



Annual Report 2025



Contents

Letter from the President of the Management Board.....	2
1 Company Environment	4
2 Organisation	5
2.1 Shareholders and Share Capital	5
2.2 Supervisory Board.....	5
2.3 Management Board.....	6
2.4 Entity Authorized to Audit Financial Statements.....	6
2.5 Employment and Internal Organisational Changes.....	6
2.6 Subsidiaries.....	8
3 KUKÉ's Performance Across Business Segments	9
3.1 Overall Performance	9
3.2 KUKÉ Activity Pursuant to the Act on Insurance and Reinsurance	9
3.3 KUKÉ Activity Pursuant to the Act of on Insurance Backed by the Treasury	10
4 Sales and Promotional Activities	11
4.1 Product Initiatives	11
4.2 Sales Network.....	12
4.3 Marketing and Promotion.....	13
5 IT.....	16
6 Investment Activity	17
7 Risk Management	18
8 KUKÉ Financial Results.....	20
8.1 Balance Sheet Analysis	20
8.2 Analysis of the Technical Insurance Account and the General Profit and Loss Account	23
8.3 Analysis of Cost Structure by Type	25
8.4 Analysis of Performance Indicators.....	26
8.5 Level of Implementation of KUKÉ's Development Strategy	27
8.6 Assessment of KUKÉ's Current and Projected Situation	27
9 Reports on the Application of Good Practices in the 2025 Financial Year	28

Letter from the President of the Management Board



Dear Readers,

record financial results, involvement in the energy transition, continued active support for the foreign expansion of Polish business, and at the same time taking care of its development and safe trade at home – this is the shortest summary of KUKÉ's activity in 2025. It was the activity of a public development institution whose operating mandate has been expanding year on year, and activity of one the leaders of the trade credit insurance market. We are aware of and satisfied with KUKÉ's growing ability to influence the economy, yet at the same time the growing responsibility for the condition of Polish businesses facing the ubiquitous uncertainty, accelerating technological and regulatory change, and the global environment abundant with trade and political tensions.

We are particularly proud of KUKÉ winning the Best ECA title in the prestigious "Leaders in Trade" competition organised by Global Trade Review magazine. When we took the second place in 2024, we were recognised as the best export credit agency in the world. This distinction is particularly important to us as it is the crowning of a deliberate process that began almost a decade earlier, which has made KUKÉ a credible partner for businesses, the financial sector, and governments worldwide.

The past year strongly highlighted the growing importance of public institutions in the process of transformation of the Polish economy, in creating new directions for development, and in strengthening its resilience. In response to market needs, we expanded our offering with innovative guarantee instruments that support the financing of projects related to

the energy transition, which were used both for mega-projects such as offshore wind farms and by small entities.

With these solutions and close cooperation with the banking sector we mobilised tens of billions of zlotys in Poland and abroad to finance the transition.

The ongoing process of redefining the role and scope of competencies of institutions such as KUKE has not changed our commitment to our original mission. We support the expansion of Polish business wherever it is, or plans to be. We engage in regions and countries, mainly in Africa and Asia, where development needs are extensive and Polish companies can effectively meet them.

In this context, it was important to initiate the Team Poland programme, which is carried out jointly within the Polish Development Fund Group, in order to support Polish companies on foreign markets even more effectively through coordinated actions taken by development institutions. The first stage of the initiative was devoted to Ukraine, where KUKE remains one of the most active entities in securing exports, investments, and logistics, including against war risks.

2025 was a time of further development of the product offering addressed directly to businesses and financial institutions that support them, including factoring companies, as well as investments in the digitalisation of processes. We consistently raised the quality of customer service, developed tools supporting risk assessment and management, and simplified access to services. We paid particular attention to small and medium-sized enterprises, which remain one of the key pillars of the Polish economy and the main recipients of our solutions.

In 2025 we performed our activities with respect for the principles of responsible business and sustainable development. This results from our growing activity in developing countries, where we provide support for projects in the healthcare, education, food supply, and widely understood infrastructural sectors, and from our participation in the green transition of the domestic economy and our care for employee initiatives within our own organisation.

The scale of support provided by KUKE in 2025 reached a record level. As part of our commercial activity and activity carried out on behalf of the State Treasury, we provided insurance cover for turnover worth PLN 149 billion, an increase by 8.1% compared to the previous year. At the same time, we achieved the record net profit, at PLN 92.4 million, 31.8% more than in 2024. This resulted from dynamically growing premium revenue, an effective risk policy resulting in a stable level of indemnities paid, and keeping our own operating costs under control. Results achieved in the medium- and long-term insurance segment are particularly important. In 2025 we concluded insurance and guarantee agreements worth a total of PLN 8.63 billion, comprising buyer credit, supplier credit, and investment credit.

The value of cover provided increased by as much as 121.4%, and gross written premium reached PLN 529.1 million, an impressive increase by 147.8%.

The results achieved would not have been possible without the involvement of our employees, the trust of our customers, and the cooperation of our business and institutional partners. I would sincerely like to thank everyone who contributed to KUKE's successes in the past year. The international and domestic awards we have received, the development of new solutions for the energy transition, and our active presence in support of Ukraine's rebuilding confirm that KUKE is a modern institution which effectively supports Polish companies in achieving their ambitious plans.

At KUKE, we confidently look to the future believing that our experience, competencies, and strong partnerships will allow us to continue strengthening the competitiveness of Polish businesses and support the country's economic development and build its position and resilience on the international scale.

At the turn of 2025/2026 we saw further major transactions in Poland and abroad. With legislative changes that have been prepared, in the future we intend to extend our support to further areas of the Polish economy and business.

Yours sincerely

Janusz Władyczak

President of the Management Board

Company Environment

In 2025 the Polish economy accelerated, achieving a year on year growth rate of 3.6%. The main drivers of growth were private consumption and a rebound in investment, supported by the inflow of funds from the National Recovery Plan (KPO). After a temporary rise at the beginning of the year (a peak of around 5% in March), CPI inflation fell steadily, reaching 2.4% in December, i.e. below the inflation target of the National Bank of Poland (2.5%). The Monetary Policy Council (RPP) carried out a series of six cuts in 2025, reducing the main reference rate from 5.75% at the start of the cycle to 4.00% in December 2025. Registered unemployment rose slightly to 5.7% in December (from 5.1% a year earlier). Nominal wages and salaries grew at a rate of around 7-8%, which, given falling inflation, meant a real increase in consumers' purchasing power.

Poland became the 20th largest economy in the world, crossing the psychological barrier of \$1 trillion in GDP, despite global turbulence.

2025 was a key year for the absorption of KPO funds; it is estimated that as much as EUR 20 billion may have flowed into Poland within a single year.

2025 was a year of a strong revival in the financial markets with clear signs of an improving economic climate in Poland. Dynamic growths on the stock exchange (WIG +47%), record gold prices, and a relatively strong zloty coincided with an accelerating economy.

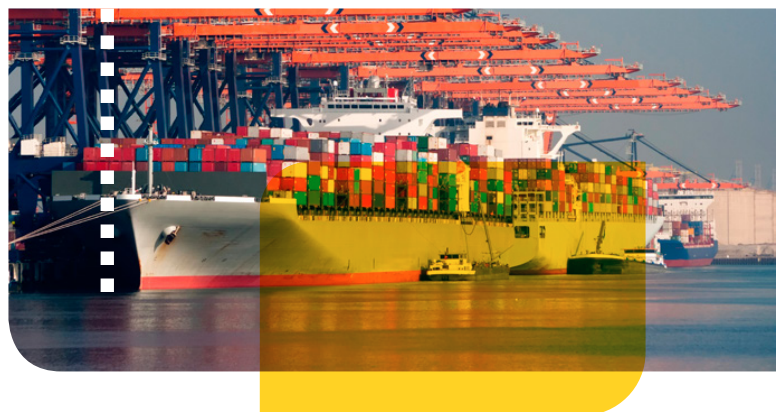
A stronger Polish currency was one of the factors improving the perception of the country on the international stage and contributing to Poland being counted as one of the world's largest economies in terms of nominal GDP.

On the other hand, a high budget deficit and the growing borrowing needs of the state were a risk factor that was highlighted by economists and rating agencies. In the second half of 2025,

macroeconomic data confirmed the economic rebound, and the pace of GDP growth began to gradually increase. Domestic demand, supported by private consumption and recovering investment, played a key role.

According to experts, it is the investments that will become the main driving factor of growth in the quarters to come. The release of EU funds and improving sentiment among businesses caused capital expenditure to start growing dynamically. This trend is expected to continue in 2026, which, according to forecasts, should be better than 2025 in terms of economic dynamics. Although consumption will remain an important pillar of growth, its pace in 2026 may be slightly lower than in the previous year, since income-related impulses slowly fade away. The situation in foreign trade, where weaker economic situation of key partners may limit contribution of net exports into GDP growth, remains an additional factor of uncertainty.

This means that the landscape of the Polish economy at the turn of 2025/2026 is complex. On one hand, there are strong financial markets, recovering investments, and forecasts of a clear acceleration in growth. On the other hand there is a tense fiscal situation and dependence on external factors such as monetary policy or the global economic situation. If the pace of investment is maintained and fiscal risks do not suddenly materialise, the Polish economy may enter the next year in better condition than in most of the recent years.





Organisation

2.1 Shareholders and Share Capital

As at 31 December 2025 the share capital of KUKE was PLN 135,938,900 and was divided to 1,359,389 registered shares with the nominal value of PLN 100 each. The capital is paid up in full.

During the financial year, there was no change in the ownership structure and the number of shares in the Company.

The structure of the share capital compared to 31 December 2024 did not change and as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

- State Treasury represented by the Minister of Finance and Economy (until 24 July 2025 by the Minister of Development and Technology) is 51.55% of the share capital and total number of votes at the General Meeting,
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego accounts for 48.45% of the share capital and total number of votes at the General Meeting.

KUKE carries on its operating activity in the territory of Poland.

2.2 Supervisory Board

As at 1 January 2025, the Supervisory Board of KUKE consisted of:

- Adam Barbasiewicz - Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Piotr Kaflik
- Monika Kępa
- Klaudia Mańka
- Artur Pustelnik
- Wojciech Rząsiecki
- Mariusz Sokołowski

On 2 June 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of KUKE appointed Bartosz Kobus to the Supervisory Board.

On 27 June 2025, Mr Piotr Kaflik, Member of KUKE's Supervisory Board, resigned from his function, with effect from 15 July 2025. As a result, KUKE's Supervisory Board consisted of:

- Adam Barbasiewicz - Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Monika Kępa
- Bartosz Kobus
- Klaudia Mańka
- Artur Pustelnik
- Wojciech Rząsiecki
- Mariusz Sokołowski

On 17 September 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of KUKE appointed Piotr Marczak to the KUKE's Supervisory Board. On 31 December 2025 the Supervisory Board of KUKE consisted of:

- Adam Barbasiewicz - Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Monika Kępa
- Bartosz Kobus
- Klaudia Mańka
- Piotr Marczak
- Artur Pustelnik
- Wojciech Rząsiecki
- Mariusz Sokołowski

In accordance with requirements of the Act of 11 May 2017 on Statutory Auditors, Auditing Firms and Public Supervision, which applies to KUKE as the insurer (entity of public interest), the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of KUKE was appointed out of members of the Supervisory Board of KUKE, which, for the entire financial year of 2025, consisted of:

- Wojciech Rząsiecki - Przewodniczący
- Artur Pustelnik
- Mariusz Sokołowski

2.3 Management Board

During the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 there were changes to the composition of KUKE's Management Board.

In the period from 1 January 2025 to 12 June 2025 the Management Board of the Company was composed of:

- Janusz Władyczak – President of the Management Board
- Katarzyna Kowalska – Vice-President of the Management Board
- Adam Winogradzki – Member of the Management Board
- Maciej Piotrowski – Member of the Management Board

On 12 June 2025 the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of KUKE recalled Adam Winogradzki and Maciej Piotrowski from functions of Members of the Management Board.

Until 31 December 2025 the Management Board of KUKE consisted of:

- Janusz Władyczak – President of the Management Board
- Katarzyna Kowalska – Vice-President of the Management Board

2.4 Entity Authorized to Audit Financial Statements

Under Resolution 2/2023 of 5 January 2023, KUKE's Supervisory Board appointed BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. as the entity authorised to audit KUKE's standalone financial statements and its Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for the financial years of 2023, 2024, and 2025.

2.5 Employment and Internal Organisational Changes

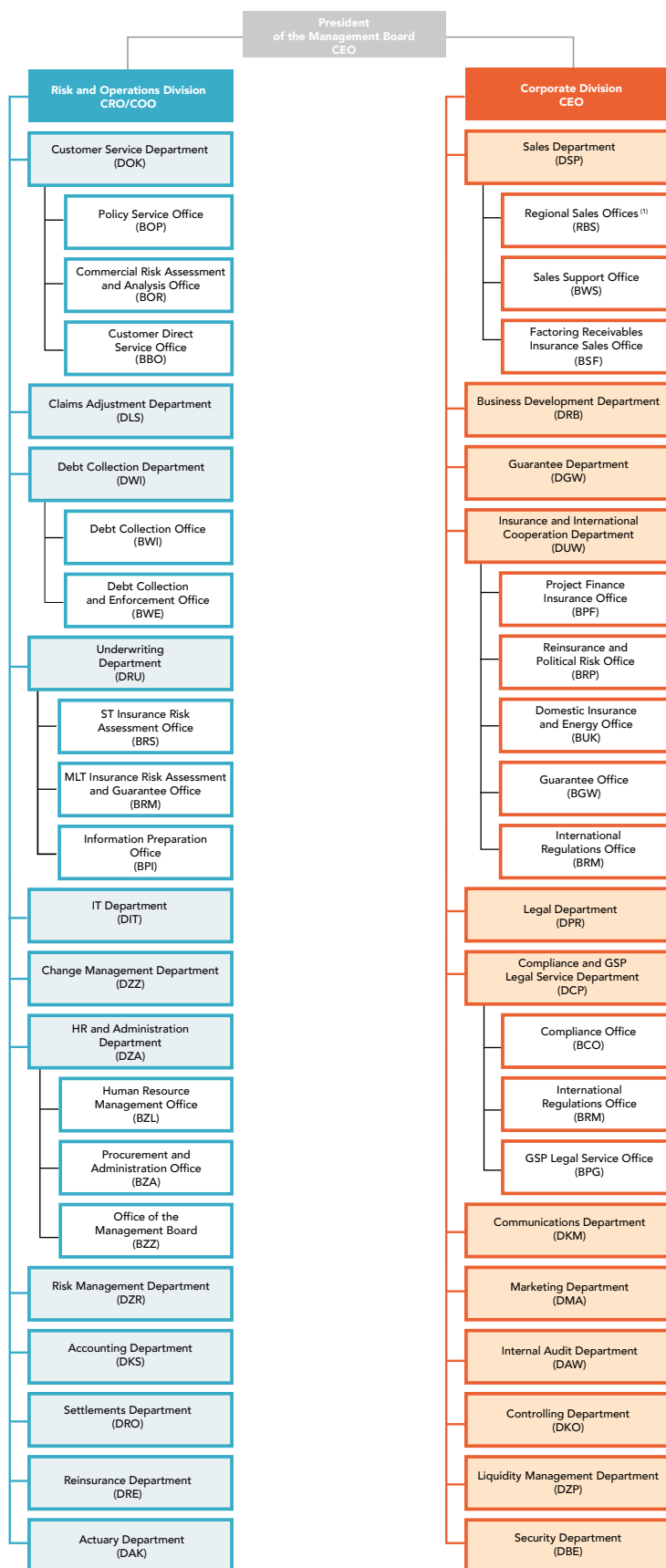
In 2025, six iterations of KUKE's Organisational Regulations were carried out. The key changes concerned changes to the organisational structure resulting from a reduction in the number of divisions from 4 to 2, and from the liquidation of the Product Development Department and the creation of the Business Development Department.

Key changes:

Management Board Resolution No. 2/1/2025 of 13 June 2025 introduced changes to the organisational structure consisting in reducing the number of Divisions to 2 (from previous 4 Divisions) and a new allocation of individual Departments.

The organisational structure as at 31 December 2025 is shown in the chart on the following page.

KUKE organisational structure as at 31 December 2025



Re 1

Regional Sales Offices comprise:

- a) Regional Sales Office in Warsaw
- b) Regional Sales Office in Gdańsk
- c) Regional Sales Office in Poznań
- d) Regional Sales Office in Wrocław
- e) Regional Sales Office in Kraków
- f) Regional Sales Office in Katowice

2.6 Subsidiaries

KUKE Finance, established by a deed of incorporation on 3 February 2014, is KUKE's sole subsidiary. KUKE Finance began its operating activity in November 2014.

As at 31 December 2025 the share capital of KUKE Finance was PLN 35,000,000 and was divided to 350,000 registered shares with the nominal value of PLN 100 each. KUKE is the sole shareholder of the Company.

The main objective of the project was to complement KUKE's product offering with factoring services. Since the acts of law (Article 3(2) of the Act on Insurance Activity) prohibit the insurers (i.e. KUKE) to directly conduct any activity other than insurance activity, a subsidiary of KUKE was established for this purpose in the form of a joint-stock company under the name KUKE Finance.

KUKE Finance's product offering is integrated with the receivables insurance offered by KUKE, and its primary (first and foremost) target audience are KUKE's customers (both as regards insurance backed by the Treasury and commercial insurance), i.e. Polish businesses which offer their products and services on foreign and domestic markets.

KUKE and KUKE Finance carry out joint, mutual customer acquisition, presenting them with a comprehensive receivables management offer (insurance of receivables by KUKE and financing of receivables – factoring by KUKE Finance).

KUKE Finance's financial situation is stable. The Company has been increasing the value of its turnover (purchased receivables) and its sales revenue, its balance sheet total has been growing, and it has generated a positive result on sales and net financial result. At the end of 2025, KUKE Finance S.A. achieved a profit from factoring activity of PLN 22.52 million and a net profit of PLN 3.41 million.

Net profitability was 4.2%, while the profitability of factoring activity was 27.5%.

The Company intends to continue to develop non-recourse domestic and export factoring, using the receivables insurance policy of KUKE S.A. and of other insurers, as well as domestic

and export factoring with recourse and reverse factoring, using guarantees issued by KUKE S.A. and other alternative transaction collateral.

Based on the monitored risk indicators and the financial results achieved by KUKE Finance S.A., the risk of a loss in value of the capital invested, as well as of a loss arising from an obligation to support the subsidiary, should be assessed as limited.



KUKE's Performance Across Business Segments

3.1 Overall Performance

In 2025, as part of commercial activity and activity backed by the Treasury, KUKE provided insurance cover for turnover and issued insurance guarantees with a total value of PLN 148,963.89 million, i.e. 8.1% more than in the previous year.

In 2025 KUKE signed 2,928 new insurance contracts and insurance guarantees, 5.1% more than in 2024, of which 2,510 covering commercial activities (9.7% more than in 2024) and 418 covering activities backed by the Treasury (15.9% less than in 2024). In addition, 1,902 existing policies were renewed (862 covering commercial activities and 1,040 covering activities backed by the Treasury), 1.8% more than in the previous year.

At the end of 2025 there were 6,840 active policies and insurance guarantees, an increase by 5.4% compared to the previous year. A total of 5,085 policies and insurance guarantees originated from the

commercial segment of insurance (3.9% more than in 2024), while 1,755 policies and insurance guarantees originated from the activities backed by the Treasury (10.2% more than in 2024).

3.2 KUKE Activity Pursuant to the Act on Insurance and Reinsurance

Loan insurance (class 14 Activity II)

Within class 14 insurance, in 2025 KUKE provided insurance cover for short-term receivables worth a total of PLN 131,799.48 million (4.8% more than in 2024), including export receivables at PLN 35,197.59 million (a YoY decrease by 0.2%) and domestic receivables at PLN 96,601.88 million (a YoY increase by 6.7%).

Gross written premium on short-term receivables insurance totalled PLN 155.20 million, i.e. 1.3% more than in 2024.

In 2025 KUKE paid out indemnities worth PLN 109.22 million.



Compared to the previous year, the value of indemnities paid out fell by 14.1%. 65.5% of the value of indemnities paid out was related to debtors from Poland. The remaining 34.5% of indemnities were paid out in connection with non-payment of debts by international business partners.

As a result of recourse proceedings carried out in 2025, KUKE earned receipts of PLN 15.27 million (6.9% more than in 2024).

Provisions for unpaid gross indemnities (without provisions for estimated recourse) as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 70.93 million, 5.8% less than as at 31 December 2024. Given high probability of claims payment on class 14 policies, provisions for unexpired risk for extraordinary claims were established, which, on a gross basis, totalled PLN 4.41 million as at 31 December 2025, a YoY decrease by 57.3%.

Insurance guarantees (class 15 Activity II)

In 2025, insurance guarantees worth PLN 1,307.75 million were issued, a YoY increase by 5.7%.

KUKE's remuneration for insurance guarantees issued was PLN 41.40 million, an increase by 4.3% compared to 2024.

In the reporting year, KUKE paid out collateral amounts worth PLN 10.57 million. Compared to 2024, this value grew by 66.0%.

As a result of recourse proceedings carried out in 2025, KUKE earned receipts of PLN 5.27 million (71.2% more than in 2024). Provisions for unpaid gross indemnities (without provisions for estimated recourse) as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 35.93 million, an increase by 38.7% compared to 31 December 2024.

Insurance against financial losses resulting from FX risk (class 16 Activity II)

In the reporting year, no new insurance contracts were signed and no indemnities were paid under insurance of financial losses due to FX risk.

3.3 KUKE Activity Pursuant to the Act of on Insurance Backed by the Treasury

Insurance of non-marketable risk

The value of insured turnover in respect of export contracts performed on credit terms of under

2 years totalled PLN 4,504.21 million, and was 17.8% higher than a year before.

In 2025 the premium written on such insurance was PLN 35.69 million, 23.5% higher than in 2024. The Company paid out indemnities worth PLN 6.19 million, i.e. 12.5% less than in 2024. As a result of recourse proceedings carried out in 2025, KUKE earned receipts of PLN 1.80 million (36.9% more than in 2024).

Insurance contracts and insurance bonds – loans granted for 2 and more years

For medium- and long-term insurance, in 2025 KUKE concluded 17 insurance contracts and insurance guarantees with a total value of PLN 8,632.40 million, relating to:

- 6 loans for the buyer with the sum insured (reinsurance through KUKE) of PLN 3,489.10 million;
- 4 acquisition loans with the sum insured of PLN 798.68 million;
- 7 investment loans with the total sum insured of PLN 4,344.62 million.

The value of the investment bond and insurance cover granted in 2025 was 121.4% higher than in 2024.

The premium written on insurance contracts and medium- and long-term guarantees was PLN 529.07 million, 147.8% higher than in 2024.

In the reporting year, the Company paid indemnities worth PLN 96.74 million (a YoY decrease of 44.9%) and obtained recourse revenue of PLN 38.38 million (a YoY increase by 257.4%).

Other insurance guarantees

In 2025, KUKE issued 297 insurance bonds and guarantees worth a total of PLN 2,720.06 million, i.e. 12.5% less than in 2024.

Remuneration from insurance guarantees was PLN 89.42 million, 4.2% lower than the one recorded in 2024.

In the reporting year, KUKE paid out collateral amounts worth PLN 16.50 million. This value was 41.4% lower than a year earlier. In 2025, KUKE earned recourse revenue from guarantee payouts at PLN 14.01 million (compared with PLN 1.18 million of such revenue in 2024).

Sales and Promotional Activities

4.1 Product Initiatives

Reinsurance of transport insurance (GSP activities)

In 2025 we continued intensive work aimed at offering an innovative product in the portfolio of insurance products backed by the Treasury, namely reinsurance of transport insurance to cover the risks occurring in the territory of Ukraine. KUKE was granted statutory powers to offer this type of product in H2 2023, following amendment of the Act of 7 July 1994 on Insurance Backed by the Treasury (hereinafter: "GSP Act").

Given the fact that the product being prepared by KUKE contains an element of public aid, and that there are no such reinsurance products available in the insurance market, talks were held with the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection and the European Commission. The purpose of the talks was to obtain the European Commission's decision on the admissibility of the product in the context of provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU") on public aid. The European Commission found the programme of reinsurance of transport insurance in the territory of Ukraine compliant with the EU internal market and found no grounds to object to the programme prepared by KUKE.

The European Commission's decision facilitated finalization of legislative work (which started earlier to ensure that product implementation would be optimised in time) relating to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers on the extraordinary risk assumed by KUKE. Such work was carried out with active participation of KUKE, which served as the technical expert on the legislative matter. The Council of Ministers issued the regulation on 15 October 2025. Among others, the regulation defines the scope of risk assumed by KUKE under reinsurance. The scope of this risk covers insurance classes 3–7 and 9–16 of division II.

Another mandatory element of implementation of the product to KUKE's offering was adoption of a relevant resolution approving the new KUKE product by the Treasury Backed Insurance Policy Committee (hereinafter: "KPUG"). Based on the bill prepared by KUKE along with the explanatory memorandum, on 26 November 2025 the Committee adopted a resolution on detailed rules of KUKE's operations in the field of Treasury-backed reinsurance of insurance companies granting insurance cover to transport operators in the event of losses incurred in connection with transport taking place in the territory of Ukraine.

Along with such actions, KUKE was involved in talks, among others through the Polish Chamber of Insurance (hereinafter: "PIU"), with domestic insurance companies to actively disseminate information about the status of the programme being prepared and to prepare a universal, standard template of a reinsurance agreement to be used to execute agreements with interested insurance companies.

Following the agreements made, KUKE's Management Board adopted a template of a reinsurance agreement for extraordinary risks resulting in war-attributed losses incurred in connection with transport taking place in the territory of Ukraine.

As at the end of 2025 extensive talks were conducted with one of the domestic insurance companies, which holds a significant position in the domestic market, intended to conclude the first reinsurance agreement in connection with the product being prepared.

KUKE Faktor

In April 2025, the Short-Term Receivables Insurance Product called KUKE Faktor, developed and adopted in 2023, was introduced into the offering and the system. This product is addressed to factoring companies that purchase and finance



suppliers' receivables. The product replaced two separate products previously offered: Insurance of Short-Term Export Receivables of the Factor and Insurance of Short-Term Domestic Receivables of the Factor. The combination of the two products into one provides significant added value to the customer. KUKF Faktor contains solutions adapted to current market requirements for the insurance of factoring receivables. The KUKF Faktor product was written in Plain Language and is the first document of General Terms and Conditions of Insurance in the receivables insurance industry to receive the Plain Polish Certificate.

Falcon limits for foreign Buyers

In May 2025, a new solution was introduced for KUKF's customers, namely Falcon limits for foreign Buyers (until then, the Falcon service assessed domestic Buyers only).

Customers using this solution receive an automatic Limit Decision for foreign Buyers immediately upon submitting their application. Because the Foreign Falcon service was an extension of the existing functionality, customers who had previously used it for domestic Buyers were able to start insuring Buyers from outside Poland immediately after it was implemented, without unnecessary formalities.

KUKF GAP

In 2025, work continued on implementing the top-up short-term receivables insurance product called KUKF GAP on both the domestic and foreign markets. In December 2025, the General and Specific Terms and Conditions, endorsements, and service forms of KUKF GAP dedicated to the Polish market were adopted. Implementation in the system and in the offering on the Polish market took place in 2026. KUKF GAP allows an additional credit limit to be obtained in a situation where

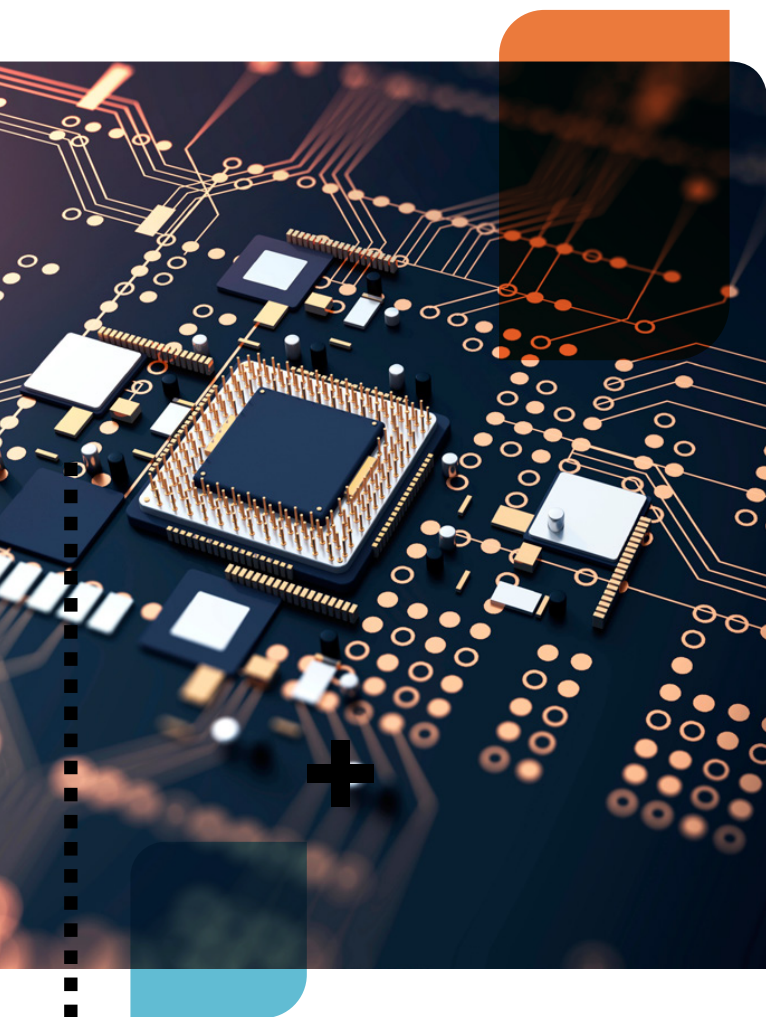
the limits held with the primary insurer, other than KUKF, are insufficient to cover the entire amount of the receivables. The product is very simple for the customer to use. Distribution on foreign markets will take place via the agency channel, and in Poland through both the direct and the agency channels.

4.2 Sales Network

Sales of the insurance and bonds and guarantees offered by KUKF are carried out through an internal sales network. Advisers employed at KUKF's Regional Sales Offices are responsible both for direct customer acquisition and for responding to enquiries sent by insurance brokers. At the end of 2025, KUKF decided to launch sales through insurance agents. An agency agreement with the first agent was signed. This decision is related to the introduction of the new product called KUKF GAP top-up short-term receivables insurance. The agent will handle distribution of this insurance product on international markets (including Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Austria). The actual sales of this insurance will begin in 2026.

The broker channel continues to play a key role in the distribution of financial insurance (insurance of receivables and insurance guarantees and bonds).

This process is expected to continue to grow in both product groups. This results not only from the growing activity of brokers among customers, including from the SME segment, but also from growing awareness of responsibility for the business conducted among the management staff of individual companies. The growth in this awareness increases the tendency to delegate the area of supervising the effectiveness and security



of receivables, and of bonds and guarantees submitted to buyers, to entities specialised in this field, namely brokerage firms.

The number of KUKE's sales offices did not change in 2025. A total of 6 regional offices actively operate in the cities with the greatest economic potential, namely Warsaw, Kraków, Katowice, Wrocław, Poznań, and Gdańsk..

4.3 Marketing and Promotion

2025 was a year of a historic event in the Company's history, which significantly strengthened its image and reputation – the Best ECA title, awarded to the best export credit agency by Global Trade Review magazine. Following its growing international recognition, the Company expanded its network of financial institutions to include more companies, including its counterparts from other countries with which it formally cooperates. At the same time, on the domestic market, it promoted a new solution, alongside its "traditional" offering, which supported the climate transition of the Polish economy.

Best ECA title

KUKE won the global Leaders in Trade competition in the export credit agency category, which was organised by Global Trade Review magazine.

In 2024 it was nominated for this award and took second place. In 2025, for the first time, the winners were chosen by a panel composed of the GTR editorial team and a special advisory panel composed of respected trade finance specialists from around the world.

Climate change

KUKE earned the title of Energy Transition Leader 2025 in a competition organised by the Polish Climate Congress following introduction of guarantee instruments backed by the Treasury, innovative among export credit agencies, designed to secure financing for energy-transition projects. The Green Guarantees were promoted throughout the year with Company representatives participating in general economic and thematic conferences, in press and social media articles, as well as through cooperation with domestic and international banks that concluded agreements with the Company on the use of green guarantees. With some institutions, official signing ceremonies were organised, to raise the promotional potential of the events.

Team Poland and Ukraine

Team Poland initiative, i.e. closer cooperation within the Polish Development Fund Group in support of international expansion of businesses, was an important event from the viewpoint of promoting activities of the company.

The first programme under this initiative was devoted to Ukraine, which resulted in a more pronounced presence of the Group and KUKE during key events related to economic assistance for Ukraine, including international conferences.

Team Poland debuted at the URC2025 conference held in Rome. Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine, this was the fourth "Ukraine Recovery" conference, continuing the annual cycle of high level political events devoted to the fast and long-term rebuilding of Ukraine.

Other instruments and programmes

Forbes Diamonds, a series of meetings in major Polish cities, which are aimed at rewarding the most dynamic companies recognised by Forbes magazine, is one of the more interesting promotional tools for businesses. KUKE has partnered with

the event for several years. Over that time, KUKE has had the opportunity to present its own solutions intended for both the domestic market and exporters.

The Company organised or actively participated in events intended to revive trade and attract investment to Poland, combined with presentations of working capital and investment financing guarantees or foreign investment insurance among others.

Conferences, congresses, webinars

KUKE representatives participated in the most prominent economic conferences and congresses and in meetings for businesses, believing that it was essential to present the Company's offering and its growing role as an institution which supports the development of Polish business in Poland and internationally. We took part in more than 100 conferences on exports, infrastructure, and green technologies, where we presented business products. "Four Sides of Africa" conference organised by KUKE, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, and the Polish Chamber of Commerce, which brought together nearly 300 guests, was one of key events.

Throughout the year we continued to work with banks, insurance brokers, and business associations.

KUKE continued strategic cooperation with two organisations, TXF and Global Trade Review, specialising in publications and the organisation of international conferences on trade and

investment finance. KUKE's branding as a partner was present at more than a dozen prestigious events organised in financial centres on several continents.

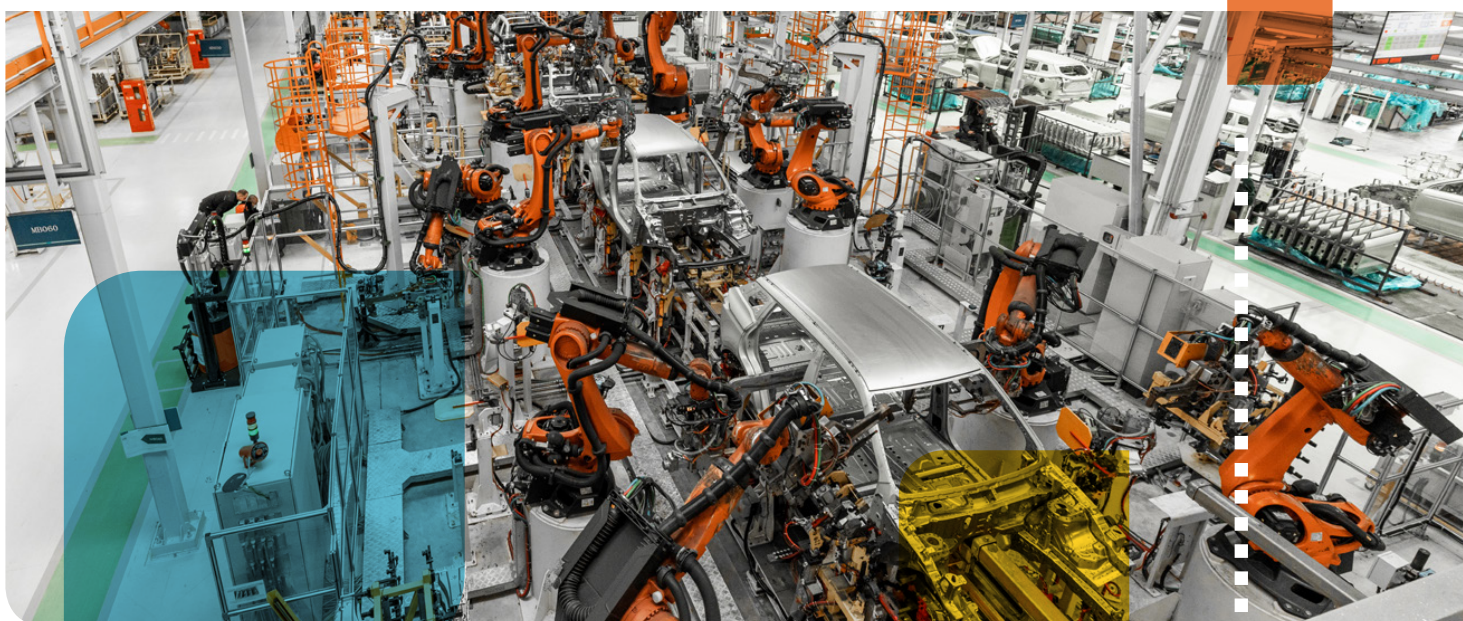
At each of these events, Company representatives were invited to panel discussions as experts, and coverage was available on the Company's social media channels. Participation in such conferences is an effective channel for acquiring information about projects which KUKE may become involved in, thus opening up opportunities for participation to Polish suppliers and contractors. The Shop in Poland initiative is 'fed' with new contracts this way.

At the end of the year, the Company published on its channels a training film on fraud and scams in trade exchange, which was met with considerable interest from customers and businesses.

Online communication

Compared to its competitors, the Company was well visible in online channels. KUKE focused on building engagement on social media, resulting in over 1,500 new followers gained and nearly half a million views of posts published on its LinkedIn profile.

KUKE was also visible online through publications in trade magazines, as well as through banner advertisements displayed automatically on channels, matched in accordance with



similar interests of the viewers. We achieved over 1,000 leads via our website (45% more than in the previous year).

Reports and KUKE in the media

In 2025, another cross-sectional report on investment opportunities for Polish businesses on international markets, called "Global Horizons of Polish Investments", was released. As with previous editions, that edition was prepared in cooperation with PFR TFI and PwC Polska. KUKE also became a partner of the report entitled "Nowy eksport. Nowa dyplomacja. Dokąd zmierzają polskie firmy" (*New exports. New diplomacy. Where Polish businesses head to*).

The Company maintained its presence in the Exporter's Vademecum published by the Rzeczpospolita daily and through its strategic cooperation with that medium, which included patronage of a website on the international expansion of Polish businesses.

KUKE Academy

A new edition KUKE Academy, an educational programme which promotes the subject of trade finance among students and staff of Polish universities, was organised in 2025. In cooperation with Santander Bank Polska, we organised the 3rd edition of the Trade Finance & Structured Finance Workshop intended for final-year students. For the first time, KUKE and mBank organised the Sustainable Finance Academy. The meeting was filled with inspiring workshops, real case study analyses, meetings with industry experts and leaders, and, most importantly, networking and relationship-building. Company representatives also delivered lectures at several Polish universities, including Kozminski University, and we hosted groups of students interested in broadening their knowledge and taking part in additional courses and classes.

In cooperation with the KUKE Academy, a new postgraduate degree programme in the field of International Management was launched at the Warsaw School of Economics (SGH).

ESG – managing the sustainability matters

Despite changes in EU regulations which have delayed the entry into force of the Company's obligation to report on sustainability (ESG) matters, KUKE continued work on implementing a system-wide approach to managing this area.

As part of this, objectives in three ESG areas were addressed:

- E – environment
 - We support green transition of Poland

- We build a green portfolio
- We create a low-emissions organisation

■ S – society

- We provide a safe and friendly workplace
- We promote socially responsible actions both inside and outside the organisation
- We strengthen our social engagement

■ G – corporate governance

- We care about having a credible relationship and trust among our stakeholders
- We create an organisation that is aware of sustainable development
- We focus on partnership and cooperation

In 2025, KUKE again submitted the Communication on Progress questionnaire, fulfilling its obligations as a member of the UN Global Compact.

Employee engagement in volunteering initiatives remained high: in 2025, 330 volunteer hours were recorded, and almost 60 people participated in the initiatives. These activities were related to health care, sports, ecology, and helping children and victims of the war in Ukraine. The Company continued to cooperate, among others, with the Dziecięca Fantazja Foundation, the Charytatywni Foundation, and the Mazowieckie branch of the Polish Red Cross.

As usual, the Company took part in the PFR Group's "Active Volunteering" initiative, promoting physical activity while also ensuring a fundraiser for the benefit of associations which support children.

Customer satisfaction survey

The Company again carried out a customer satisfaction survey in cooperation with a specialist research firm, which ensured comparability of results with previous editions. The analysis was conducted on the basis of opinions coming from 400 KUKE customers using the Company's key products – both commercial products and instruments backed by the Treasury – which constituted a representative research sample.

In the survey, the Net Promoter Score (NPS) reached a level of 61, improving on the result obtained in the previous survey. This result confirms a high level of customer satisfaction and customer willingness to recommend KUKE's services to their business partners.

IT

Business systems

In 2025, key business systems were updated and developed in order to adapt them to the current needs of the organisation and to implement support for new products.

Development of the IT infrastructure and environment

Selected elements of the IT infrastructure was modernized, which included hardware replacement, development of business continuity systems, and improvements to the mail environment and working tools.

Safety and security

In 2025, a high level of information security and business continuity was maintained. We monitored the infrastructure, managed vulnerabilities and updates, created backups, and carried out recovery tests. Employees took part in cybersecurity training, and the organisation underwent regular risk analyses and security tests. No incidents reportable to the supervisory authority were recorded during the reporting period.



Investment Activity

Management of the financial instrument portfolio accounted for the identification and ongoing risk monitoring, including instrument price change risk, issuer credit risk, and liquidity risk, the level of which was mitigated through the use of investment and concentration limits.

Financial instruments suitable in terms of value, liquidity, and duration were matched to the assets covering technical provisions and other liabilities. As in previous years, the policy of diversifying the investment portfolio was maintained in order to maximize its profitability, while preserving the principle of limited interest rate, which was mitigated through investments in short duration instruments, thereby reducing the sensitivity of the portfolio to fluctuations of market interest rates.

The investment strategy which was focused on the short end of the yield curve and on the purchase of floating-rate treasury bonds allowed KUKE to maintain a high rate of return on investment activity. The duration of the investment portfolio was 0.4, which minimised the risk of changes in the prices of financial instruments.

Throughout 2025, portfolio management also focused on maintaining a high level of investment liquidity.

Therefore, only treasury bonds were purchased for the portfolio. At the end of 2025, the share of such instruments in the total portfolio was 79.2%. Such a structure of the portfolio significantly mitigated credit risk and financial liquidity risk.

Given lower liquidity of non-treasury securities, exposure to that type of instruments was kept at a low level. As at 31 December 2025, the share of non-treasury debt instruments (including BGK bonds guaranteed by the State Treasury) fell to 6.5% of the portfolio vs. 12.8% at the end of 2024.

In 2025 KUKE did not use derivative instruments or hedge accounting mechanisms.

At the end of 2025, KUKE's investment income reached PLN 35.10 million and significantly exceeded the budgeted amount (PLN 28.43 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the value of the KUKE investment portfolio (without cash and own real property) was PLN 727.91 million.

In 2025 the profitability of investment activity reached 5.03% (excluding the costs of investment activity and own real property).

Investment revenue by source.

Sources of revenue	2024 (in PLN millions)	% structure	2025 (in PLN millions)	% structure
Bank deposits	1.00	2.6%	0.87	2.5%
Treasury debt instruments	27.40	71.8%	29.87	85.1%
Non-treasury debt instruments	3.88	10.2%	3.04	8.7%
Loans to KUKE Finance S.A.	1.40	3.7%	1.32	3.8%
Dividend of KUKE Finance S.A.	4.48	11.7%	0.00	0.0%
TOTAL	38.16	100%	35.10	100%

Differences in control totals are due to rounding



Risk Management

KUKE operates an effective and coherent risk management system intended to identify, evaluate, monitor, and control risks that may affect the achievement of the strategic and operational objectives of the Company. This system covers the strategy, policies, instructions, processes, and reporting procedures necessary for effective risk management and reporting in this scope.

The risk management process is supervised in accordance with the model of three mutually independent lines of defence:

1. The first line of defence comprises the risk owners, who are responsible for the ongoing risk management within their operating areas, which includes the application of risk control mechanisms and ensuring that the operations comply with generally applicable laws and the internal regulations of the Company.
2. The second line of defence is made of the risk management system, comprising the methods, tools, processes, and the organisational structure which supports risk identification, measurement, and monitoring.
3. The third line of defence is internal audit, which provides an independent and objective evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management system and internal control mechanisms.

The Risk Committee plays an important role in ensuring an effective risk management system in the Company. Its key tasks include, in particular, the analysis of KUKE's risk profile, identification of material risks, monitoring the level of solvency, and the evaluation of risk exposure taking into account the adopted risk limits and risk strategy.

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process, which supports a comprehensive assessment of the risk profile of the Company in the short- and medium-term, is an integral part of the risk management system. This process supports the Management Board in making strategic decisions, ensuring

consistency between the business strategy, the risk profile, and the level of own funds.

Based on an analysis of qualitative and quantitative risk materiality criteria, in Q2 2025 the Risk Committee reviewed the catalogue of risks present in the Company. Following the analysis, actuarial, market, operational, and buyer credit risk were recognised as material risks. The catalogue of material risks did not change compared to the previous review which was carried out as part of the ORSA process.

In the course of its operations, the Company identifies the following risks:

- actuarial risk:
 - premium risk
 - provision risk
 - risk of surrenders
 - insurance/underwriting risk
 - catastrophic risk
- market risk:
 - interest rate risk
 - FX risk
 - stock price risk
- buyer's credit risk:
 - issuer default risk
 - asset concentration risk
 - counterparty credit risk in the reinsurance area
 - credit risk of concentration
 - spread risk
 - risk of investments in subsidiaries
- liquidity risk
- operating risk:
 - operating risk
 - risk related to the security of information and the ITC environment
 - compliance risk
 - reputation risk

- competition risk
- legal risk
- business risk

Risk significance was assessed on the basis of the following criteria:

- if Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated for a given risk, the risk is considered material,
- if the estimated level of risk exceeds 5% of KUKÉ's own funds, and the potential loss could occur not less often than once every 200 years, the risk is deemed considerable,
- if it is not possible to determine the level of risk or potential loss, the assessment of materiality is discretionary.

The main risk which the Company faces is the actuarial risk, which is a natural consequence of the insurance activity carried out. This risk is related to uncertainty as to the future course of insurance business, including the level of claims and customer behaviour, as well as the possibility of extreme events materialising. Actuarial risk is managed through the ongoing analysis of the insurance portfolio, shaping of technical provisions, and the use of reinsurance to mitigate such risk.

The Company carries on investment activity in accordance with the prudent investor principle, focusing on the safety, quality, and liquidity of the assets invested. The adopted investment policy reduces the exposure to excessive market risk and supports the financial stability of the Company, which is a significant element of the comprehensive approach to risk management.

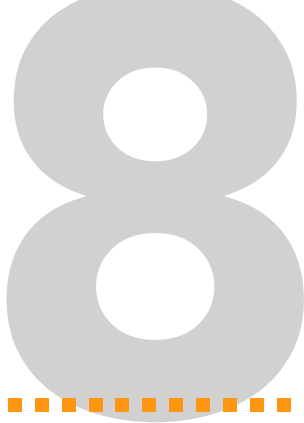
Operational risk pertains to potential losses arising out of incorrect internal processes, human errors, system failures, or external events. The Company mitigates this risk, among others, by implementing adequate organisational solutions, monitoring operational processes, and carrying out its activities in the area of business continuity and information security.

Buyer's credit risk is managed through the assessment of buyer's creditworthiness, ongoing monitoring of the exposure level, and the use of concentration limits the purpose of which is to limit excessive exposure to single entities or groups.

The risk appetite of the Company, in quantitative terms, was defined by setting the minimum level for the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) coverage ratio at 150%. This provides for an additional equity buffer in the event that risks not included in the standard formula materialise. As part of the evaluation of the risk absorption capacity, the Company maintains ongoing monitoring of compliance with governing regulatory requirements and the adopted risk limits.

A detailed description of the management of individual risks is provided in the "Solvency and Financial Condition Report of KUKÉ prepared as at and for the year ended on 31 December 2025."

In 2025, no significant organisational or procedural changes were introduced to the risk management system, and no events were recorded that would significantly affect the level of risk exposure or would require material modification of the control mechanisms applied (any corrections made were introduced on the ongoing basis to adapt to the changes). KUKÉ's risk profile did not change, and the process of identifying, monitoring, and regular review of the risks was carried out regularly in accordance with the adopted principles. In 2025, a coherent ESG risk management framework was implemented, thus ensuring a uniform approach to the ESG risk across the organisation and strengthening the existing risk management system. ESG risk is not treated as a separate type of risk, but as a cross-sectional factor that affects other risk categories, and is therefore considered in the processes of underlying risk management. Overall, the risk management system functioned properly and was adequate to the scale and profile of the operations of the Company.



KUKE Financial Results

8.1 Balance Sheet Analysis

Main items of KUKE's balance sheet

ASSETS	31 December 2024 millions	share %	31 December 2025 millions	share %	change 2025/2024 millions	change 2025/2024 %
Intangible assets	9.74	0.9%	13.02	0.9%	3.27	33.6%
Deposits	668.54	60.2%	729.65	49.5%	61.11	9.1%
Receivables	129.05	11.6%	162.80	11.0%	33.75	26.2%
Other assets:	267.26	24.1%	529.65	35.9%	262.39	98.2%
including funds in a separate "National Interest" bank account	251.71	22.7%	520.78	35.3%	269.06	106.9%
Prepayments and accruals	35.03	3.2%	38.50	2.6%	3.47	9.9%
TOTAL	1,109.63	100.0%	1,473.62	100.0%	363.99	32.8%

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31 December 2024 millions	share %	31 December 2025 millions	share %	change 2025/2024 millions	change 2025/2024 %
Equities	502.98	45.3%	597.51	40.5%	94.52	18.8%
Technical provisions (after taking into account reinsurers' share and estimated recourses)	208.84	18.8%	204.19	13.9%	-4.65	-2.2%
Other provisions	5.52	0.5%	5.34	0.4%	-0.19	-3.4%
Other liabilities and special funds:	360.72	32.5%	632.26	42.9%	271.53	75.3%
including funds in a separate "National Interest" bank account	251.71	22.7%	520.78	35.3%	269.06	106.9%
Prepayments and accruals	31.56	2.8%	34.33	2.3%	2.77	8.8%
TOTAL	1,109.63	100.0%	1,473.62	100.0%	58.59	32.8%

Differences in checksums are due to rounding.

KUKE's balance sheet total as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 1,473.62 million and was 32.8% higher than as at 31 December 2024.

Assets

In the reporting year, intangible assets increased from PLN 9.74 million in 2024 to PLN 13.02 million in 2025 (YoY change of 33.6%). The main driver of the change in this asset during the period was expenditure made to develop IT systems of KUKE.

Investments, the value of which as at the end of the reporting period was PLN 729.65 million (YoY increase by 9.1%), including investments in debt securities and other fixed-income securities at PLN 628.77 million (YoY increase by 9.5%), term deposits in credit institutions at PLN 20.65 million (YoY increase by 18.7%), and shares or interest in subsidiaries at PLN 63.39 million (YoY increase by 5.7%) had the highest share (49.5%) in KUKE's balance sheet total.

As at 31 December 2025, receivables amounted to PLN 162.80 million (11.0% of assets), and were 26.2% higher than a year before, of which:

- receivables on account of direct insurance, as a result of an increase in the premium volume, increased by 9.9% (by PLN 8.03 million),
- receivables on account of reinsurance increased by 18.3% (PLN 7.81 million), as a result of an increase in settlements relating to reinsurance commissions,
- other receivables, following an increase in settlements relating to the commission charged by KUKE for administering insurance backed by the Treasury, increased by 321.3% (by PLN 17.92 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not have any disputed receivables.

As at 31 December 2025 other assets totalled PLN 529.65 million and increased by 98.2% compared to 31 December 2024. Such a change resulted from an increase in funds accumulated in the "National Interest" separated bank account, used for settlements related to activities entrusted to the Company under the Act of 7 July 1994 on Insurance Backed by the Treasury, from PLN 251.71 million (2024) to PLN 520.78 million (2025) (YoY growth by 106.9%).

These funds accounted for 98.3% of "Other assets".

Liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 KUKE's equities totalled PLN 597.51 million and were 18.8% higher than a year before. The value of equities was increased by the current year's profit. The share of equities in the balance sheet sum was 40.5%.

Technical provisions (accounting for the reinsurer's share and estimated recourse) totalled PLN 204.19 million, compared to PLN 208.84 million a year before (YoY decrease by 2.2%), and accounted for 13.9% of the structure of liabilities.

The value of other liabilities and special funds (42.9% share in the balance sheet total) increased year on year by 75.3%, from PLN 360.72 million (2024) to PLN 632.38 million (2025).

In terms of amounts, the highest change in the aforementioned item of liabilities was attributed to:

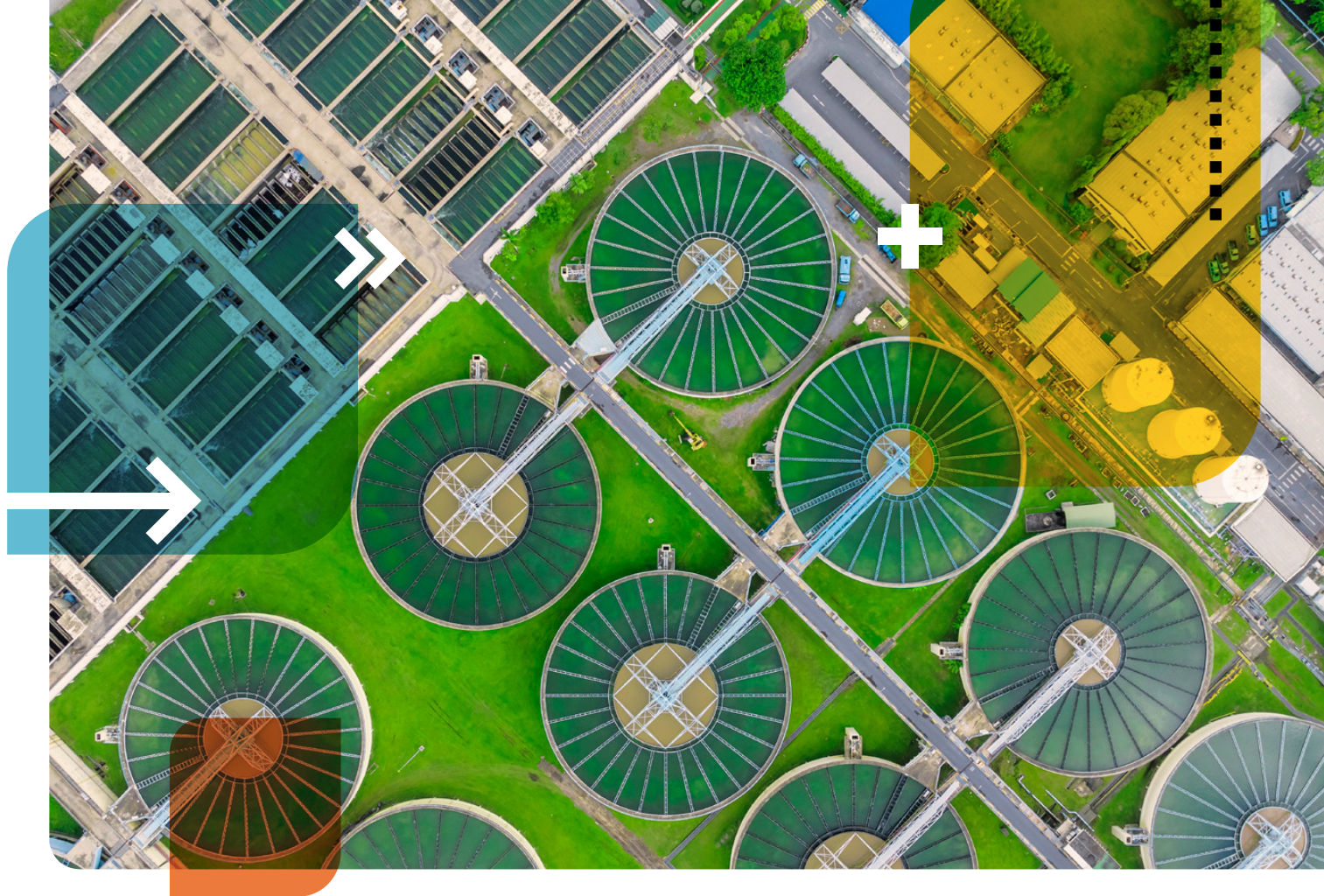
- liabilities related to funds accumulated in the "National Interest" separated bank account, used for settlements related to KUKE activities based on the Act on Treasury Backed Insurance (YoY increase by PLN 269.06 million),
- direct insurance liabilities (YoY increase by PLN 1.97 million),
- reinsurance liabilities (year on year increase by PLN 1.49 million).

The value of overdue liabilities was PLN 0.27 million. The Company did not have overdue liabilities towards the budget. In the financial year of 2025, just like in the previous year, KUKE did not use financing based on bank loans.

List of donations made and debt waivers

In 2025, KUKE made donations to public-benefit organisations and other legal entities worth a total of PLN 0.02 million, to the Polish Development Fund Foundation as part of the Active Volunteering project of the PFR Group.

KUKE waived debt of PLN 0.29 million (write-off of receivables against an impairment loss in connection with the end of debt collection proceedings).



Ageing of overdue receivables

Overdue period	31 December 2025 (in PLN millions)	Share (%)
Receivables past due up to 3 months	2.55	59.3%
Receivables past due over 3 months to 6 months	0.22	5.1%
Receivables past due over 6 months to 12 months	0.48	11.2%
Receivables past due over 12 months	1.05	24.4%
TOTAL	4.30	100.0%

KUKE technical provisions

Technical provisions (after taking into account reinsurers' share and estimated recourses)	31 December 2024 millions	share %	31 December 2025 millions	share %	change 2025/2024 mln zł	change 2025/2024 %
Provision for premiums	126.87	60.8%	130.10	65.7%	7.23	5.7%
Provision for unexpired risk	6.19	3.0%	2.50	1.2%	-3.69	-59.7%
Provisions for outstanding indemnities and benefits (after taking into account estimated recourses)	40.96	19.6%	40.39	19.8%	-0.57	-1.4%
Equalisation provision	27.04	12.9%	19.91	9.7%	-7.13	-26.4%
Provision for bonuses and discounts for the policy- holders	7.78	3.7%	7.30	3.6%	-0.48	-6.2%
TOTAL	208.84	100.0%	204.19	100.0%	-4.65	-2.2%

Differences in checksums are due to rounding.

8.2 Analysis of the Technical Insurance Account and the General Profit and Loss Account

Wybrane pozycje rachunku technicznego i rachunku zysków i strat KUKE

	Jan-Dec 2024 actuals PLN millions	Jan-Dec 2025 actuals PLN millions	change 2025/2024 PLN millions	change 2025/2024 %
Premiums earned net of reinsurance, of which:	91.35	103.91	12.56	13.8%
Gross premiums net of reinsurance	106.83	107.44	0.62	0.6%
Indemnities and benefits, of which:	-63.90	-66.79	-2.89	4.5%
Indemnities and benefits paid out, net of reinsurance	-55.41	-67.36	-11.95	21.6%
Change in the provision for claims outstanding, net of reinsurance	-8.49	0.57	9.06	n/d
Bonuses and rebates, net of reinsurance	-4.51	-4.36	0.15	-3.4%
Balance of other revenues and technical costs	5.43	7.66	2.23	41.1%
Costs of insurance activity	-39.36	-40.30	-0.94	2.4%
Change in equalisation reserve	17.57	7.13	-10.44	-59.4%
Technical result of insurance	6.58	7.26	-0.67	10.2%
Balance of revenues and costs from investment activities	37.75	34.41	-3.34	-8.8%
Balance of other operating income and expenses, of which:	40.93	73.17	32.24	78.8%
Balance of revenues and costs from GSP activities	40.59	71.85	31.24	77.0%
Gross financial result	85.26	114.84	29.57	34.7%
Income tax	-15.18	-22.44	-7.26	47.8%
Net financial result	70.08	92.40	22.32	31.8%

For presentation purposes, items that have a negative impact on the result are shown with the '-' sign
Differences in checksums are due to rounding. YoY change based on whole numbers (in PLN)

In 2025 revenues from earned premium net of reinsurance (accounting for the change in provision for unexpired risk) were PLN 103.91 million, and were 13.8% higher than in 2024 and 11.6% higher than planned.

Gross premium net of reinsurance of PLN 107.44 million increased compared to 2024 by 0.6%. The plan in this scope was achieved at 110.0%. The provision for premiums net of reinsurance increased in 2025 by PLN 7.23 million, which accounts for 282.5% of the plan. Meanwhile, the provision for unexpired risk net of reinsurance decreased during the period by PLN 3.69 million, compared to a planned increase by PLN 1.99 million.

In the reporting period, claims and benefits amounted to PLN 66.79 million, compared to PLN 63.90 million in 2024 (a YoY

increase by 4.5%) and budgeted PLN 47.16 million (141.6% of plan achieved).

The value of claims and benefits net of reinsurance (comprising indemnities paid, the costs of debt collection, claims adjustment, and pursuing recourse claims, recourse recoveries, and revenue from debt collection proceedings – after taking into account reinsurers' share) totalled PLN 67.36 million, a YoY increase by 21.6%. This value represented 106.3% of the plan. The value of provisions for outstanding claims and benefits net of reinsurance (comprising all provisions for claims and provisions for estimated recourse recoveries – after taking into account reinsurers' share) decreased in 2025 by PLN 0.57 million, compared with a planned decrease of PLN 16.18 million. The costs of insurance activity in 2025 amounted to

PLN 40.30 million and were 2.4% higher than in 2024, as a result of a YoY increase in acquisition costs (by PLN 2.39 million, 7.1%) and administrative costs (by PLN 1.12 million, 4.5%), and a YoY increase in reinsurance commission income (by PLN 2.57 million, 13.2%).

The plan of costs of the insurance business was achieved in 99.0%.

In 2025, KUKE's technical insurance result (before the change in the equalisation provision) totalled PLN 0.13 million, comprising -PLN 7.30 million in class 14 insurance and PLN 7.43 million in class 15 insurance.

In accordance with the accounting principles of insurers, at the end of the year KUKE released the equalisation provision in class 14 (PLN 7.30 million) and at the same time set up such a provision in class 15 (PLN 0.17 million). Following this operation, KUKE's combined technical result for classes 14 and 15 in 2025 was PLN 7.26 million, and was 10.2% higher than in 2024. Plan performance based on this parameter was 123.4%.

The balance of revenues and costs from investment activities

was PLN 34.41 million and dropped YoY by 8.8%. The value of investment income was 25.0% higher than planned.

The balance of other operating revenues and costs was PLN 73.17 million, and was 78.8% higher compared to 2024, and accounted for 350.3% of the plan. Commissions earned by KUKE in 2025 from insurance backed by the Treasury were PLN 71.85 million higher than the servicing costs.

This value was 77.0% higher than recorded a year before, representing 343.6% of plan performance.

W 2025 KUKE recorded a gross financial result of PLN 114.84 million, compared to PLN 85.26 million in the previous year (YoY increase by 34.7%). Following income tax charged at PLN 22.44 million, the net financial result was PLN 92.40 million. The net profit of the Company earned in the reporting period increased YoY by 31.8%, and the plan in this respect was achieved at 210.1%.



8.3 Analysis of Cost Structure by Type

Key groups of KUKE's costs by type

COSTS BY TYPE	performance Jan-Dec 2024 mln	performance Jan-Dec 2025 mln	change 2025/2024 mln	change 2025/2024 %	share Jan-Dec 2024 %	share Jan-Dec 2025 %
Remuneration with overheads	45.72	49.58	3.87	8.5%	67.5%	66.8%
Third party services	6.77	8.40	1.63	24.1%	10.0%	11.3%
Rent	4.90	4.23	-0.67	-13.7%	7.2%	5.7%
Depreciation and low-value fixed assets	2.76	3.40	0.64	23.3%	4.1%	4.6%
Marketing and promotion	2.65	3.08	0.44	16.6%	3.9%	4.2%
Employee benefits and training	2.07	2.31	0.24	11.4%	3.1%	3.1%
Business trips	0.79	1.08	0.28	35.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Other costs	0.79	0.94	0.15	19.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Materials and energy	0.72	0.75	0.03	4.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Communication services	0.51	0.42	-0.09	-17.6%	0.8%	0.6%
TOTAL	67.68	74.19	6.51	9.6%	100.0%	100.0%

Differences in control totals are due to rounding

In 2025 KUKE's costs by type totalled PLN 74.19 million, which was an increase by 9.6% compared to 2024. The plan for costs by type was achieved in 90.6%.

In 2025, remuneration with overheads accounted for the highest share in KUKE's costs by type (66.8%), followed up by third party services (11.3%) and rent (5.7%). This structure is typical of financial institutions, and in the long run it is subject to minor fluctuations only.

The highest increase in terms of amounts YoY in the reporting period was recorded for the following cost groups:

- remuneration with overheads increased by PLN 3.87 million (8.5%), of which the amount attributable to employees' basic salary, bonuses, and commissions was higher than in 2024 by PLN 4.30 million (11.2%),
- third party services – an increase by PLN 1.63 million (24.1%), mainly driven by an increase in the cost of services related to the development and maintenance of KUKE's IT systems (a YoY increase by PLN 0.58 million, i.e. 17.8%) and of audit and advisory services (a YoY increase by PLN 0.49 million, i.e. 61.3%),
- depreciation and low-value fixed assets – an increase by PLN

0.64 million (23.3%), including the costs of depreciation of fixed assets and amortisation of intangible assets, which grew YoY by PLN 0.74 million (32.1%). The main driver behind the increase in these items was expenditure on the IT infrastructure and KUKE's new operating system.

At the same time, in other classes performance was lower or similar compared to 2024 figures.

Costs by type are recorded both in the technical account and in the general profit and loss account.

- PLN 48.21 million of costs by type, i.e. 65.0%, is attributable to commercial activity and is recorded in the technical insurance account as:
 - acquisition costs at PLN 16.18 million,
 - administrative costs at PLN 26.10 million,
 - the costs of claims adjustment at PLN 5.93 million;
- PLN 25.38 million, i.e. 34.2%, is attributable to activities guaranteed by the Treasury in the general profit and loss account. KUKE receives full reimbursement of these costs as part of its commission.
- PLN 0.60 million, i.e. 0.8%, relates to the costs of investment activity.

8.4 Analysis of Performance Indicators

Selected performance indicators

RATIO	DESCRIPTION	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025
PROFITABILITY			
ROE	net profit / equity ¹	15.1%	16.8%
Return on insurance business	technical result/written premium net of reinsurance	7.2%	7.0%
CHANGE IN CLAIMS RATIO			
Gross	(gross indemnities and benefits paid +/- change in gross provisions) / gross earned premium	61.3%	60.3%
Net of reinsurance	(indemnities and benefits paid net of reinsurance +/- change in provision net of reinsurance)/earned premium net of reinsurance	70.0%	64.3%
LEVEL OF OPERATING COSTS			
GROSS			
Total activities, including:	costs of insurance activity ² /gross written premium	30.5%	31.7%
acquisition costs	acquisition costs / gross written premium	17.5%	18.4%
administrative costs	administrative costs / gross written premium	13.0%	13.3%
RATIOS NET OF REINSURANCE			
Costs of insurance activity	costs of insurance activity ³ / premium earned net of reinsurance	43.1%	38.8%

¹ average for beginning and end of year

² net of reinsurance commissions and reinsurers' share in profits.

³ including reinsurance commissions and reinsurers' share in profits.

In 2025, the claims ratio decreased on both a gross earned premium basis (60.3% compared to 61.3% in 2024) and net of reinsurance (64.3% compared to 70.0% in 2024). These ratios were budgeted for 2025 at 45.0% and 50.6% respectively.

The ratio of administrative and acquisition costs, calculated on the basis of the gross premium, increased in comparison to 2024 to 31.7% vs. 30.5% (with the increase in the ratio of acquisition costs by 0.9 pp and an increase in the ratio of administrative costs by 0.3 pp), against 37.2% budgeted for 2025.

The ratio of the costs of insurance (comprising administrative and acquisition costs and reinsurance commission income), calculated on the basis of premium earned net of reinsurance,

fell from 43.1% in 2024 to 38.8% in 2025, compared to 43.7% budgeted.

The ratio of insurance activity profitability decreased from 7.2% (2024) to 7.0% (2025), while the return on equity (ROE) ratio increased from 15.1% in 2024 to 16.8% in 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company met all prudential standards required by law with regard to insurance activities.

8.5 Level of Implementation of KUKE's Development Strategy

Selected financial items of KUKE's development strategy

STRATEGY - FINANCIAL FORECAST	Forecast Jan-Dec 2025 PLN millions	Jan-Dec 2025 actuals PLN millions	balance (actuals – budgeted) PLN millions	performance %
Written premium	359.73	850.77	491.04	236.5%
Written premium from commercial activity	181.45	196.61	15.16	108.4%
Written premium from GSP activity	178.28	654.17	475.89	366.9%
Costs by type	81.89	74.19	-7.70	90.6%
Claims ratio – net of reinsurance	50.6%	64.3%	nd	126.9%
Technical result of insurance	5.88	7.26	1.38	123.4%
Net financial result	43.98	92.40	48.42	210.1%
Result on GSP activity	20.91	71.85	50.94	343.6%
Result from the investment activity	27.53	34.41	6.89	125.0%

The performance of the key financial items in 2025 was, to a major extent, better than budgeted in the KUKE Development Strategy for 2025–2027, including in respect of written premium (236.5%), costs by type (90.6%), technical insurance result (123.4%), the result on GSP activity (343.6%), the result on investment activity (125.0%), and the net financial result (210.1%). The net claims ratio was an exception (as it exceeded budgeted figures by 13.6 pp).

The ratio of the costs of insurance activity is expected to reach 46%, 7 pp higher than in 2025, caused by an increase in acquisition and administrative costs at a similar level of premium earned net of reinsurance. The technical result in 2026 is expected to be positive, at PLN 5.20 million.

Earning a profit after tax is determined by achieving balance of costs and income on the activity in the area of Treasury backed insurance at PLN 49.92 million and earning of investment income of PLN 25.75 million.

In 2026, KUKE plans to generate a profit after tax of PLN 64.97 million.

Figures and qualitative details regarding KUKE solvency as at 31 December 2025 prepared in accordance with Solvency II regime will be disclosed by the date prescribed by the Act of 11 September 2015 on Insurance and Reinsurance Activity, in the Report on Solvency and Financial Condition, to be audited by the entity authorised to audit financial statements.

8.6 Assessment of KUKE's Current and Projected Situation

In 2026, KUKE expects written premium to increase compared to the level achieved in 2025 by PLN 6.06 million (3.1%), to PLN 202.67 million.

The net claims ratio is assumed to continue improving in 2026, falling from 64% to 54%. Expected payouts of claims and benefits net of reinsurance in 2026 are 4.7% higher than in the previous year and are assumed to be made from provisions established in previous years, which should ultimately lead to a reduction in the level of claims provisions at the end of 2026.

Reports on the Application of Good Practices in the 2025 Financial Year

In April 2025, the Chancellery of the Prime Minister issued Good Practices for Sports Sponsorship by Companies with State Treasury Shareholding, which are also applicable to marketing agreements for the financing of sporting events.

KUKE is not engaged in sports sponsoring, does not plan to conduct such activities, and does not conclude agreements to finance sporting events.

As at the date this report was prepared, the Prime Minister had not defined good practices on corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, or sponsorship not related to sports that would be intended for the companies with State Treasury shareholding. Pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Act of 16 December 2016 on the Rules for Managing State Property, the definition of such good practices is optional.

In view of the above, it is not possible to prepare and present to the General Meeting, along with the report of the Management Board on the Company's activity in the 2025 financial year, a report on the application of good practices, in particular in the area of corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, and sponsorship, including sports sponsorship, intended for the companies with State Treasury shareholding, as referred to in Article 17(6) of the Act of 16 December 2016 on the Rules for Managing State Property and § 20(12)(3) of KUKE's Articles of Association.



