, the bonds have been listed on the Treasury BondSpot Poland (TBSP) market and on the regulated markets of BondSpot and the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The bond's interest is based on a compounded interest rate, calculated separately for each business day of the 6-month interest period, in line with the recommended standards for applying the index.

For financial institutions, the key activities will include adapting IT systems, operational procedures and legal solutions related to the application of the target POLSTR index. Accordingly, on 24 August 2022, the Management Board of Bank Millennium S.A. established an internal project reporting to the Management Board, aimed at ensuring proper management of the transition from WIBOR to the new index and implementation of tasks in line with the Roadmap. Representatives of numerous organizational units of the Bank participate in this work, particularly those responsible for product areas and risk management, including interest rate risk and operational risk. The project structure is based on workstreams covering products and processes where the WIBOR reference rate is applied, project management by a dedicated project manager, and periodic reporting of status for each workstream.

At the current stage of the project, the Bank continuously monitors the work of the National Working Group and actively participates in activities undertaken in individual workstreams. At the same time, appropriate project decisions are being taken, and all recommendations developed by the NGR are systematically incorporated into initiatives implemented within the Bank.

Group applies the WIBOR reference rate in the following products (in PLN million, as of 31 March 2026):

- Mortgage loans: **19 053.29** (22 232.09 as of 31 March 2025) of loans indexed to WIBOR (excluding mortgage loans of PLN **15 843.92** (14 076.64 as of 31 March 2025) currently with periodically fixed interest rates, for which customers may switch to a variable WIBOR-indexed rate after the end of the fixed-rate period);
- Corporate credit, factoring and discount products: **13 625.11** (11 960.94 as of 31 March 2025);

The following data for the debt and derivative instruments portfolio include the Bank's data:

- Debt instruments: **16 837.97** (14 954,23 as of 31 December 2025)
 - Assets: **14 907.20** (12 965,46 as of 31 December 2025)
 - Liabilities: **1 930.77** (1 988,77 as of 31 December 2025)
- Derivative instruments: **19 507.76** incl. **5 540,00** hedging instruments (17 687,32 and 5 065,00 as of 31 December 2025)

The Bank also uses WIBOR-based instruments for hedge accounting. Detailed information on hedge relationships applied by the Group, hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as the presentation of results from these transactions, is provided in Note 24 "Derivative Instruments – Hedge Accounting" in Chapter 13 "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements".

Considering the changes introduced to IFRS by IASB, the Bank does not assume that continuing active hedging relationships will be impossible due to the implementation of the WIBOR reform, and the occurrence of ineffectiveness should not affect the fulfillment of the effectiveness tests of these relationships.

The notional value of derivative instruments related to fair value hedges of fixed-interest assets denominated in PLN and the fair value hedges of the risk profile attributable to homogeneous portfolios of non-interest-bearing PLN current accounts, which use the WIBOR index subject to the interest rate reform, was PLN 3 900,0 million as of March 31, 2026 (PLN 3 425.0 million as at 31 December 2025). The notional amounts of derivative instruments related to hedging relationships represent a close approximation of the risk exposure managed within those relationships.

During the reporting period, the Bank applied the exceptions resulting from Stage 1 of the WIBOR reform regarding hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 for hedging relationships directly affected by uncertainty regarding the WIBOR benchmark. These exceptions included: (i) the assessment of the high probability of future cash flows, (ii) prospective and retrospective effectiveness testing, and (iii) the identification of discrete risk components. The exceptions applied to hedges referencing the WIBOR index within the framework of fair value hedges. In accordance with IFRS requirements, any hedge ineffectiveness was recognized in the income statement. The Bank will discontinue the exceptions at the time of and based on contract modifications.

Date	Name and surname	Position/Function	Signature
27.04.2026	Fernando Bicho	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	Signed by a qualified electronic signature

**CONDENSED INTERIM STANDALONE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF THE BANK MILLENNIUM S.A.
FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2026****CONTENTS**

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1. STANDALONE FINANCIAL DATA (BANK)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Net interest income	1 355 905	1 393 322
Interest income and other of similar nature	2 073 294	2 213 502
Income calculated using the effective interest method	2 057 621	2 189 434
Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1 461 318	1 577 730
- the impact of the adjustment to the gross carrying amount of loans due to credit holidays	0	0
Interest income from Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	596 303	611 704
Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15 673	24 068
Interest expenses	(717 389)	(820 180)
Net fee and commission income	165 878	155 792
Fee and commission income	238 810	212 678
Fee and commission expenses	(72 932)	(56 886)
Dividend income	35	31 580
Result on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(606)	(1 448)
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(7 448)	12 821
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(2 083)	2 502
Result on hedge accounting	2 447	(683)
Result on exchange differences	40 888	55 491
Other operating income	61 734	50 447
Other operating expenses	(26 529)	(58 794)
Administrative expenses	(659 893)	(592 573)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(70 078)	(74 820)
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	(2 944)	(960)
Legal risk expenses connected with FX mortgage loans, of which:	(225 668)	(496 536)
Provisions for legal risk	(225 668)	(444 790)
Result on modification	(1 532)	(69)
Depreciation	(60 290)	(55 956)
Banking tax	(102 348)	(98 669)
Profit before income taxes	467 468	321 447
Corporate income tax	(193 485)	(133 010)
Profit after taxes	273 983	188 437

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Profit after taxes	273 983	188 437
Other comprehensive income items that may be (or were) reclassified to profit or loss	(361 761)	285 221
Result on debt securities	(306 787)	63 441
Result on credit portfolio designated for pooling to Mortgage Bank	(55 955)	213 066
Hedge accounting	981	8 714
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	0	0
Result on equity instruments	0	0
Total comprehensive income items before taxes	(361 761)	285 221
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income items that may be (or were) reclassified to profit or loss	108 528	(54 192)
Corporate income tax on other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0
Total comprehensive income items after taxes	(253 233)	231 029
Total comprehensive income for the period	20 750	419 466

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ASSETS

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Cash, cash balances at central banks	4 589 738	4 360 464
Financial assets held for trading	1 092 776	1 020 936
Derivatives	165 384	156 827
Equity instruments	95	252
Debt securities, of which:	927 297	824 911
Securities underlying the sale and repurchase agreements	0	0
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	0	38 946
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, other than Loans and advances to customers	174 140	176 307
Equity instruments	155 652	155 652
Debt securities	18 488	20 655
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	39 761 168	42 267 387
Equity instruments	40 936	40 939
Debt securities	39 720 232	42 226 448
Loans and advances to customers	74 040 177	71 902 435
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	745	745
Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income	10 185 769	9 438 459
Valued at amortised cost	63 853 663	62 463 231
Financial assets at amortised cost other than Loans and advances to customers	35 043 756	28 800 580
Debt securities	30 660 611	26 659 465
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	2 096 844	2 081 137
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	2 286 301	59 978
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	626 996	626 996
Tangible fixed assets	539 887	548 561
Intangible fixed assets	608 218	610 643
Income tax assets	394 778	377 145
Current income tax assets	0	18 953
Deferred income tax assets	394 778	358 192
Other assets	1 947 194	1 852 706
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0
Total assets	158 818 828	152 544 160

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities held for trading	161 239	246 428
Derivatives	130 503	208 640
Liabilities from short sale of securities	30 736	37 788
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	141 969 134	137 665 763
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	303 809	105 702
Liabilities to customers	135 255 083	131 199 422
Sale and repurchase agreements	4 951	0
Debt securities issued	4 853 201	4 802 952
Subordinated debt	1 552 090	1 557 687
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	17 933	24 735
Provisions	3 533 489	3 742 558
Legal issues	3 345 286	3 566 379
Commitments and guarantees given	116 226	105 528
Retirement benefits	71 977	70 651
Income tax liabilities	13 272	0
Current income tax liabilities	13 272	0
Deferred income tax liabilities	0	0
Other liabilities	2 847 378	2 101 329
Total Liabilities	148 542 445	143 780 813
EQUITY		
Share capital	1 213 117	1 213 117
Own shares	(21)	(21)
Share premium	1 147 241	1 147 241
Additional equity items	1 500 000	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income	85 586	338 819
Retained earnings	6 330 460	6 064 191
Total equity	10 276 383	8 763 347
Total equity and total liabilities	158 818 828	152 544 160

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Additional equity items	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings	
							Unappro-riated result	Other reserves
01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026								
Equity at the beginning of the period	8 763 347	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	0	338 819	1 027 820	5 036 371
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	20 750	0	0	0	0	(253 233)	273 983	0
net profit/ (loss) of the period	273 983	0	0	0	0	0	273 983	0
other comprehensive income items after taxes	(253 233)	0	0	0	0	(253 233)	0	0
AT1 instruments issuance	1 500 000	0	0	0	1 500 000			
Costs related to the issuance of AT1 instruments	(7 714)	0	0	0	0	0	(7 714)	0
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1 027 820)	1 027 820
Equity at the end of the period	10 276 383	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	1 500 000	85 586	266 269	6 064 191

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings		
						Unappro-riated result	Other reserves	
01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025								
Equity at the beginning of the period	7 195 920	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	(111 295)	553 610	4 393 268	
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	1 567 427	0	0	0	450 114	1 117 313	0	
net profit/ (loss) of the period	1 117 313	0	0	0	0	1 117 313	0	
other comprehensive income items after taxes	450 114	0	0	0	450 114	0	0	
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	(643 103)	643 103	
Equity at the end of the period	8 763 347	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	338 819	1 027 820	5 036 371	

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	Total equity	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Accumulat-ed other comprehen-sive income	Retained earnings		
						Unappro-riated result	Other reserves	
01.01.2025 – 31.03.2025								
Equity at the beginning of the period	7 195 920	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	(111 295)	553 610	4 393 268	
Total comprehensive income for period (net)	419 466	0	0	0	231 029	188 437	0	
net profit/ (loss) of the period	188 437	0	0	0	0	188 437	0	
other comprehensive income items after taxes	231 029	0	0	0	231 029	0	0	
Allocation of profit	0	0	0	0	0	(643 103)	643 103	
Equity at the end of the period	7 615 386	1 213 117	(21)	1 147 241	119 734	98 944	5 036 371	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Profit (loss) after taxes	273 983	188 437
Total adjustments:	2 742 629	3 562 380
Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement)	(1 355 905)	(1 393 323)
Interest received	1 891 098	1 907 887
Interest paid	(624 924)	(690 600)
Depreciation and amortization	60 290	55 956
Foreign exchange (gains)/ losses	62 802	(89 462)
Dividends	(35)	(31 580)
Changes in provisions	(209 069)	312 241
Result on sale and liquidation of investing activity assets	(689)	(990)
Change in financial assets held for trading	(104 759)	59 510
Change in loans and advances to banks	199 697	935 969
Change in loans and advances to customers	(2 190 497)	455 783
Change in receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause (loans and advances)	98 924	(256 528)
Change in financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	(91 991)	(301)
Change in deposits from banks	197 515	44 562
Change in deposits from customers	4 085 202	2 051 121
Change in liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	4 951	(194 223)
Change in debt securities issued	(34 711)	(10 917)
Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)	193 485	133 011
Income tax paid	(89 317)	(161 139)
Change in other assets and liabilities	650 563	435 403
Net cash flows from operating activities	3 016 612	3 750 817

B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows:	135 454 200	150 695 805
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3 108	248
Proceeds from sale of shares in related entities	0	0
Proceeds from sale of investment financial assets	135 451 057	150 663 977
Other	35	31 580
Outflows:	(140 904 384)	(150 424 476)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(28 385)	(29 409)
Acquisition of shares in related entities	0	0
Acquisition of investment financial assets	(140 875 999)	(150 395 067)
Other	0	0
Net cash flows from investing activities	(5 450 184)	271 329

C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows from financing activities:	1 500 000	0
Long-term bank loans	0	0
Issue of debt securities	1 500 000	0
Increase in subordinated debt	0	0
Net proceeds from issues of shares and additional capital paid-in	0	0
Other inflows from financing activities	0	0
Outflows from financing activities:	(134 795)	(112 495)
Repayment of long-term bank loans	0	0
Redemption of debt securities	(58 000)	(26 000)
Decrease in subordinated debt	0	0
Issue of shares expenses	0	0
Redemption of shares	0	0
Dividends paid and other payments to owners	0	0
Payments of lease liabilities	(22 227)	(22 285)
Other outflows from financing activities	(54 568)	(64 210)
Net cash flows from financing activities	1 365 205	(112 495)
D. Net cash flows. Total (A + B + C)	(1 068 367)	3 909 651
- of which change resulting from FX differences	3 451	(8 758)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	14 870 335	14 064 629
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (D + E)	13 801 968	17 974 280

2. INTRODUCTION AND ACCOUNTING POLICY

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by European Union. The condensed consolidated interim financial statement do not include all of the information which is presented in full annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025. The accounting principles adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim separate financial statement are the same as those applied in the Bank's most recent annual financial statements for the year 2025.

Condensed interim financial statements of the Bank:

- are prepared on the basis of the assumption of business continuity by the Bank, namely scale of business is not to be reduced substantially in a period of not less than one year from the balance sheet date;
- have been prepared in PLN, and all values, unless otherwise indicated, are given in PLN rounded to one thousand.

In addition to financial data these condensed interim financial statements of the Bank also presents information and data that is important for appropriate assessment of the Bank's economic and financial situation and its financial performance, and which was not included in the condensed interim consolidated statements of the Group for the three months period ended 31 March 2026. Other information and explanations presented in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three months period ended 31 March 2026 contain all important information, which also serves as explanatory data to these standalone statements of the Bank.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e., for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Between July / August 2022 and May / June 2024 the Bank executed a Recovery Plan and a Capital Protection Plan in order to improve its capital ratios that had been impacted by the significant costs of the so-called credit holidays for PLN mortgage borrowers in addition to the significant costs that were being incurred related to FX mortgage legal risk.

All key assumptions of both plans were achieved, including all defined indicators reached mandatory levels, and the Group's profitability and financial results were improved. In the area of capital management, capital ratios have been restored to levels exceeding minimum regulatory requirements and the Bank and the Group also met MREL requirements, including the combined buffer requirements.

As at 31 March 2026, the Tier 1 ratio was 720 bps (Bank) and 658 bps (Group) above the minimum requirement, while the Total Capital Ratio (TCR) stood 652 bps (Bank) and 579 bps (Group) above the minimum requirement.

With regard to the MRELTrea and MRELtem requirements, the Group presents a surplus over the required minimum levels (including the Combined Buffer Requirement) as at 31 March 2026 (the MRELTrea surplus amounted to 754 bps, and the MRELtem surplus to 329 bps). Assuming no extraordinary factors, the Group plans to maintain both MREL ratios above the minimum required levels with a safe surplus.

The liquidity position of the Bank Millennium Group remained strong in the first quarter of 2026; the LCR reached 417% at the end of March 2026, the loan-to-deposit ratio remained low at 58%, and the share of liquid debt securities in the Group's total assets remains significant at 44%.

The Bank monitors, on the current basis, the financial situation in particular, the Bank is aware of the risks associated with further possible negative developments regarding the legal risk of FX mortgage loans that could imply the need to increase the level of provisions for such risk beyond the provisions that were recognized based on the best estimates as at the end of March 2026. In the Bank's assessment, the materialisation of these events would have a negative impact on the Bank's/Group's results in subsequent years, but would not pose a threat to its ability to continue as a going concern nor to its capacity to execute its strategy and generate results that would mitigate the effects of such events.

Taking the above factors into account, and based on the information available regarding future profitability, capital requirements and sources of funding, the Management Board of the Group/Bank considered it appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Management Board approved these condensed consolidated interim financial statements on 27th April 2026.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards

In this interim condensed standalone financial statement, the Bank has applied the following amendments to standards and interpretations that were endorsed by the European Union with an effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

change	impact on the Bank's financial statements
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	The Bank estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	The Bank estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
Annual Improvements – Volume 11; technical amendments to IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and IAS 7	The Bank estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

During the reporting period and up to the date of publication of these financial statements, the following accounting standards/amendments to standards were endorsed by the European Union:

change	impact on the Bank's financial statements
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure; a new structure of the statement of profit or loss	The Bank estimates that the amendment will have a material impact on the data presentation in financial statements.

The following standards have been issued for application from 1 January 2027 but have not yet been endorsed by the European Union as at the date of preparation of the financial statements:

change	impact on the Bank's financial statements
IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; simplified disclosures for subsidiaries	The Bank estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
MSSF 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates; translation of financial statements into the presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy	The Bank estimates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
MSSF 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; reduced disclosure requirements for selected standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024	The Bank has not yet assessed the impact of the standard on the financial statements

Change in the presentation method in 2025 and the restatement of comparative data

In 2025, in order to increase the transparency of disclosures, better reflect the economic substance of the transactions entered into, and align with changes in market practice observed on the market, the Bank changed the presentation of selected financial data. In this quarterly financial report for the first quarter of 2026, compared to the report for the first quarter of 2025, comparative data have been restated; the changes introduced had no impact on the net result for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025.

1) Changes to the Income Statement:

- a) A dedicated line item “Legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans” has been introduced. This item includes not only the costs of provisions previously presented under ‘Provisions for legal risk related to foreign currency mortgage loans’ and included amounts related to the recognized adjustment of the gross carrying amount of foreign currency loans as well as amounts recorded under the ‘Provisions’ line item, but also period costs related to settlements concluded on the Bank’s terms (previously included in ‘Net trading income’), costs of settlements concluded under KNF terms (previously presented as ‘Modification result’), as well as legal representation costs and statutory interest (previously included in ‘Other operating expenses’);
- b) The modification result related to non-significant modifications of exposures with recognized impairment has been reclassified to ‘Impairment losses on financial assets’, previously, this result was presented under ‘Modification result’;
- c) Interest related to the receivables from repurchase agreement transactions, for which a change in presentation was made to trading assets (as described in Note 2e), was transferred from the item ‘Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost’ to the item ‘Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’.

2) Changes to the Statement of Cash Flows:

- a) The definition of cash equivalents has been revised in the case of securities issued by the State Treasury or the Central Bank. Previously, all such securities with a maturity of up to 3 months as at the balance sheet date were classified as cash equivalents. Now, only those securities that had a maturity of up to 3 months at the time of acquisition and were acquired for the purpose of covering short-term financial liabilities, are included;
- b) A separate line item “Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement) has been introduced in the Cash flows from operating activities section. Previously, interest accrued during the reporting period was presented within changes in individual balance sheet items;
- c) A separate line item ‘Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)’ has been introduced and the amount presented under the line item ‘Income tax paid’ was adjusted accordingly;
- d) Payments related to lease liabilities (principal portion) were presented under the line item ‘Lease liability payments’ in the Cash Flows from Financing Activities section; previously, these cash flows were presented under ‘Change in amounts due to customers’ in the Cash Flows from Operating Activities section;
- e) Cash flows related to the issuance and repayment/redemption of financial liabilities arising from the issuance of debt securities were presented under Cash Flows from Financing Activities; previously, these cash flows were presented under Cash Flows from Operating Activities in the line item ‘Change in liabilities from the issuance of debt securities’.

In order to ensure the comparability of data, all comparative information presented in this condensed interim financial statement of the Bank has been appropriately restated, as presented below in tabular form.

Changes to the Statement of Profit or Loss:

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	01.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 1a)	Change 1b)	Change 1c)	01.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Net interest income	1 393 322	0	0	0	1 393 322
Interest income and other of similar nature	2 213 502	0	0	0	2 213 502
Income calculated using the effective interest method	2 202 167	0	0	(12 733)	2 189 434
Interest income from Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1 590 463	0	0	(12 733)	1 577 730
- the impact of the adjustment to the gross carrying amount of loans due to credit holidays	0	0	0	0	0
Interest income from Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	611 704	0	0	0	611 704
Result of similar nature to interest from Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11 335	0	0	12 733	24 068
Interest expenses	(820 180)	0	0	0	(820 180)
Net fee and commission income	155 792	0	0	0	155 792
Fee and commission income	212 678	0	0	0	212 678
Fee and commission expenses	(56 886)	0	0	0	(56 886)
Dividend income	31 580	0	0	0	31 580
Result on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1 448)	0	0	0	(1 448)
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	12 821	0	0	0	12 821
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	2 502	0	0	0	2 502
Result on hedge accounting	(683)	0	0	0	(683)
Result on exchange differences	33 152	22 339	0	0	55 491
Other operating income	50 447	0	0	0	50 447
Other operating expenses	(77 617)	18 823	0	0	(58 794)
Administrative expenses	(592 573)	0	0	0	(592 573)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(67 966)	0	(6 854)	0	(74 820)
Impairment losses on non-financial assets	(960)	0	0	0	(960)
Legal risk expenses connected with FX mortgage loans, of which:	(444 790)	(51 746)	0	0	(496 536)
Provisions for legal risk	(444 790)	0	0	0	(444 790)
Result on modification	(17 507)	10 584	6 854	0	(69)
Depreciation	(55 956)	0	0	0	(55 956)
Banking tax	(98 669)	0	0	0	(98 669)
Profit before income taxes	321 447	(0)	0	0	321 447
Corporate income tax	(133 010)	0	0	0	(133 010)
Profit after taxes	188 437	(0)	0	0	188 437

Changes to the Statement of Cash Flows:
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Profit (loss) after taxes	188 437	0	0	0	0	0	0	188 437
Total adjustments:	4 141 887	0	(674 512)	0	22 285	56 025	16 695	3 562 380
Interest income/expense result (from the Profit and loss statement)	0	0	(1 393 323)	0	0	0	0	(1 393 323)
Interest received	1 851 765	0	56 122	0	0	0	0	1 907 887
Interest paid	(690 600)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(690 600)
Depreciation and amortization	55 956	0	0	0	0	0	0	55 956
Foreign exchange (gains)/ losses	0	0	0	0	0	(89 462)	0	(89 462)
Dividends	(31 580)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(31 580)
Changes in provisions	311 433	0	0	0	0	0	808	312 241
Result on sale and liquidation of investing activity assets	(990)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(990)
Change in financial assets held for trading	13 145	0	9 898	0	0	0	36 467	59 510
Change in loans and advances to banks	938 131	0	31 018	0	0	0	(33 180)	935 969
Change in loans and advances to customers	(969 023)	0	1 428 093	0	0	0	(3 287)	455 783
Change in receivables from securities bought with sell-back clause (loans and advances)	(269 261)	0	12 733	0	0	0	0	(256 528)
Change in financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	(301)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(301)
Change in deposits from banks	48 370	0	(3 808)	0	0	0	0	44 562
Change in deposits from customers	2 718 846	0	(667 725)	0	0	0	0	2 051 121
Change in liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	(182 108)	0	(12 115)	0	0	0	0	(194 223)
Change in debt securities issued	(51 584)	0	(104 820)	0	0	145 487	0	(10 917)
Change in the balance of income tax-related receivables and payables	133 011	0	0	(133 011)	0	0	0	0
Income tax (from the Profit and loss statement)	0	0	0	133 011	0	0	0	133 011
Income tax paid	(161 139)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(161 139)
Change in the balance of other assets and liabilities	397 231	0	0	0	22 285	0	15 887	435 403
Change in other items	30 585	0	(30 585)	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash flows from operating activities	4 330 324	0	(674 512)	0	22 285	56 025	16 695	3 750 817

B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows:	150 695 805	0	0	0	0	0	0	150 695 805
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
Proceeds from sale of shares in related entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of investment financial assets	150 663 977	0	0	0	0	0	0	150 663 977
Other	31 580	0	0	0	0	0	0	31 580
Outflows:	(147 383 152)	(3 699 141)	674 512	0	0	0	(16 695)	(150 424 476)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(12 714)	0	0	0	0	0	(16 695)	(29 409)
Acquisition of shares in related entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of investment financial assets	(147 370 438)	(3 699 141)	674 512	0	0	0	0	(150 395 067)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net cash flows from investing activities	3 312 653	(3 699 141)	674 512	0	0	0	(16 695)	271 329

C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<i>Amount '000 PLN</i>	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 data previously published	Change 2a)	Change 2b)	Change 2c)	Change 2d)	Change 2e)	Adjustments resulting from changes in the statement of financial position	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025 restated data
Inflows from financing activities:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in subordinated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net proceeds from issues of shares and additional capital paid-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other inflows from financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outflows from financing activities:	(34 185)	0	0	0	(22 285)	(56 025)	0	(112 495)
Repayment of long-term bank loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption of debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	(26 000)	0	(26 000)
Decrease in subordinated debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of shares expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redemption of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends paid and other payments to owners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	(22 285)	0	0	(22 285)
Other outflows from financing activities	(34 185)	0	0	0	0	(30 025)	0	(64 210)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(34 185)	0	0	0	(22 285)	(56 025)	0	(112 495)
D. Net cash flows. Total (A + B + C)	7 608 792	(3 699 141)	0	0	0	0	0	3 909 651
- of which change resulting from FX differences	(8 758)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(8 758)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	14 064 629	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 064 629
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (D + E)	21 673 421	(3 699 141)	0	0	0	0	0	17 974 280

3. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR STANDALONE FINANCIAL DATA

Impairment losses on financial assets

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	(59 707)	(76 436)
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(355 991)	(354 605)
Reversal of impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	290 317	277 722
Amounts recovered from loans written off	5 921	7 301
Sale of receivables	0	0
Other directly recognised in profit and loss	46	(6 854)
Impairment losses on securities	0	0
Impairment charges on securities	0	0
Reversal of impairment charges on securities	0	0
Impairment losses on off-balance sheet liabilities	(10 371)	1 616
Impairment charges on off-balance sheet liabilities	(51 973)	(21 780)
Reversal of impairment charges on off-balance sheet liabilities	41 602	23 396
Total	(70 078)	(74 820)

Movements in impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers carried at amortised cost

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	2 152 092	2 298 327
Change in value of provisions:	34 443	(146 235)
Impairment allowances created in the period	336 884	1 017 358
Amounts written off	(42 267)	(142 399)
Impairment allowances released in the period	(272 846)	(687 988)
Sale of receivables	0	(354 332)
KOIM created in the period(*)	12 489	63 416
Allocation for coverage of FX mortgage loan risk	0	(24 678)
Changes resulting from FX rates differences	2 463	(1 721)
Other	(2 280)	(15 891)
Balance at the end of the period	2 186 535	2 152 092

* In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank calculates interest on the loan portfolio with a recognized impairment based on the net exposure value. For this purpose, the so-called impaired interest adjustment ("KOIM") is calculated and recorded as a reduction of interest income. Aforementioned KOIM adjustment in the balance sheet is presented as an impairment allowances, and as a consequence the reconciliation of the change in impairment allowances requires consideration of the KOIM recognized in the interest income.

Change of Provision for commitments and guarantees given

01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance at the beginning of the period	105 528	59 290	38 682	7 556
Charge of provision	51 973	25 683	24 117	2 173
Release of provision	(41 602)	(24 533)	(13 515)	(3 554)
Movement between stages	0	8 558	(8 400)	(158)
FX rates differences	327	316	11	0
Balance at the end of the period	116 226	69 314	40 895	6 017

01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Balance at the beginning of the period	53 605	30 327	16 613	6 665
Charge of provision	112 417	52 907	52 836	6 674
Release of provision	(60 307)	(46 562)	(8 589)	(5 156)
Movement between stages	0	22 730	(22 164)	(566)
FX rates differences	(187)	(112)	(14)	(61)
Balance at the end of the period	105 528	59 290	38 682	7 556

Change of Provision for legal issues

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	3 566 379	2 846 010
Creation of provision for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	243 783	2 056 368
Charge of provision for other legal issues	3 002	93 051
Release of provision	(2 403)	(7 458)
Utilisation of provision	(465 748)	(1 424 188)
Reclassification	273	2 596
Balance at the end of the period	3 345 286	3 566 379

Change of Provision for Retirement benefits

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	70 651	48 312
Charge/Release of provision	2 100	6 225
Utilization of provisions	(774)	(1 657)
Actuarial gains/losses	0	17 771
Balance at the end of the period	71 977	70 651

Legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans

	1.01.2026 - 31.03.2026	1.01.2025 - 31.03.2025
Costs of provisions for legal risk related with FX mortgage loans	(225 668)	(444 790)
Other costs	0	(51 746)
Total	(225 668)	(496 536)

In the year 2025, the Bank introduced changes to the presentation of financial data, among others in the area of legal risk costs related to foreign currency mortgage loans. Details of these changes are presented in Chapter 3. INTRODUCTION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Changes in data presentation implemented in 2025, item 1) a.

Costs of provisions for legal risk related with FX mortgage loans

01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	TOTAL	Decreasing gross value of credit portfolio	Provisions for legal issues
Balance at the beginning of the period	7 113 474	3 670 583	3 442 891
Utilization of provisions during the period	(1 022 265)	(556 518)	(465 748)
Costs of provisions for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	225 668	(18 115)	243 783
Change of provisions due to FX rates differences	166 010	166 010	0
Balance at the end of the period	6 482 886	3 261 960	3 220 926

01.01.2025 – 31.03.2025	TOTAL	Decreasing gross value of credit portfolio	Provisions for legal issues
Balance at the beginning of the period	8 463 696	5 665 224	2 798 472
Utilization of provisions during the period	(605 100)	(380 048)	(225 052)
Costs of provisions for legal risk connected with FX mortgage loans	444 790	(93 957)	538 747
Change of provisions due to FX rates differences	(211 757)	(211 757)	0
Balance at the end of the period	8 091 629	4 979 462	3 112 167

4. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED ENTITIES

All transactions among members of the Group made during first quarters 2026 and 2025 were driven by current activity. The below table presents major amounts of intergroup transactions, these were transactions with the following entities:

- MILLENNIUM BANK HIPOTECZNY,
- MILLENNIUM LEASING,
- MILLENNIUM CONSULTING
- MILLENNIUM TFI
- MILLENNIUM SERVICE,
- MILLENNIUM TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES,
- MILLENNIUM GOODIE.

and with the Capital Group of Bank parent company - Banco Comercial Portugues (ultimate parent company), these transactions are mainly of banking nature.

Apart from transactions described herein, in the indicated period neither Bank Millennium S.A., nor subsidiaries of Bank Millennium S.A. made any other transactions with related entities, which individually or jointly may have been significant and concluded under terms and conditions other than market-based.

Assets and liabilities from transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) as at 31.03.2026

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
ASSETS			
Loans and advances to banks – accounts and deposits	1 581 255	211 608	0
Loans and advances to customers	7 309 443	0	0
Investments in associates	572 476	0	0
Financial assets valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	1 005	0	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0
Other assets	14 848	0	0
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks	21 324	1 045	0
Deposits from customers	448 698	0	0
Liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	0	0	0
Liabilities arising from debt securities	0	0	0
Financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	139	0	0
Subordinated debt	0	0	0
Other liabilities, including:	30 448	420	0
- financial leasing liabilities	20 703	0	0

Assets and liabilities from transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) as at 31.12.2025

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
ASSETS			
Loans and advances to banks – accounts and deposits	1 730 396	2 593	0
Loans and advances to customers	7 096 973	0	0
Investments in associates	572 476	0	0
Financial assets valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	1 518	0	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0
Other assets	18 439	0	0
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks	2 919	129	0
Deposits from customers	391 931	0	0
Liabilities from securities sold with buy-back clause	0	0	0
Liabilities arising from debt securities	0	0	0
Financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading)	67	0	0
Subordinated debt	0	0	0
Other liabilities, including:	32 811	420	0
- financial leasing liabilities	23 653	0	0

Profit and loss on transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) for the period 1.01-31.03.2026

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
Income from:			
Interest	99 393	241	0
Commissions	9 933	94	0
Financial instruments valued at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0
Dividends	0	0	0
Other net operating	9 253	0	0
Expense from:			
Interest	3 446	0	0
Commissions	0	0	0
Financial instruments valued at fair value through profit and loss	586	0	0
Other net operating	0	0	0
General and administrative expenses	2 907	0	19

Profit and loss on transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) for the period 1.01-31.03.2025

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
Income from:			
Interest	121 217	486	0
Commissions	9 297	51	0
Financial instruments valued at fair value through profit and loss	315	0	0
Dividends	31 495	0	0
Other net operating	9 343	0	0
Expense from:			
Interest	4 011	0	0
Commissions	1	0	0
Financial instruments valued at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0
Other net operating	0	0	0
General and administrative expenses	4 214	47	13

Off-balance transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) as at 31.03.2026

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
Conditional commitments	4 239 784	42 423	0
granted	3 910 820	0	0
obtained	328 964	42 423	0
Derivatives (par value)	182 058	0	0

Off-balance transactions with related parties (data in '000 pln) as at 31.12.2025

	With subsidiaries	With parent company	With other entities from parent group
Conditional commitments	3 597 470	34 816	0
granted	3 278 446	0	0
obtained	319 024	34 816	0
Derivatives (par value)	209 002	0	0

5. FAIR VALUE

The methodology used by the Bank for valuation of assets and liabilities at fair value is described in detail in Chapter 8. Condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Bank Millennium S.A. for the 3 months ended 31 March 2026.

The following tables show the figures for Bank Millennium S.A.

5.1. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT RECOGNIZED AT FAIR VALUE IN THE BALANCE SHEET

31.03.2026	Balance sheet value	Fair value
ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Debt securities	30 660 611	30 689 172
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	2 096 844	2 096 821
Loans and advances to customers	63 853 663	64 180 758
LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	303 809	303 809
Liabilities to customers	135 255 083	135 248 054
Debt securities issued	4 853 201	4 855 317
Subordinated debt	1 552 090	1 551 129

31.12.2025	Balance sheet value	Fair value
ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Debt securities	26 659 465	27 157 044
Deposits, loans and advances to banks and other monetary institutions	2 081 137	2 081 265
Loans and advances to customers (*)	62 463 231	61 719 933
LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Liabilities to banks and other monetary institutions	105 702	105 702
Liabilities to customers	131 199 422	131 224 713
Debt securities issued	4 802 952	4 805 810
Subordinated debt	1 557 687	1 557 086

5.2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECOGNIZED AT FAIR VALUE IN THE BALANCE SHEET

The table below presents balance-sheet values of instruments measured at fair value, by applied fair value measurement technique:

Data in PLN'000, as at 31.03.2026

	Quoted market prices	Valuation techniques - observable inputs	Valuation techniques - significant unobservable inputs
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS			
Financial assets held for trading			
Valuation of derivatives	0	81 388	83 996
Shares	94	0	0
Debt securities	927 297	0	0
Transactions with repurchase agreement	0	0	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity instruments	0	0	155 652
Debt securities	0	0	18 488
Loans and advances	0	0	745
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Equity instruments	676	0	40 260
Debt securities	33 223 509	6 496 723	0
Loans and advances	0	0	10 185 769
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	0	0
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Valuation of derivatives	0	44 715	85 788
Short positions	30 736	0	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	17 933	0

Data in PLN'000, as at 31.12.2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS			
Financial assets held for trading			
Valuation of derivatives	0	60 712	96 115
Shares	252	0	0
Debt securities	824 911	0	0
Transactions with repurchase agreement	38 946	0	0
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss			
Equity instruments	0	0	155 652
Debt securities	0	0	20 655
Loans and advances	0	0	745
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Equity instruments	684	0	40 255
Debt securities	31 931 022	10 295 426	0
Loans and advances	0	0	9 438 459
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	0	0
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Valuation of derivatives	0	111 656	96 984
Short positions	37 788	0	0
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	24 735	0

Changes of fair values of instruments measured on the basis of valuation techniques with use of significant parameters not derived from the market are presented in the table below (in '000 PLN).

	Valuation of derivatives - Indexes options	Valuation of derivatives - Options embedded in deposits	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and advances at fair value through other comprehensive income
Balance as at 01.01.2026	94 275	(95 144)	195 907	20 655	745	9 438 459
Settlement/sell/purchase/transfer to the portfolio	(2 696)	1 773	0	0	(163)	659 947
Change of valuation recognized in equity	0	0	0	0	0	(55 955)
Interest income and other of similar nature	0	0	0	0	79	143 318
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(9 300)	9 300	0	0	0	0
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	(2 167)	84	0
Result on exchange differences	0	0	5	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.03.2026	82 279	(84 071)	195 912	18 488	745	10 185 769

	Valuation of derivatives - Indexes options	Valuation of derivatives - Options embedded in deposits	Equity instruments	Debt securities	Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and advances at fair value through other comprehensive income
Balance as at 01.01.2025	178 195	(181 662)	102 836	51 790	1 825	11 135 416
Settlement/sell/purchase/transfer to the portfolio	(86 701)	83 705	(34 004)	0	(2 725)	(2 555 570)
Change of valuation recognized in equity	0	0	4 033	0	0	273 399
Interest income and other of similar nature	0	0	0	0	1 064	585 214
Results on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	2 781	2 813	0	0	0	0
Result on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	123 045	(31 135)	581	0
Result on exchange differences	0	0	(3)	0	0	0
Balance as at 31.12.2025	94 275	(95 144)	195 907	20 655	745	9 438 459

6. LEGAL RISK RELATED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY MORTGAGE LOANS

On March 31, 2026, the Bank had 14,437 loan agreements and additionally 2,169 loan agreements from former Euro Bank under individual ongoing litigations (excluding claims submitted by the Bank against clients i.e. debt collection cases) concerning indexation clauses of FX mortgage loans submitted to the courts (44% loans agreements before the courts of first instance and 56% loans agreements before the courts of second instance) with the total value of claims filed by the plaintiffs amounting to PLN 3,087.3 million and CHF 254.6 million (Bank Millennium portfolio: PLN 2,616.4 million and CHF 243.3 million and former Euro Bank portfolio: PLN 471.0 million and CHF 11.3 million). The original value of the portfolio of CHF agreements granted (the sum of tranches paid to customers), taking into account the exchange rate as at the date of disbursement of loan tranches, amounted to PLN 19.4 billion for 109.0 thousand loan agreements (Bank Millennium portfolio: PLN 18.3 billion for 103.8 thousand loan agreements and former Euro Bank portfolio: PLN 1.1 billion for 5.2 thousand loan agreements). Out of 14,437 BM loan agreements in ongoing individual cases 365 are also part of class action. From the total number of individual litigations against the Bank approximately 4,280 or 30% were submitted by borrowers that did not have any active loans with a CHF balance at the moment of submission. Approximately another 820 cases correspond to loans that were fully repaid during the proceedings (as court proceedings are lengthy).

The claims formulated by the clients in individual proceedings primarily concern the declaration of invalidity of the contract and payment for reimbursement of paid principal and interest instalments as undue performance, due to the abusive nature of indexation clauses, or maintenance of the agreement in PLN with interest rate indexed to CHF Libor (currently CHF Saron).

In addition, the Bank is a party to the group proceedings (class action) subject matter of which is to determine the Bank's liability towards the group members based on unjust enrichment (undue benefit) ground in connection with the foreign currency mortgage loans concluded. It is not a payment dispute. The judgment in these proceedings will not directly grant any amounts to the group members. The number of credit agreements currently covered by these proceedings is 1,354. Out of 1,354 loan agreements in class action 365 are also part of ongoing individual cases, 59 concluded settlements and 67 received final verdicts (invalidation of loan agreement). On 24 May 2022 the court issued a judgment on the merits, dismissing the claim in full. On 13 December 2022 the claimant filed an appeal against the judgment. On 25 June 2024 an appeal hearing was held, at which the Bank filed a motion to amend the composition of the group and exclude those group members who had entered into an amicable settlement. The court required the plaintiffs' attorneys to take a written position on the current composition of the group. Since January 31, 2025 the court has issued a number of orders setting aside the judgment and discontinuing the proceedings from the persons who entered into amicable settlements. On January 19, 2026, another appellate hearing took place, during which the Court obliged both the claimant and the Bank to further specify the composition of the group. The next hearing date will be scheduled ex officio. Based on these orders, the number of credit agreements covered by the class action dropped from 3,273 to 1,354.

Until the end of 2019, 1,979 individual claims were filed against the Bank (in addition, 235 against former Euro Bank), in 2020 3,000 (265), in 2021 6,151 (421), in 2022 5,754 (406), in 2023 6,867 (644), in 2024 5,837 (655) in 2025 3,710 (427), in 1Q 2026 893 (66).

As far as Bank Millennium (incl. former Euro Bank portfolio) is concerned, from 2015 until the end of the first quarter of 2026, 20,996 cases were finally resolved (20,851 in claims submitted by clients against the Bank and 145 in claims submitted by the Bank against clients i.e. debt collection cases) out of which 6,050 were settlements, 140 were remissions, 97 rulings were favourable for the Bank and 14,709 were unfavourable including both invalidation of loan agreements as well as conversions into PLN+LIBOR (currently Saron). The Bank undertakes proper legal actions in order to secure repayment of initially disbursed capital of the loan.

The methodology developed by the Bank of calculating provisions for legal risk involved with indexed loans is based on the following main parameters:

- (i) the number of ongoing cases (including class action agreements),
- (ii) the number of potential future court cases: the Bank monitors customer behaviors, analyzes their willingness to sue the Bank, including due to economic factors and applies the following assumptions:
 - a. regarding active loans (i.e., loans with an outstanding balance), the Bank estimates that approximately 17% of them will neither sign an out-of-court settlement nor decide to file a lawsuit;
 - b. regarding loans already fully repaid or converted to polish zloty, the Bank anticipates that approximately 4,7 thousand repaid loans — those which were not previously subject to a settlement — may result in future litigation initiated by the borrowers.

The impact on the level of provisions of a change by 100 clients (assuming recent inflow structure) would be around PLN 14,9 million;

- (iii) the amount of the Bank's potential loss in the event of a specific court judgment (including statutory interest estimation significantly dependent on the period for which they are awarded);
- (iv) estimates involved with amicable settlements with clients, concluded in court or out of court.

As a result of negotiations, the number of active FX mortgage loans originated by Bank Millennium decreased by 31,010. As of the end of the first quarter of 2026, the Bank had 12,609 active FX mortgage loans.

The costs of provisions created for legal risk related to foreign-currency mortgage loans are presented in **Note 10 in the Chapter 4 'Notes to consolidated financial data'**, while the legal risk of the former Euro Bank portfolio is fully covered by Indemnity Agreement with Société Générale S.A.

Over the past years, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has interpreted a number of legal issues concerning disputes in the area of foreign currency housing loan agreements. As a result of these actions, the legal assessments of national courts regarding claims submitted by borrowers have been significantly unified. The established line of case law is generally favorable to consumers, and the legal arguments put forward by banks, including those referring to principles of fairness, are taken into account only to a limited extent.

It can reasonably be assumed that the legal issues relating to foreign currency mortgage loans will be further examined by the domestic courts and the European Court of Justice which could potentially result in the further interpretations, that are relevant for the assessing of the risks associated with proceedings.

The issues related to the statute of limitations for the Bank's and the customer's restitutionary claims following the invalidation of a loan agreement remain an area that may be subject to further analysis in the jurisprudence of Polish courts. In particular, the manner in which national courts implement the CJEU's interpretations favourable to the Bank with regard to the interruption of the running of the limitation period for the Bank's claims, as well as the possibility of applying the principle of equity in the case of time barred restitution claims of the Bank, will be of key importance. Below, in the section describing selected theses and rulings of the CJEU, the relevant interpretations of the CJEU in this respect are referred to.

Legal interpretations in this subject may have an impact for the amount of provisions in the future.

There is a need for constant analysis of these matters. The Bank will have to regularly review and may need to continue to create additional provisions for FX mortgage legal risk, taking into consideration not only the above mentioned developments, but also the negative verdicts in the courts regarding FX mortgage loans and important parameters, such as the number of new customer claims, including those relating to repaid loan agreements.

On October 2, 2025 The Council of Ministers adopted a draft act on special solutions for the examination of cases concerning loan agreements denominated or indexed to the Swiss franc and referred it to the Parliament. The first reading of the draft act took place on October 16, 2025. The draft was referred for further parliamentary work.

The bill aims to create new regulations enabling courts to consider Swiss franc cases faster and more effectively. Its primary task is to relieve the judiciary, by accelerating the examination of Swiss franc cases.

At present, the Bank is unable to estimate the impact of the ongoing legislative work on the Bank's Financial Statements, but it does not alter the Bank's strategic approach, which remains focused on the amicable resolution of disputes with clients through the conclusion of settlement agreements.

Selected theses and decisions of the CJEU and the Supreme Court that have shaped the line of jurisprudence.

Case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union

On 3 October 2019, in case C 260/18, the CJEU ruled that a national court may annul a credit agreement if the removal of unfair terms identified in that agreement would alter the nature of the main subject matter of the contract, and that it is excluded to fill the gaps in the agreement caused by the removal of unfair terms solely on the basis of national legislation of a general nature or on the basis of accepted customs. The Court also found that the consumer, if he or she so wishes, may maintain the agreement in force.

On 10 June 2021, the CJEU found that the protection provided for in Directive 93/13/EEC applies to every consumer, and not only to one who may be regarded as a "reasonably well informed, observant and circumspect average consumer".

With regard to the definition of a consumer, on 8 June 2023, in case C 570/21, the CJEU ruled that the notion of "consumer" within the meaning of Directive 93/13 also includes a person who concluded a credit agreement for use partly related to his or her business or professional activity.

On 15 June 2023, in case C 520/21, the CJEU, referring to the issue of settlements between the bank and the consumer as a consequence of the annulment of a credit agreement, explained that the provisions of Directive 93/13 preclude a judicial interpretation of national law under which a credit institution has the right to demand from the consumer compensation exceeding the return of the capital disbursed under the performance of that agreement, as well as exceeding statutory default interest from the date of the demand for payment.

On 21 September 2023, in case C 139/22, the Court ruled that it is possible to consider a contractual term unfair solely because its content is equivalent to the content of a clause included in the national register of unfair terms. Moreover, the CJEU held that a contractual term found to be unfair cannot lose that character because of another provision of the same agreement that provides the consumer with the possibility of performing obligations under different conditions. Furthermore, the trader is obliged to inform the concerned consumer about the essential features of the agreement concluded with him or her, as well as about the risks connected with that agreement, even if that consumer is the trader's employee and has relevant knowledge in the field of that agreement.

On 7 December 2023, in case C 140/22, the Court ruled that the exercise of a consumer's rights cannot be made conditional upon the consumer submitting to the court, in particular, a statement declaring that he or she agrees to the recognition of the agreement as null and void.

On 14 December 2023, in case C 28/22, the Court ruled that the limitation period for the trader's claims arising from the invalidity of the agreement cannot begin later than the limitation period for the consumer's claims arising from the invalidity of that agreement. The Court also indicated, among other things, that the trader cannot rely on the right of retention that would allow him to make the return of the benefits received from the consumer conditional upon the consumer offering to return the benefits he or she received, if the exercise of this right of retention would cause the consumer to lose the right to obtain default interest.

The Court of Justice of the European Union on 19 June 2025 issued a judgment in case C 396/24. The Court stated in particular that a trader, in the case of the invalidity of the agreement, may not demand from the consumer the return of the entire nominal amount of the credit granted, regardless of the amount of repayments made by the consumer under that agreement and regardless of the amount remaining to be repaid.

In its judgment of 27 November 2025, in case C 746/24, the CJEU addressed the possibility of charging the consumer with the costs of legal proceedings lost by the consumer concerning the repayment of the capital disbursed by the bank. The Court found that it is not permissible to charge the consumer with costs that significantly exceed the costs that the consumer would have had to bear had he or she lost the case in proceedings initiated to challenge the unfairness of the credit agreement terms.

On 11 December 2025, in case C 767/24, the CJEU held that in the event of the invalidity of a credit agreement, the submission by the consumer of a statement on the set off of his or her claim with the bank's claim does not entail an implied waiver of the statute of limitations defense.

On 22 January 2026 in case C 902/24, the CJEU stated that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not preclude a judicial interpretation of national law that, within proceedings initiated by a consumer for the purpose of establishing the invalidity of a mortgage loan agreement, allows the trader, while maintaining as the main argument that the agreement is valid, to raise alternatively a set off defense based on a claim corresponding to the amount of that mortgage loan, provided that, first, that latter claim is not considered due before the competent court establishes the invalidity of the agreement itself, and second, that the acceptance of such a defense does not lead to a decision on costs that could discourage the consumer from exercising the rights granted to him or her under that Directive.

On 16 April 2026, the CJEU issued three judgments concerning the limitation of banks' restitution claims:

- (i) In judgment C-753/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not, in principle, preclude a provision of national law which allows a national court, in exceptional circumstances and where considerations of equity so require, to uphold an action brought by a trader seeking repayment from a consumer of payments made to that consumer under a credit agreement invalid due to the presence of unfair terms, even if the limitation period for the trader's claim for repayment has expired.
- (ii) In judgment C-752/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not, in principle, preclude a judicial interpretation of a provision of national law according to which the bringing, by a trader, of an action for repayment of performances rendered under a credit agreement that is the subject of separate proceedings initiated by the consumer seeking a declaration that the agreement is invalid due to the unfair nature of its terms, interrupts the running of the limitation period for the trader's claim until the final conclusion of the proceedings initiated by the consumer.
- (iii) In judgment C-901/24, the CJEU held that the provisions of Directive 93/13 do not preclude a judicial interpretation of national provisions according to which the running of the limitation period for a trader's claim is interrupted by a statement made by the consumer in the context of preliminary proceedings seeking a declaration of invalidity of a credit agreement containing unfair terms, in which the consumer declares that he or she is aware that, as a consequence of that declaration of invalidity, he or she will be required to repay the performance received from the trader.

Jurisprudence of the Polish Supreme Court

The case law of the Supreme Court remains consistent with the guidance of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

On 7 May 2021, the Supreme Court composed of 7 judges of the Supreme Court, issued a resolution for which the meaning of legal principle has been granted, stating that:

- (i) an abusive contractual clause (art. 385(1) § 1 of the Civil Code), by force of the law itself, is ineffective to the benefit of the consumer who may consequently give conscious and free consent to this clause and thus restore its effectiveness retroactively;
- (ii) if without the ineffective clause the loan agreement cannot bind, the consumer and the lender shall be eligible for separate claims for return of monetary performances made in exercising this agreement (art. 410 § 1 in relation to art. 405 of the Civil Code). The lender may demand return of the performance from the moment the loan agreement becomes permanently ineffective.

On April 28, 2022 the Supreme Court issued a resolution (III CZP 40/22) in which it indicated that in disputes with consumers, the provision of Article 358(1) of the Civil Code is a special provision to Article 353(1) of the Civil Code, which means that if the prerequisites for the application of both provisions exist, the court should apply the special provision and declare the contractual provision permanently ineffective, rather than invalid.

The effect of the Supreme Court's resolution of 7 May 2021 is that the bank is entitled to a refund of the cash benefit provided by the bank in performance of a permanently ineffective contract. Taking into account the uncertainty as to the starting point of the limitation period for the bank's claims, the Bank, in order to protect its interests, files lawsuits for payment against borrowers in a court dispute with the Bank and in other circumstances where such risk may exist. The Bank's demand consists of a claim for return of the capital made available to the borrower under the contract. By 31 March 2026 the Bank filed 18,190 lawsuits against the borrowers. From those lawsuits, 10,922 cases are currently pending.

On 25 April 2024, a session of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court was held to answer questions formulated by the First President of the Supreme Court, published on 29 January 2021, on key issues related to FX mortgage loan agreements. The Supreme Court, composed of the entire Civil Chamber, adopted a resolution having the force of a legal principle, in which it stated that:

- (i) When finding that a provision of an indexed or denominated credit agreement relating to the manner of determining the foreign currency exchange rate constitutes an unfair contractual provision and is not binding, then in currently existing legal situation it cannot be stated that such a provision could be replaced by another formula of defining the foreign currency exchange rate resulting from law or custom.
- (ii) In case of impossibility to determine the foreign currency exchange rate binding the parties in the indexed or denominated loan agreement, the agreement is not binding also in the remaining scope.
- (iii) If, in the performance of a credit agreement which is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, the bank has disbursed to the borrower all or part of the amount of the credit and the borrower has made repayments of the credit, independent claims for repayment of the undue performance shall arise in favor of each party.
- (iv) If a credit agreement is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, the statute of limitations of the bank's claim for repayment of amounts disbursed under the credit shall, as a rule, start to run from the day following the day on which the borrower challenges being bound by the provisions of agreement.
- (v) If a credit agreement is not binding due to the unfair nature of its provisions, there shall be no legal basis for any party to claim interest or other remuneration because of using party's pecuniary means during the period from the provision of undue benefit until the delay in the return of this benefit.

On 19 June 2024, the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 31/23) stating that:

The right of retention (Article 496 of the Civil Code) does not apply to the party that can set off its claim against the claim of the other party.

On 28 February 2025, the Supreme Court issued a resolution of 7 judges of the Supreme Court (III CZP 126/22), in which it stated that:

- (i) A bank loan agreement (Article 69(1) of the Banking Law Act of 29 August 1997) is a mutual agreement within the meaning of Article 487 § 2 of the Civil Code.

On 5 March 2025 the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 37/24), in which it stated that:

- (i) In the event of a claim for repayment from a bank of a consideration fulfilled on the basis of a credit agreement which has proved to be invalid, the bank is not entitled to the right of retention under Article 496 in connection with Article 497 of the Civil Code.

On May 15, 2025, the Supreme Court issued a resolution by a panel of 7 Supreme Court judges (III CZP 22/24), in which it indicated that:

- (i) Under the legal state in force until June 30, 2022, a request for a settlement attempt interrupted the limitation period of the claim, unless the circumstances of making this action indicate that it was not undertaken directly for the purpose of pursuing or determining, or satisfying or securing the claim (Article 123 § 1 point 1 of the Civil Code).

Due to the CJEU jurisprudence interpreting the causes and effects of invalidity of foreign currency mortgage loan agreements as well as above indicated resolution of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, the area of interpretation of regulations by Polish courts in this respect appears to be limited. However, further jurisprudential practice of the Polish courts will play certain role in practical realisation of the CJEU's and the Supreme Court's guidance.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1. ISSUE, REDEMPTION OR REPAYMENT OF DEBT OR EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Issued debt securities movements

	01.01.2026 – 31.03.2026	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	4 802 952	5 030 166
Increases, on account of:	160 148	424 797
issue of bonds by the Bank	0	0
other changes in carrying amount - (including exchange rate differences)	62 802	0
interest accrual	97 346	424 797
Reductions, on account of:	(109 899)	(652 011)
redemption of the Bank's bonds	(58 000)	(144 000)
other changes in carrying amount - (including exchange rate differences)	0	(44 680)
valuation of the Bank's bonds designated to fair value hedged relationship	(34 711)	(33 455)
interest payment	(17 188)	(429 876)
Balance at the end of the period	4 853 201	4 802 952

7.2. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The goal of capital adequacy management is: (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 that goal, the Group/Bank 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 tolerance.

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.

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 each year,
 - Systemic risk buffer at the level of 0%, reduced from 3% in 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 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 2.63 p.p. at the stand-alone level and 2.53 p.p. at the consolidated level. The total capital charges recommended under Pillar II offset by the capital buffer requirement are 0.13 p.p. at the stand-alone level and 0.03 p.p. at the consolidated level.

Capital adequacy of the Bank was as follows (PLN mn, %):

Capital adequacy	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Risk-weighted assets	53 517.5	49 783.1
Own Funds requirements, including:	4 281.4	3 982.6
- Credit risk and counterparty credit risk	3 210.7	2 977.4
- Market risk	24.3	23.2
- Operational risk	1 035.9	966.6
- Credit Valuation Adjustment CVA	10.5	15.4
Own Funds, including:	9 846.2	7 983.8
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	7 639.4	7 201.6
Tier 1 Capital	9 139.4	7 201.6
Tier 2 Capital	706.8	782.2
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	18.40%	16.04%
Tier 1 Capital ratio (T1)	17.08%	14.47%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (CET1)	14.27%	14.47%
Leverage ratio	5.85%	4.81%

Capital adequacy showed as surpluses/deficits on required or recommended levels is presented in the below table.

Capital adequacy	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Total Capital Ratio (TCR)	18.40%	16.04%
Minimum required level (OCR)	11.75%	11.75%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of TCR capital adequacy (p.p.)	6.65	4.29
Minimum recommended level TCR (OCR+P2G)	11.88%	11.88%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) on recommended level (p.p.)	6.52	4.16
Tier 1 Capital ratio (T1)	17.08%	14.47%
Minimum required level (OCR)	9.75%	9.75%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of T1 capital adequacy (p.p.)	7.33	4.72
Minimum recommended level T1 (OCR+P2G)	9.88%	9.88%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) on recommended level (p.p.)	7.20	4.59
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (CET1)	14.27%	14.47%
Minimum required level (OCR)	8.25%	8.25%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of CET1 capital adequacy (p.p.)	6.02	6.22
Minimum recommended level CET1 (OCR+P2G)	8.38%	8.38%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) on recommended level (p.p.)	5.89	6.09
Leverage ratio	5.85%	4.81%
Minimum required level	3.00%	3.00%
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) of Leverage ratio (p.p.)	2.85	1.81

In 1Q 2026, two capital ratios visibly increased – the Tier 1 capital ratio by 261 basis points and the total capital ratio by 236 basis points. CET1 capital ratio went down by 19 basis points. Tier 1 capital increased by PLN 1,938 million (26.9%), mainly as a result of issuance of AT1 bonds (PLN 1,500 million), the inclusion of the net financial result for the second half of 2025 (PLN 619 million). Own funds increased by PLN 1,862 million (23.3%), with Tier 2 capital decreasing by PLN 75 million, which is related to the shortened maturity of issued subordinated bonds.

Capital requirements increased by 7.5% (PLN 299 million), with credit risk requirements increasing by PLN 233 million (7.8%), primarily due to portfolio growth. Operational risk capital requirements went up by PLN 69 million (7.2%), due to consideration of higher financial results generated in 2025. Changes in other capital requirement categories were not significant.

The leverage ratio increased by 104 basis points in 1Q 2026 (5.85% vs. 4.81%). The excess over the regulatory minimum of 3% is 285 basis points.

The minimum capital ratios required by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) for the combined buffer requirement (OCR) plus the additional P2G surcharge are being met with a surplus at the end of 1Q 2026.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR OWN FUNDS AND LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO WRITE DOWN OR CONVERSION (MREL)

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

In terms of the MREL_{trea} and MREL_{tem} requirements, the Group presents a surplus compared to the minimum required levels as of March 31, 2026, and also meets the MREL_{trea} Requirement after the inclusion of the Combined Buffer Requirement.

MREL	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
MREL_{trea} ratio	26.65%	24.53%
Minimum required level MREL _{trea}	15.36%	15.36%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MREL _{trea} (pp)	11.29	9.17
Minimum required level including Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR)	19.11%	19.11%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MREL _{trea} +CBR (pp)	7.54	5.42
MREL_{tem} ratio	9.20%	8.27%
Minimum required level of MREL _{tem}	5.91%	5.91%
Surplus(+) / Deficit(-) of MREL _{tem} (pp)	3.29	2.36

7.3. OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Structure of off-balance sheet liabilities was as follows:

Amount '000 PLN	31.03.2026	31.12.2025
Commitments granted:	21 523 539	20 028 264
- financial	19 188 170	17 928 105
- guarantee	2 335 369	2 100 159
Commitments received:	3 321 922	3 138 078
- financial	6 369	1
- guarantee	3 315 553	3 138 078

7.4. REFORM OF BENCHMARKS

WIBOR

In May 2022, the Polish government announced that the WIBOR rate would be replaced with another rate as of 1 January 2023. In June 2022, a Working Group was established, comprising commercial banks, GPW Benchmark (the WIBOR Administrator) and the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF).

In July 2022, in connection with the planned reform of reference indices in Poland, the National Working Group on Reference Rate Reform (NGR) was established. The objectives of the NGR include, among others, the introduction of a new interest rate benchmark and replacing the currently used WIBOR index in a safe and BMR-compliant manner, ensuring in particular the credibility, transparency and reliability of the development and application of the new reference index.

The National Working Group is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Poland, the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the Bank Guarantee Fund, the Polish Development Fund, the Warsaw Stock Exchange, the Central Securities Depository of Poland, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, GPW Benchmark, as well as representatives of banks, investment fund companies, insurance undertakings, factoring and leasing companies, and issuers of bonds, including corporate and municipal bonds, as well as clearing houses.

The work of the National Working Group is coordinated and supervised by a Steering Committee, composed of representatives of key institutions: the Polish Financial Supervision Authority, the National Bank of Poland, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank Guarantee Fund, GPW Benchmark – the administrator of reference rates, BondSpot S.A. – and the Polish Bank Association.

NGR activities are conducted in a project-based formula with dedicated workstreams, in which representatives of Bank Millennium actively participate.

On 28 March 2025, the Steering Committee of the National Working Group approved an updated Roadmap for the replacement of WIBOR and WIBID reference indices and confirmed the final conversion date at the end of 2027. On 2 June 2025, the official determination of the POLSTR (Polish Short-Term Rate) Interest Rate Index and the POLSTR Compounded Index Family commenced.

GPW Benchmark S.A. is the administrator of POLSTR. In September 2025, the NGR Steering Committee published updated recommendations on the standards for applying the new target RFR (risk-free rate) in new banking, leasing and factoring products, as well as financial instruments. Recommendations concerning legacy portfolios remain under consultation.

On 1 September 2025, the first use of the POLSTR interest rate index occurred on the domestic financial market, granting POLSTR the status of a reference index in accordance with BMR requirements.

On 30 September 2025, GPW Benchmark S.A., the administrator of interest rate benchmarks, announced its decision to cease the calculation of the WIBID and WIBOR Reference Rates for the following Fixing Tenors as of the dates indicated below:

- Overnight (O/N) – from 1 October 2026
- Tomorrow/Next (T/N) – from 22 December 2025
- 2 weeks (2W) – from 22 December 2025
- 1 year (1Y):
 - from 22 December 2025 under the current methodology,
 - from 22 December 2026 in connection with the supervisory authority's requirement for the administrator to continue publication of the benchmark under Article 21 of the BMR, following a methodological change for the 1Y WIBOR Fixing Tenor.

The decision to discontinue certain Fixing Tenors aligns with the actions set out in the NGR Roadmap adopted by its Steering Committee and brings the structure of the Polish money-market curve closer to selected foreign current and historical money-market curves. The decision supports the Roadmap's implementation for those Fixing Tenors for which (as in the case of T/N and 1Y) transaction volumes are relatively low, their usage is limited, and discontinuation facilitates the introduction of the new interest rate benchmark.

On 22 December 2025, Bloomberg determined and published the official adjustment spreads to be applied in ISDA contracts in connection with the transition from WIBOR to POLSTR for the O/N, T/N and 1Y tenors.

The Ministry of Finance has already carried out three issues of POLSTR-linked Treasury bonds, maturing in 2028, 2031 and 2036. The total amount of bonds issued and purchased by banks and other financial institutions exceeds PLN 27.5 billion. As of 26 November 2025, the bonds have been listed on the Treasury BondSpot Poland (TBSP) market and on the regulated markets of BondSpot and the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The bond's interest is based on a compounded interest rate, calculated separately for each business day of the 6-month interest period, in line with the recommended standards for applying the index.

For financial institutions, the key activities will include adapting IT systems, operational procedures and legal solutions related to the application of the target POLSTR index. Accordingly, on 24 August 2022, the Management Board of Bank Millennium S.A. established an internal project reporting to the Management Board, aimed at ensuring proper management of the transition from WIBOR to the new index and implementation of tasks in line with the Roadmap. Representatives of numerous organizational units of the Bank participate in this work, particularly those responsible for product areas and risk management, including interest rate risk and operational risk. The project structure is based on workstreams covering products and processes where the WIBOR reference rate is applied, project management by a dedicated project manager, and periodic reporting of status for each workstream.

At the current stage of the project, the Bank continuously monitors the work of the National Working Group and actively participates in activities undertaken in individual workstreams. At the same time, appropriate project decisions are being taken, and all recommendations developed by the NGR are systematically incorporated into initiatives implemented within the Bank.

Group applies the WIBOR reference rate in the following products (in PLN million, as of 31 March 2026):

- Mortgage loans: **19 053.29** (22 232.09 as of 31 March 2025) of loans indexed to WIBOR (excluding mortgage loans of PLN **15 843.92** (14 076.64 as of 31 March 2025) currently with periodically fixed interest rates, for which customers may switch to a variable WIBOR-indexed rate after the end of the fixed-rate period);
- Corporate credit, factoring and discount products: **13 625.11** (11 960.94 as of 31 March 2025);

The following data for the debt and derivative instruments portfolio include the Bank's data:

- Debt instruments: **16 837.97** (14 954,23 as of 31 December 2025)
 - Assets: **14 907.20** (12 965,46 as of 31 December 2025)
 - Liabilities: **1 930.77** (1 988,77 as of 31 December 2025)
- Derivative instruments: **19 507.76** incl. **5 540,00** hedging instruments (17 687,32 and 5 065,00 as of 31 December 2025)

The Bank also uses WIBOR-based instruments for hedge accounting. Detailed information on hedge relationships applied by the Group, hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as the presentation of results from these transactions, is provided in Note 24 "Derivative Instruments – Hedge Accounting" in Chapter 13 "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements".

Considering the changes introduced to IFRS by IASB, the Bank does not assume that continuing active hedging relationships will be impossible due to the implementation of the WIBOR reform, and the occurrence of ineffectiveness should not affect the fulfillment of the effectiveness tests of these relationships.

The notional value of derivative instruments related to fair value hedges of fixed-interest assets denominated in PLN and the fair value hedges of the risk profile attributable to homogeneous portfolios of non-interest-bearing PLN current accounts, which use the WIBOR index subject to the interest rate reform, was PLN 3 900,0 million as of March 31, 2026 (PLN 3 425.0 million as at 31 December 2025). The notional amounts of derivative instruments related to hedging relationships represent a close approximation of the risk exposure managed within those relationships.

During the reporting period, the Bank applied the exceptions resulting from Stage 1 of the WIBOR reform regarding hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 for hedging relationships directly affected by uncertainty regarding the WIBOR benchmark. These exceptions included: (i) the assessment of the high probability of future cash flows, (ii) prospective and retrospective effectiveness testing, and (iii) the identification of discrete risk components. The exceptions applied to hedges referencing the WIBOR index within the framework of fair value hedges. In accordance with IFRS requirements, any hedge ineffectiveness was recognized in the income statement. The Bank will discontinue the exceptions at the time of and based on contract modifications.

Date	Name and surname	Position/Function	Signature
27.04.2026	Fernando Bicho	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board	Signed by a qualified electronic signature