

LW Bogdanka

In the eve of acceleration of the structural changes of Polish power generation market

The demand for thermal coal from power plants declined by 25% in 2015-24 period as the share of power generation from hard coal declined to 41.4% from 50.6% during this period due to low emission capacities gaining the market share. Our estimates based on our power generation market model suggest that 24.3GW of new capacities will be added in 2025-30e period (out of which 7.4GW of CCGT, 4.9GW of offshore wind and 12GW of onshore wind & PV) – only in construction/highly advanced pre-construction CCGT & offshore projects are included. The addition of these capacities would accelerate the negative demand trends for hard coal, given our estimates for the switching price. Two scenarios for CCGT load factors of 33% or 50% lead us to estimate the decline of power generation from hard coal by 47% - 56% by 2030e vs. 2025e. This would result in the demand for hard coal declining from 24.9mn tonnes in 2025e to 10.4 – 13.1mn tonnes by 2030e. The decline of demand for hard coal is forecast to still be moderate in 2025-26e period (c. 7% annual decline), but the acceleration is expected in 2027e when significant new CCGT/offshore are scheduled to come online (-17.5%/-19.5% y/y), which is to be followed by another 14% to 20-25% y/y declines in 2029-30e.

These expected negative demand trends are expected to impact LW Bogdanka in lesser degree than other Polish coal mines as our forecasts envisage only 15% decline of coal production by 2030e (to 6.2mn tonnes). Our volumes forecasts are below Company's strategic targets for 2025-30e of 8.2mn tonnes as we struggle to find the market for additional volumes. Such volumes forecasts prompt us to assume a significant cost restructuring will be necessary in order to maintain positive EBIT margin. Also our capex forecasts are aligned with volumes plans and are below Company's strategic targets.

These market and operational forecasts lead us to look for 30% decline of EBITDA in 2025-27e period, while free cash flow estimates are negative throughout the forecast period in 2025-31e. These reasons lead us to **recommend LW Bogdanka SELL and to set 12M target price at PLN 16.22 offering 31% downside potential.**

LW Bogdanka, Key figures

PLN mn	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e
Revenues	2 452	3 939	3 665	2 830	2 912	2 813	2 682
EBITDA	582	1 345	981	519	381	362	296
EBITDA margin	23.7%	34.1%	26.8%	18.3%	13.1%	12.9%	11.1%
EBIT	200	840	-1 855	308	146	105	22
Net income	175	687	-1 492	260	122	89	22
EPS	5.16	20.20	-43.87	7.65	3.59	2.63	0.66
DPS	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DY	5.7%	6.5%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
P/E	8.5	2.0	-0.6	3.1	6.6	9.0	36.0
EV/EBITDA	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.6	2.4

NB: Historical multiples based on avg. prices

Source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

Sell

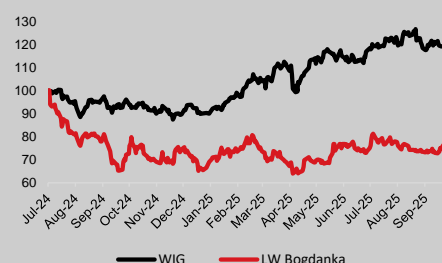
Target price **PLN 16.22**

Upside to TP **-31.4%**
Price on 25.09.2025 **PLN 23.65**

ESG rating **C**

Final ESG score **0.89**

Relative share price performance vs. WIG Index



UPCOMING EVENTS

3Q'25 **18 November**

STOCK DATA

Bloomberg **LWB PW**
Free float (%) **35.1**
Market capitalization (PLN mn) **804**
No. of shares in issue (mn) **34.0**

Shareholders **Enea S.A. 64.91%**

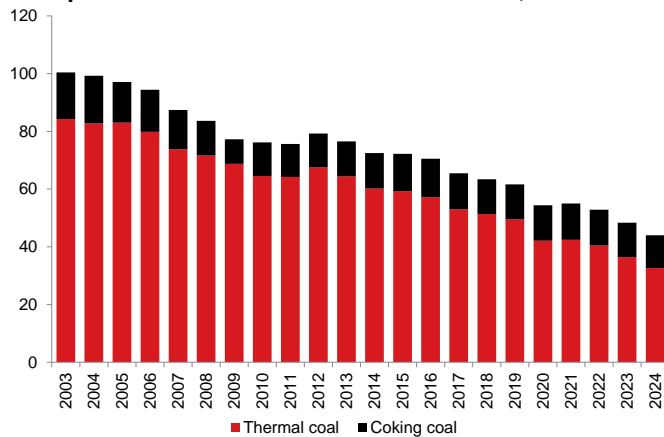
Tomasz Duda
tomasz.duda2@pekao.com.pl

Investment thesis

Thermal coal market in Poland

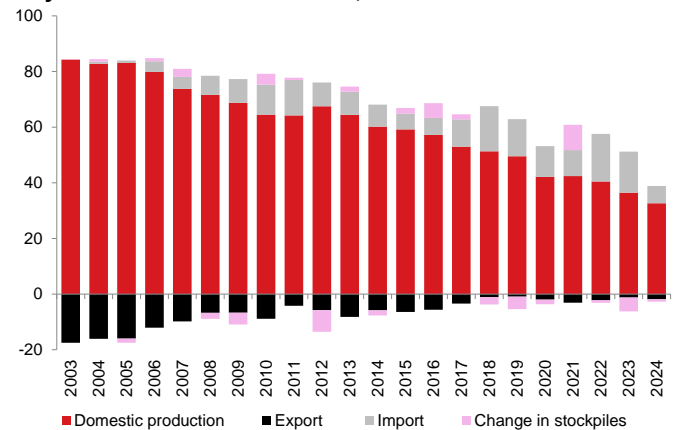
Thermal coal production in Poland has been in the downward trend over the last 20 years with the CAGR of production decline of 4.4% in 2003-24 period, which accelerated to CAGR decline of 8.0% in 2019-24 period. The last two brought further acceleration of this trend as the production of thermal coal declined by 10% y/y in 2023 and 10.4% y/y in 2024. The data for first 7 months of 2025 shows further declines of the coal production, though at slower pace as the production is down 4.9% y/y.

Coal production in Poland in millions tonnes, 2003-24



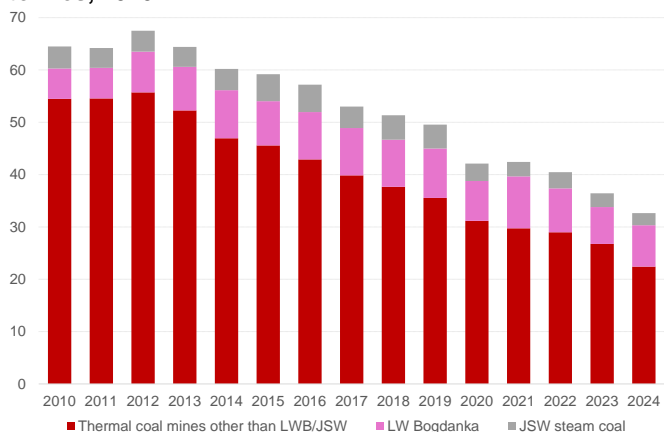
Source: Company, ARP, ARE, Pekao Equity Research

Key sources of coal in Poland, 2003-24



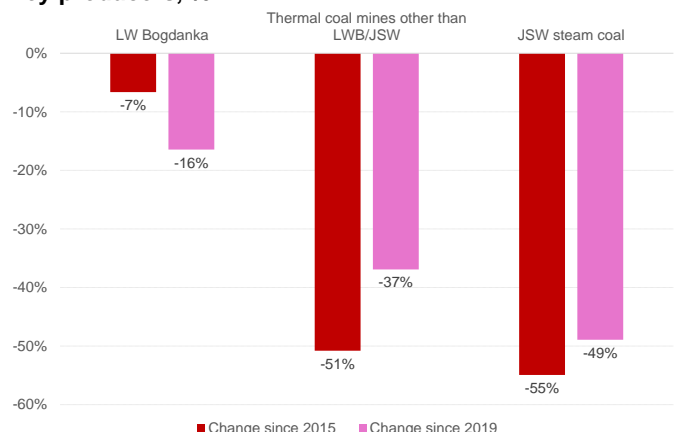
However, this downward trend of Polish coal production has not been equal among the key producers as the majority of the declines occurred in case of Silesian mines, while much smaller negative impact was the case of LW Bogdanka. In 2015-24 period, the production of thermal coal in Poland declined by 45% y/y, but in case of PGG's mines amounted to 54%, the declines of JSW's thermal coal production amounted to 55%, while in case of LW Bogdanka the decline was at 7%. Similar discrepancy in the declines size is observed in the most recent data as the declines in 2019-24 period amount to: 41% in case of PGG, 49% in case of JSW's thermal coal and 16% in case of LW Bogdanka.

Coal production in Poland by key producers, millions tonnes, 2010-24



Source: Company, ARP, ARE, Pekao Equity Research

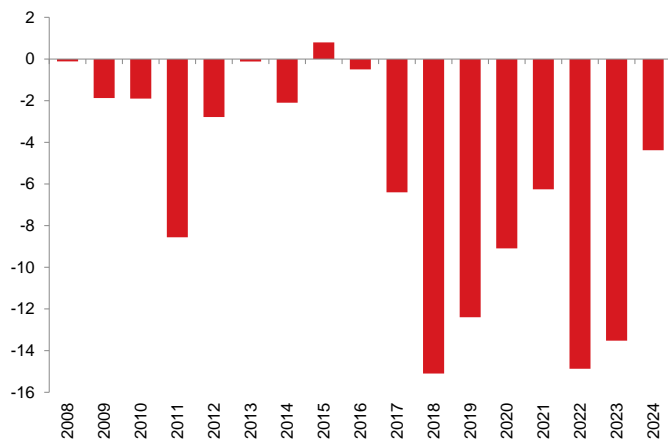
Change of coal production between 2015-24 & 2019-24 by key producers, %



The domestic producers of thermal coal however do not compete only among themselves, as the net imports of thermal coal gained the market share in Poland rising from the market share below 1% in 2016 to 27% in 2022, 30% in 2023 and 12% in 2024, according to our estimates, based on ARP data. The volume of net thermal coal imports grew to the range of 6 to 15mn

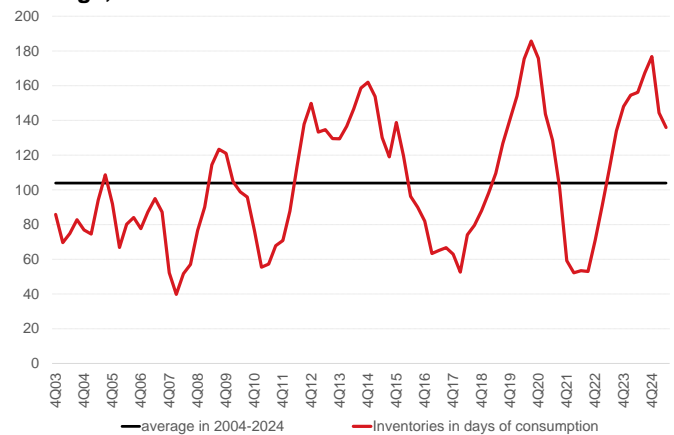
tonnes in 2017-2023 period, but declined to 4.4mn tonnes in 2024. This was the first year since 2016 when net imports of thermal coal were below 6mn tonnes.

Net imports of thermal coal to Poland, 2008-24



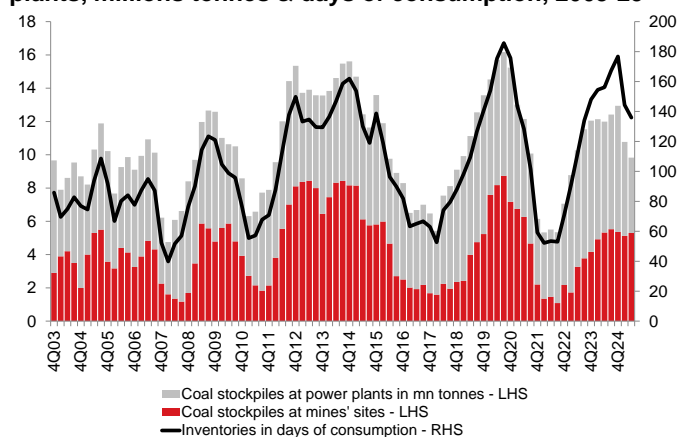
Source: Company, ARP, ARE, Pekao Equity Research

Coal inventories in days of consumption vs. historical average, 2003-2025



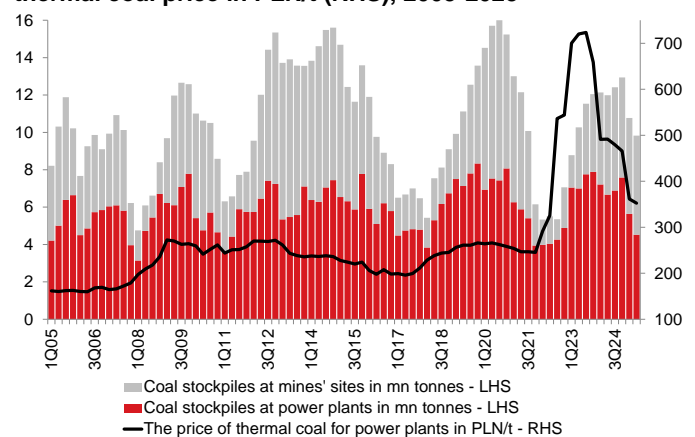
Finally, the changes in inventories impact on the balance of the market with significant historical correlation of the changes in Polish inventories levels with changes in Polish thermal coal prices. The most recent upward move of thermal coal price in 2022-23 was negotiated in late 2021 when inventories declined to 5-6mn tonnes i.e. to 52-59 days of consumption (vs. long term average of 104 days), down from 10-16mn tonnes in prior quarters. This allowed the price to surge from PLN 248/t in 2021 to PLN 425/t in 2022 and to PLN 700/t in 2023. As inventories climbed back to 10-12mn tonnes in 2H'23, the coal price for 2024 deliveries were negotiated at 31% lower y/y level. Further declines of the price was negotiated for 2025 (down by 27% y/y to PLN 356/t in 1H'25) as the inventories remained high at the end of 2024 at c. 13mn tonnes or 177 days of consumption (vs. long term average of 104 days). As of the end of Jun'25 the coal inventories amount to 9.8mn tonnes or 136 days of consumption – such levels of inventories seem too high to expect the upward move in coal price for 2026 deliveries, unless the inventories are reduced by at least 30% in 2H'25, in our view.

Coal inventories in Poland at mines' sites and at power plants, millions tonnes & days of consumption, 2003-25



Source: Company, ARP, ARE, Pekao Equity Research

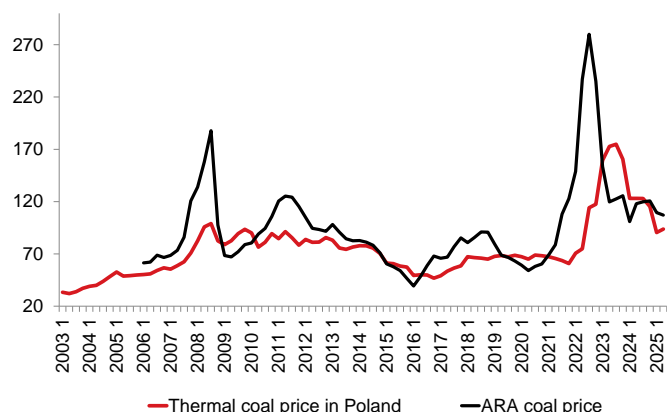
Coal inventories in Poland in millions tonnes (LHS) vs. thermal coal price in PLN/t (RHS), 2005-2025



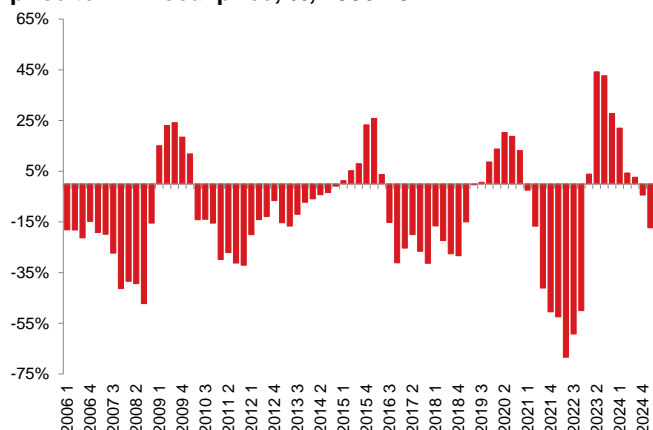
While the local oversupply/deficit seems to us a key to determine the outlook for Polish thermal coal prices, still the competitive pricing with international markets are of importance too. The comparison with ARA coal price in the long term suggests that Polish price is traded with a discount over 70% of the time, while the periods of pricing with premium to ARA price is much rarer at 30% of the time. The average discount of Polish price to ARA price during the periods of discount price amounted to 22.8%, though there were periods of the discount

exceeding 30% for several quarters in a row. Especially the period 2H'21-2022 showed an extraordinary large discount of c. 54%, which was related to the demand shock related to the implications of sanctions on Russian gas and elevated demand for coal following the outbreak of Russian-Ukrainian war. Partially the discount was related to the difference in the timing of the contracts negotiations in Poland as Polish prices were locked in at elevated level for 2024 deliveries at traded with 34% premium to ARA prices.

The price of Polish thermal coal vs. ARA coal price, USD/t, 2003-25



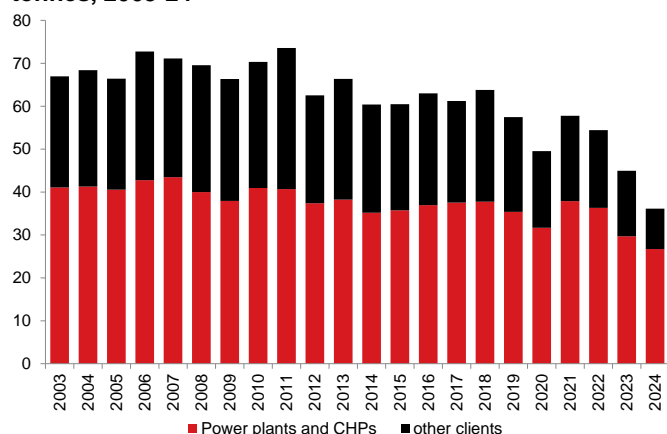
The premium/discount of the price of Polish thermal coal price to ARA coal price, %, 2006-25



Source: Company, ARP, Bloomberg, Pekao Equity Research

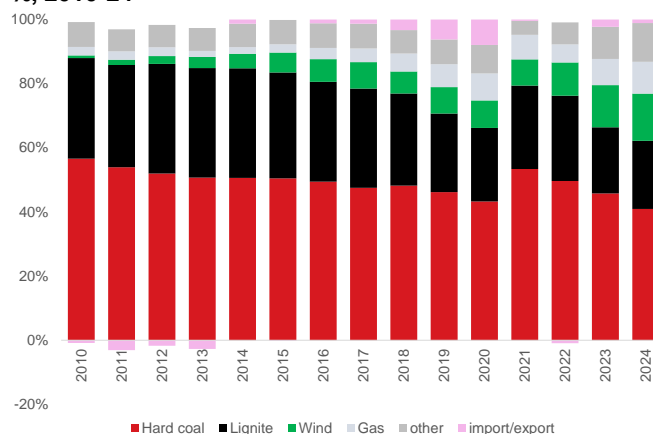
While the production of thermal coal declined by 45% since 2015, the demand for thermal coal in Poland declined by 40% during this time. The decline of demand from power plants and CHP plants declined by 25% since 2015, while the demand from other clients declined by 62%. The decline of demand from utilities is related to the changes in structure of the capacities of Polish power generation system. In 2015 hard coal accounted for 50.6% of power generation, while renewable and gas units accounted for 13.8% and 2.6%, respectively. In 2024 the structure changed with hard coal declining 41.4%, while renewables and gas rising to 27.1% and 10.0%, respectively. The rising share of low emission capacities impacts also lignite generation, which declined from 33.1% in 2015 to 21.5% in 2024.

Key demand sources for thermal coal in Poland, millions tonnes, 2003-24



Source: Company, ARP, ARE, Pekao Equity Research

The structure of power generation in Poland by fuel type, %, 2010-24



The outlook for the coal demand/supply dynamics in 2025-30e period is presented by us as the outcome of our model for power capacities. The key assumptions of our model are:

- The most probable new power generation units are added to the capacities mix upon completion. The most probable are the projects in construction phase, the projects with approvals and with funding secured.

- The decommissioning of coal units is accounted for in line with announced plans and/or existence of the capacities remuneration market, which is scheduled to end in 2028, as of the current legislation.
- The load factor of units fired with fossil fuels is determined by the expected switching price between fuels. Our current price forecasts assume the coal units to be marginal units in 2025-30e, hence the load factor of coal units is the outcome of the demand and generation of other units.
- The demand for power is assumed to grow at CAGR of 1.0% in 2026-30e period.

Overall our model incorporates the additions of 24.3GW of new generation capacity in 2025-30e period, out of which CCGT accounts for 7.4GW, offshore for 4.9GW and onshore + PV for 12GW. The detailed breakdown per source and the timing is listed below:

- **CCGT** - 7.4GW of CCGT units expected to be added in 2025-30e, out of which 3.0GW is scheduled for completion in 2025-27e period and 4.37GW in 2029-30e.
- **Offshore** – 4.9GW of advanced offshore projects current in construction or pre-construction phase are accounted for with 2.7GW expected in 2027e and 1.83GW expected in 2028e.
- **Onshore + PV** – are assumed to add 2GW per year i.e. in line with historical pace of development.

The forecasted in power generation capacity additions, MWe, 2025-30e

	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e	Total
CCGT							
Nowe Kozienice B1					700		
Nowe Kozienice B2					700		
Nowy Polaniec B1						700	
Nowy Polaniec B2						700	
Gdansk B1						560	
Grudziadz B1		575					
Grudziadz B2					560		
Ostroleka C B1		745					
Adamow B6			562				
Rybnik B9			882				
OCGT Łódź			181				
OCGT Karolin	119						
CCGT Siekierki						450	
Total	119	1 320	1 625	0	1 960	2 410	7 434
Offshore							
FEW Baltic II					350		
Bałyk 2				720			
Baltica 2			1 498				
Baltic Power			1 200				
Bałyk 3				720			
BC Wind				390			
Total	0	0	2 698	1 830	350	0	4 878
Onshore+PV							
Onshore	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
PV	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Total	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	12 000
TOTAL	2 119	3 320	6 323	3 830	4 310	4 410	24 312

Source: Companies, TSO, Pekao Equity Research

Our model is presented in two scenarios subject to the load factor of CCGT units – first scenario assumes 33% load factor i.e. in line with load factor observed in new CCGT unit at Dolna Odra and second scenario assumes load factor of 50%, which closer to the projects' assumptions and switching price rationale.

The scenario of CCGT's load factor of 33% would result in the changes in power generation structure and demand for fuels in 2025-30e period as follows:

- 2030e demand for thermal coal from power plants would decline by 47% vs. 2025e, from 24.9mn tonnes in 2025e to 13.1mn tonnes in 2030e.
- 2030e demand for lignite generation would decline by 45% vs. 2025e
- 2030e generation from wind would increase by 115% from 25.6TWh to 54.9TWh assuming the load factors of 27% and 39% for onshore and offshore, respectively
- 2030e gas fired generation would increase by 109% from 19.5TWh to 40.6TWh as 7.4GW of new capacity is commissioned.

The forecast of power generation structure (in TWh) and the implied demand for hard coal from power plants (in mn tonnes) assuming power demand CAGR of 1.0% and load factor of CCGT of 33%, 2022-30e

TWh	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
Consumption	173.5	167.5	169.0	165.6	168.1	170.6	173.1	175.7	178.4
Import/export	-1.7	3.9	2.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total generation	175.2	163.6	167.0	165.9	168.1	170.6	173.1	175.7	178.4
hard coal	87.8	76.6	69.1	64.3	60.0	49.6	46.4	39.6	34.1
lignite	47.0	34.6	35.8	34.2	32.5	27.6	26.3	22.3	19.0
wind	18.3	22.0	24.9	25.6	28.4	40.0	45.6	51.8	54.9
gas	10.0	13.7	16.8	19.5	23.3	27.9	27.9	33.6	40.6
other (industrial & PV)	12.1	16.8	20.4	22.4	23.9	25.4	26.9	28.4	29.9
Demand for coal mn t	36.3	29.7	26.7	24.9	23.2	19.1	17.9	15.3	13.1
new coal capacities	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
old coal capacities	31.3	24.1	22.0	19.7	18.0	14.0	12.8	10.1	8.0
Y/Y change	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
Consumption	-0.5%	-3.4%	0.9%	-2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
na									
Total generation	0.9%	-6.6%	2.1%	-0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
hard coal	-5.7%	-12.7%	-9.8%	-7.0%	-6.6%	-17.4%	-6.4%	-14.7%	-14.0%
lignite	3.6%	-26.4%	3.7%	-4.5%	-5.0%	-15.0%	-5.0%	-15.0%	-15.0%
wind	28.6%	20.2%	13.1%	2.7%	11.0%	41.1%	14.0%	13.6%	5.9%
gas	-25.2%	36.5%	22.8%	16.0%	19.6%	20.1%	0.0%	20.3%	20.7%
other (industrial & PV)	59.8%	38.7%	21.4%	9.8%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%
Demand for coal	-4.1%	-18.2%	-10.0%	-7.0%	-6.7%	-17.5%	-6.4%	-14.8%	-14.1%
new coal capacities	-13.3%	10.8%	-16.2%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
old coal capacities	-2.4%	-22.9%	-8.6%	-10.6%	-8.4%	-22.5%	-8.7%	-20.7%	-21.3%

Source: ARE, TSO, Pekao Equity Research

The scenario of CCGT's load factor of 50% would result in the changes in power generation structure and demand for fuels in 2025-30e period as follows:

- 2030e demand for thermal coal from power plants would decline by 58% vs. 2025e, from 24.9mn tonnes in 2025e to 10.4mn tonnes in 2030e.
- 2030e demand for lignite generation would decline by 56% vs. 2025e
- 2030e wind generation would increase by 115% from 25.6TWh to 54.9TWh assuming the load factors of 27% and 39% for onshore and offshore, respectively
- 2030e gas fired generation would increase by 165% from 19.5TWh to 51.5TWh as 7.4GW of new capacity is commissioned.

The forecast of power generation structure (in TWh) and the implied demand for hard coal from power plants (in mn tonnes) assuming power demand CAGR of 1.0% and load factor of CCGT of 50%, 2022-30e

TWh	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
Consumption	173.5	167.5	169.0	165.6	168.1	170.6	173.1	175.7	178.4
Import/export	-1.7	3.9	2.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total generation	175.2	163.6	167.0	165.9	168.1	170.6	173.1	175.7	178.4
hard coal	87.8	76.6	69.1	64.3	59.8	48.2	44.9	35.9	27.2
lignite	47.0	34.6	35.8	34.2	30.8	24.6	23.4	18.7	15.0
wind	18.3	22.0	24.9	25.6	28.4	40.0	45.6	51.8	54.9
gas	10.0	13.7	16.8	19.5	25.2	32.3	32.3	40.9	51.5
other (industrial & PV)	12.1	16.8	20.4	22.4	23.9	25.4	26.9	28.4	29.9
Demand for coal mn t	36.3	29.7	26.7	24.9	23.1	18.6	17.3	13.8	10.4
new coal capacities	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
old coal capacities	31.3	24.1	22.0	19.7	17.9	13.4	12.2	8.7	5.3
Y/Y change	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
Consumption	-0.5%	-3.4%	0.9%	-2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
na									
Total generation	0.9%	-6.6%	2.1%	-0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
hard coal	-5.7%	-12.7%	-9.8%	-7.0%	-7.0%	-19.4%	-6.8%	-20.0%	-24.3%
lignite	3.6%	-26.4%	3.7%	-4.5%	-10.0%	-20.0%	-5.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%
wind	28.6%	20.2%	13.1%	2.7%	11.0%	41.1%	14.0%	13.6%	5.9%
gas	-25.2%	36.5%	22.8%	16.0%	29.7%	28.1%	0.0%	26.6%	25.8%
other (industrial & PV)	59.8%	38.7%	21.4%	9.8%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%
Demand for coal	-4.1%	-18.2%	-10.0%	-7.0%	-7.1%	-19.5%	-6.9%	-20.2%	-24.5%
new coal capacities	-13.3%	10.8%	-16.2%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
old coal capacities	-2.4%	-22.9%	-8.6%	-10.6%	-8.9%	-25.0%	-9.5%	-28.7%	-39.1%

Source: ARE, TSO, Pekao Equity Research

Both scenarios assume the decline of demand for coal from power plants by c. 7% per year in 2025-26e period, which is to be followed by the higher declines of 17.5% - 19.5% declines in 2927e as 2.7GW of new offshore capacity enters the market and joins 2.94GW of new CCGT capacity. Thereafter another 7% y/y decline of demand for coal is expected in 2028e as the remaining 1.8GW of offshore is commissioned. The period after 2028e entails the end of capacity remuneration market for coal units, which would lead us to seek the decommissioning of 4.3GW of old coal capacity in 2028e and another 2.6GW by 2030e. While the end of the capacity remuneration for coal units might be postponed (as it was already done), still 2028-30e coincides with the announced strategies of Polish utilities to decommission the old units.

The outlook for the decline of the demand for coal from power plants by 47% to 56% in 2025-30e period would need to coincide with the decommissioning of the adequate coal capacities in order to keep the balance on the market and not to put too high pressure on the thermal coal prices. The official government plans still assume the decommissioning of the coal mines to occur by 2049e.

ESG rating

Our ESG rating is based on the assessment of a number of E-S-G related criteria with a respective 50/25/25% weighting in the total assessment. Our methodology implies a final ESG score for LW Bogdanka of 0.89 and an ESG rating of 'C'. According to our methodology, a 'C' rating translates into a 0% discount in the equity risk premium in our cost of equity calculations.

LWB Materials	E	S	G
Score	0.63	1.22	1.08
Sector weight	50%	25%	25%
Final ESG Score	0.89		
ESG Rating	C		

	score from:	to	Rating	WACC risk premium impact (% of RFR)
ESG Score	1.5	2	A	-15.00%
	1	1.5	B	-7.50%
	0.5	1	C	0%
	0	0.5	D	15.00%

Peer valuation

Peer comparison

Compay name	Ticker	P/E			EV/EBITDA			P/BV		
		2025e	2026e	2027e	2025e	2026e	2027e	2025e	2026e	2027e
COAL INDIA LTD	coal in equity	7.1	7.0	6.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	2.1	1.8	1.6
BUMI SERPONG DAMAI PT	bsde ij equity	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALAMTRI RESOURCES INDONESIA	adro ij equity	7.3	6.8	6.8	3.7	3.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
CHINA COAL ENERGY CO-A	601898 ch equ	9.5	8.9	8.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
JINNENG HOLDING SHANXI COA-A	601001 ch equ	12.1	10.7	9.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER C	scc pm equity	9.0	9.1	10.6	5.7	5.8	6.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
BUKIT ASAM TBK PT	ptba ij equity	7.8	7.4	6.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Median total		8.4	8.2	7.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
LW Bogdanka		3.1	6.6	9.0	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.27	0.26	0.25
Premium/discount vs. Median		-63%	-19%	15%	-98%	-81%	-66%	-78%	-77%	-77%
Implied value p.s. PLN		64.2	29.3	20.6	95.5	66.1	55.8	105.8	104.5	101.3

Source: Bloomberg, Pekao Equity Research

Valuation

Our valuation implies a 12M target price of PLN 16.22 per share, representing a 31.4% potential downside. The valuation is based on the DCF method only and peer valuation is presented for illustrative purposes only with 0% weight for final valuation.

DCF valuation

We have developed a 6-year DCF valuation for LW Bogdanka based on our detailed financial model for the company's operating activity until 2031. The key assumptions incorporated in our DCF valuation model are as follows:

- Risk-free rate of 5.5% from 2026e to 2031e and 4.0% in the terminal year.
- Equity risk premium of 6.0% from 2026 to 2031e and 5.0% in the terminal year.
- Beta of 1.0.
- Additional ESG discount to the cost of equity equal to 0% from 2026 to 2031e and -0% in the terminal year based on the ESG rating.
- Credit margin of 2%.
- Corporate income tax rate of 19%.
- **EBIT margin in the residual period** of 0.5% – the profitability in the long term is expected to be outcome of alignment of the cost structure to the expected sales volume of coal. Despite high uncertainty about the feasibility/probability of such a necessary cost alignment (as there was no such historical efforts), we remain on the optimistic side assuming delivery of a positive margin. Please note that our cost forecasts assume the alignment of the volume of preparatory works to the coal sales volumes as well as the reduction of the headcount necessary to maintain positive margin.
- **The coal sales volumes** is forecasted at 7.3mn tonnes in 2025e, 7.4mn tonnes in 2026e, 7.0mn tonnes in 2027e and declining to 6.2mn tonnes in 2030e.
- **Thermal coal price** achieved by LWB is forecasted at PLN 370.5/t in 2025e (down 16% y/y), PLN 381.6/t in 2026e (+3% y/y), PLN 389/t in 2027e (+2% y/y) and PLN 374/t in 2030e.
- **Growth rate in the residual period** of -5%, which is related to the announced by the government the shutdown of the coal mining in Poland by 2049e, along with limited achievement in the diversification efforts outside of coal.

DCF valuation

WACC calculation

	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e	2031e	Terminal Year
Risk free rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	4.0%
Equity risk premium	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%
ESG discount/premium	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Beta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cost of equity	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	9.0%
Cost of debt	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.0%
After-tax cost of debt	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	7.5%	7.5%	4.9%
Equity weight	106%	115%	95%	59%	34%	34%	35%
WACC	11.8%	12.3%	11.2%	9.2%	8.8%	8.8%	6.3%

DCF valuation

(PLN mn)	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e	2031e	Terminal Year
Revenues	2 912	2 813	2 682	2 543	2 406	2 346	2 229.0
EBIT	146.0	105.4	22.2	-1.5	-20.1	2.2	11.1
Taxes on EBIT	-27.7	-20.0	-4.2	0.3	3.8	-0.4	-2.1
NOPLAT	118.3	85.4	18.0	-1.2	-16.3	1.8	9.0
Depreciation	235.2	256.6	274.3	290.0	305.0	317.7	317.7
Change in working capital	2.5	-3.0	-3.9	-4.2	-4.1	-1.8	-1.0
Capex	-660.7	-561.6	-449.3	-449.3	-404.4	-323.5	-252.8
Free cash flow to the firm	-309.7	-216.7	-153.1	-156.3	-111.6	-2.2	74.9
<i>Terminal value growth</i>							-5.0%
Terminal value							629.4
Discount factor	0.89	0.80	0.72	0.66	0.60	0.55	0.55
Discounted free cash flow - Dec 31 2025	-277.0	-172.6	-109.7	-102.5	-67.2	-1.2	390.0
Enterprise value - Dec 31 2025	-340.2						
Minorities	11.2						
Net debt	-761.3						
Other adjustments	0.0						
Equity value - Dec 31 2025	409.9						
Number of shares (mn)	34.0						
12M target price per share (PLN)	16.22						
Share price as of September 25th (PLN)	23.65						
<i>Upside/Downside vs. current price</i>	<i>-31.4%</i>						

Revenues growth	3%	-3%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-3%	-5.0%
EBIT margin	5.0%	3.7%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.1%	0.5%
Tax rate	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%
Capex/revenues	22.7%	20.0%	16.7%	17.7%	16.8%	13.8%	11.3%
Capex/depreciation	280.9%	218.9%	163.8%	154.9%	132.6%	101.8%	79.6%

Sensitivity of 12M target price per share to Terminal value growth & WACC

Terminal value growth/WACC		-12.5%	-10.0%	-7.5%	-5.0%	-2.5%	0.0%	2.5%
8.3%		9.3	10.5	12.0	14.2	17.2	22.2	31.4
7.3%		9.7	11.0	12.7	15.1	18.8	24.9	37.4
6.3%		10.1	11.5	13.4	16.2	20.6	28.5	46.6
5.3%		10.5	12.1	14.3	17.6	22.9	33.4	62.3
4.3%		11.0	12.8	15.3	19.2	25.9	40.5	95.5

Sensitivity of 12M target price per share to EBIT margin & capex

EBIT margin/capex		-2.5%	-1.5%	-0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	3.5%
-153		25.7	29.4	33.1	36.8	40.5	44.3	48.0
-203		15.4	19.1	22.8	26.5	30.2	34.0	37.7
-253		5.1	8.8	12.5	16.2	19.9	23.7	27.4
-353		-15.5	-11.8	-8.1	-4.4	-0.7	3.1	6.8
-453		-36.1	-32.4	-28.7	-25.0	-21.3	-17.5	-13.8

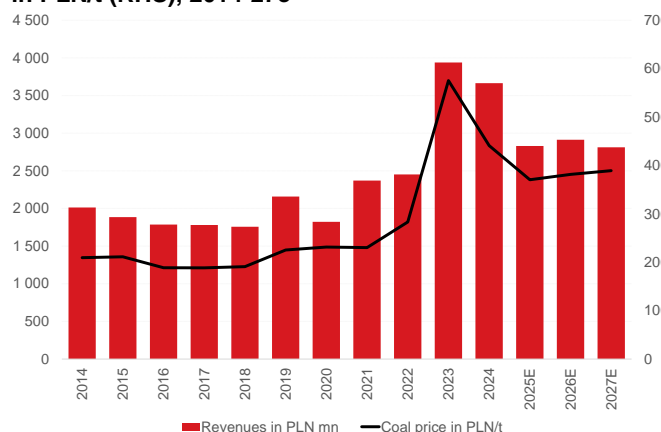
Source: Pekao Equity Research

Business model

LW Bogdanka is one of the major thermal coal miners in Poland, which operates in the Lublin coal basin and is the only coal mine outside of Silesia. At the time of IPO in 2009 LW Bogdanka produced 5.2mn tonnes of thermal coal and its strategic target envisaged the expansion into Pole Stefanów/the expansion of the coal processing plant, which were to allow to increase the coal production to 11.5mn tonnes by 2014/5. Such a production level however has never been achieved as LW Bogdanka managed to achieved annual production of 9.2mn and 8.5mn tonnes in 2014 & 2015 and the peak production of 9.93mn tonnes was in 2021.

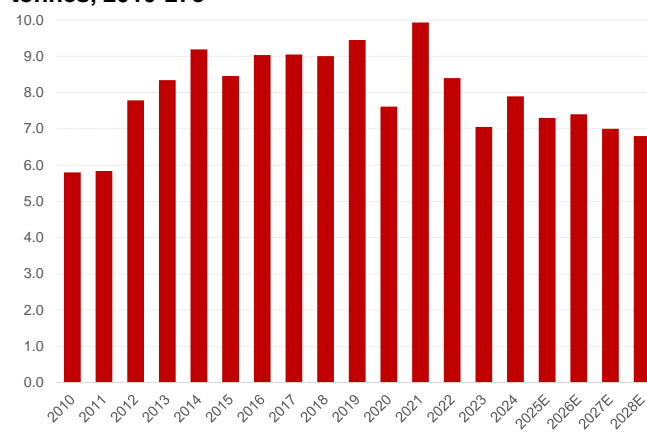
LW Bogdanka's business model faces the negative demand trends as the demand for thermal from power plants and CHP plants declined by 25% since 2015. The trend is related to growing share of low emission capacities in Polish power generation market with the share of generation from hard coal declining from 50.6% in 2015 to 41.4% in 2024. As a result the production of thermal coal in Poland declined by 45% y/y in 2015-24 period, but in case of LW Bogdanka the decline amounted to 7%. As a result LW Bogdanka's market share increased from 25.4% in 2023 to 33.2% in 2024 and to 35.7% in 1H'25.

LW Bogdanka – revenues in PLN mn (LHS) vs. coal price in PLN/t (RHS), 2014-27e



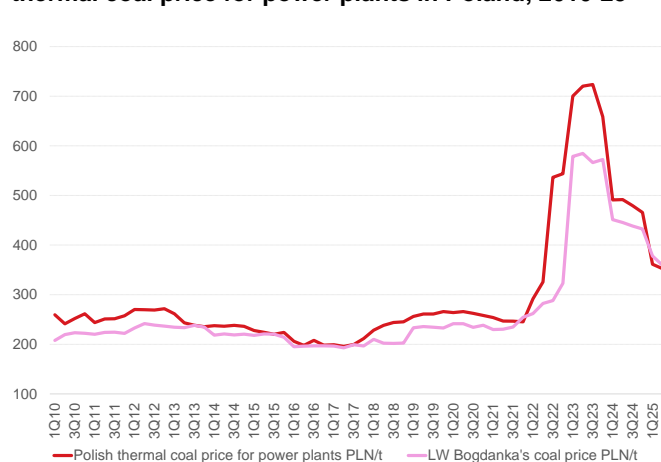
Source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

LW Bogdanka – coal production volume in millions tonnes, 2010-27e



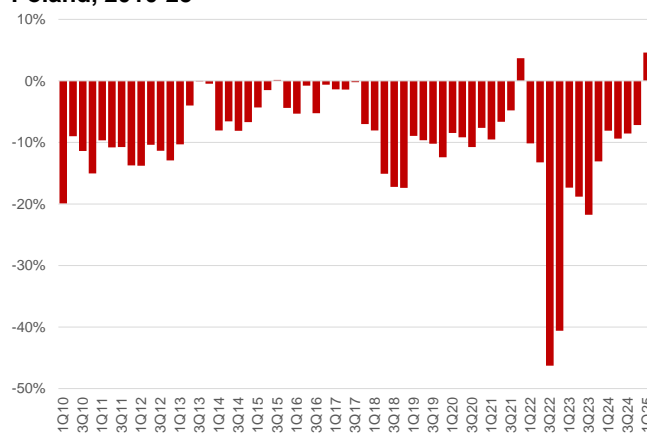
Coal sales accounted for 97.2% of LW Bogdanka's revenues in 1H'25 with 96.9% of the revenues generated in the domestic market and 3.1% in foreign markets. Majority of coal revenues are generated from the sales to its parent i.e. Kozienice and Polanec power plants, which accounted for c. 80% of the sales in 1H'25 (vs. 79% a year ago).

LW Bogdanka's coal price in PLN/t vs. the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25



Source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

LW Bogdanka – difference of LW Bogdanka's coal price to the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25

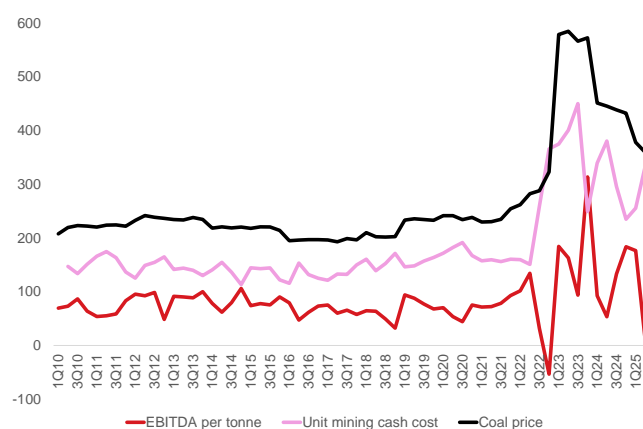


Please note that majority of the revenues other than coal sales is also related to LW Bogdanka's core business as these revenues are sourced from coal transport, heat sales, the leasing of tangibles etc.

As a result LW Bogdanka's top line is virtually all about the sales volume of thermal coal and its price, hence the outlook for the coal price and sales volumes are crucial for LW Bogdanka's earnings power, in our view. The pricing achieved for its coal by LW Bogdanka has been following the same trend as the average price of thermal coal for power plants in Poland with the average deviation of c. 8-9% discount, which can be explained by the difference in calorific value. There have been two quarters in 2022 when LW Bogdanka's prices deviated even more than 40% from the average Polish prices, which stemmed from the different timing in pricing renegotiations.

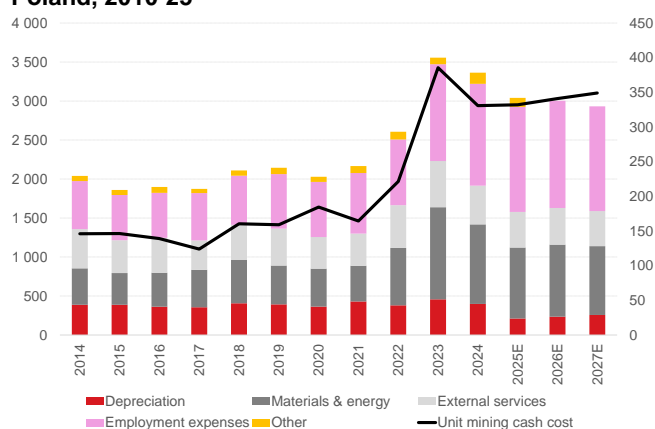
The high sensitivity of LW Bogdanka's earnings to the changes in coal volumes and pricing is related to high share of fixed costs with limited flexibility. The employment costs are the biggest share of the cost side accounting for 32-39% of all costs, followed by materials and energy, which accounted for 21-33% of all costs in 2020-24 period. Finally external services expenses accounted for 15-21% during this period. The unit mining cash cost has been relatively stable in 2010-2H'22 period when it ranged between PLN 125-190/t, but the cost inflation coupled with the decline of volumes resulted in the jump of unit mining cash cost to PLN 250-450/t range, according to our estimates. While LW Bogdanka was able to stabilize the costs in 2H'24-1Q'25 period at unit mining cash cost of PLN 235-296/t range (our estimates), the unit cost jumped to PLN 335/t in 2Q'25 due to the decline of sales volume to 1.76mn tonnes from 2.08-2.4mn tonnes range in prior 3 quarters.

LW Bogdanka's coal price in PLN/t vs. the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25



Source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

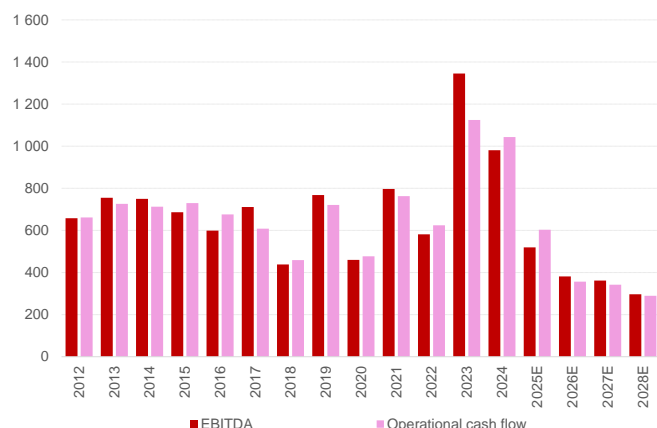
LW Bogdanka – difference of LW Bogdanka's coal price to the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25



While LW Bogdanka was able to stabilize the costs in 2H'24-1Q'25 period at unit mining cash cost of PLN 235-296/t range (our estimates), the unit cost jumped to PLN 335/t in 2Q'25 due to the decline of sales volume to 1.76mn tonnes from 2.08-2.4mn tonnes range in prior 3 quarters.

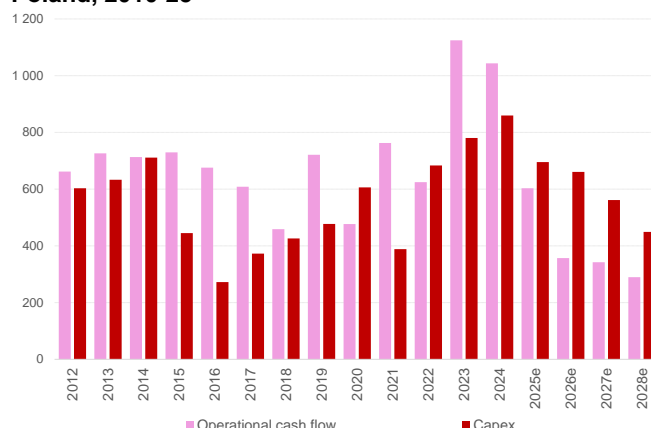
LW Bogdanka has been also very stable in terms of the conversion of the EBITDA into operational cash flow as the average ratio of EBITDA to operational cash flow in 2012-2024 amounted to 101%, according to our estimates. The operational cash flows allowed to cover the capex requirements, which has been in the upward trend from PLN 270-470mn in 2015-2019 period to PLN 852mn in 2024. As a result the free cash flow amounted to PLN 2.07bn in 2012-24 period. However these cash flows were possible due to solid sales volumes, which averaged 8.5mn tonnes during this period with only one year with the volume below 7.5mn tonnes (7.05mn tonnes in 2023). However our volumes assumptions for 2025-30e assumed the average volume of 6.9mn tonnes with volumes going below 7.0mn tonnes in 2028e.

LW Bogdanka's coal price in PLN/t vs. the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25



Source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

LW Bogdanka – difference of LW Bogdanka's coal price to the average thermal coal price for power plants in Poland, 2010-25



2030 strategy updated

LW Bogdanka published its 2030 strategy (with the perspective till 2035) in Apr'25 with following highlights:

- Average annual production volume of 8.2mn tonnes in 2025-30e
- Average annual production volume of 6.6mn tonnes in 2031-35e
- EBITDA per tonne of PLN 97 in 2025-30e and PLN 104 in 2031-35e
- EBITDA margin of 26% in 2025-30e and 28.7% in 2031-35e
- Average annual capex of PLN 679mn in 2025-30e and PLN 316mn in 2031-35e

Diversification: Company aims to diversify its business through expansion into railroads transport, new industrial projects, the expansion into commodities other than coal from current infrastructure, development of infrastructure, construction and tunneling competences, execution of own zero emission and low emission energy projects, transformation of heat assets, R&D towards hydrogen, energy storage, biogas, biomethane.

Our perception of the presented strategy is a bit of déjà vu as already the strategy published in Dec'20 aimed to diversify into railroads transport, energy projects, drones etc and stated that 5% of revenues in 2025 and 10% in 2030 would be generated from non-core business. 2020 strategy also assumed 2031-35 thermal coal production of 6.7mn tonnes, though lower 2025-30 capex was assumed of PLN 405mn. The comparison of current strategy to the 2023 update of the strategy means the resignation from the 2023 targets of diversifying into multi-commodity company, energy storage, recycling, but 2023 strategy presented more ambitious coal production targets of 9-10mn tonnes. Given such a track record of limited success in delivering the strategic targets, we await the effects of current strategic efforts before we include them into our model and valuation.

Risk factors

- **Risk related to the state's economic policy towards the hard coal mining sector** - A significant factor influencing the market position of the LW Bogdanka are the government's plans for hard coal mining and power generation companies. The "Poland's Energy Policy until 2040" and the "National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)", approved by the Council of Ministers, have been in force since 2021. According to these plans, hard coal will continue to be a significant source of energy for the Polish economy in the 2030 perspective and beyond. Currently, however, due to the changing geopolitical and economic situation and the energy crisis related to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, work is underway to update the PEP 2040. It should be noted, however, that the expected – despite declining trends – still relatively high role of coal in the national energy system and in the process of ensuring the country's energy security has a positive impact on the long-term operation of the Bogdanka Power Plant.
- **Risk related to the development of energy commodity prices in Poland and globally** - the prices of energy raw materials are primarily influenced by the prices of thermal coal and alternative raw materials to thermal coal (crude oil, natural gas, renewable sources) on global markets and, consequently, on the domestic market. This is of key importance to the Parent Company's operations.
- **Risk related to the specific nature of operations in the mining sector and the possibility of unpredictable events** - The operational activities of LW Bogdanka S.A. are exposed to risks and hazards resulting from the specific nature of conducting business in the mining industry. These include: 1) environmental events (including industrial and technological failures), 2) extraordinary events, including geotechnical phenomena, mining disasters, fires, or flooding of mine workings, 3) damage caused by mining operations. Consequences may include: 1) temporary interruptions in operations, losses to property and financial assets, 2) accidents at work, including fatalities, 3) potential legal liability of the Company.
- **The risk of pursuing restrictive climate policies resulting in changes to applicable law** - The EU's restrictive climate policy is leading to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, increased energy production from renewable sources. Producing electricity or heat from coal is associated with significant CO₂ emissions. Since the beginning of 2021, there has been a significant increase in the price of CO₂ emission allowances, which has a direct impact on the cost of burning coal. The above restrictions and subsequent draft legal regulations in the form of regulations regarding CO₂, SO_x, NO_x, mercury emission standards and quality standards for coal sold on the household market, i.e., the entry into force of the Regulation of the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Climate and Environment of November 4, 2024, regarding quality requirements for solid fuels, prohibiting the sale of coal on the market (or in its segment) from July 1, 2027, with a sulfur content exceeding 1.2% and a caking index of RI>60, the implementation of local government anti-smog resolutions, the introduction of the ETS2 system, as well as the persistently high prices of CO₂ emission allowances, may result in significant difficulties in the competitiveness of LWB coal for energy production purposes.
- **Technical and technological risk** - Underground mining of hard coal deposits is a complex process and is subject to strict technical and technological regulations. During this type of operation, various downtimes may occur due to planned and unplanned (e.g., technical outages). This group of risks also includes the risk of unexpected, usually local, deterioration of deposit quality
- **Risk related to the high costs of the technologies used by the Company** - Thermal coal mining technology involves the use of highly specialized machinery and

equipment. Due to global concentration and the decreasing number of machinery and equipment manufacturers, there is a risk of unforeseen price increases. This could result in increased capital expenditures and reduced cost-effectiveness. There is also a risk of difficulties in accessing unique and original spare parts necessary to ensure continuous operation. With increasing depth, difficulties in maintaining the workings increase (increased pressures in the rock mass caused by the extensive mining area in which mining is conducted), temperatures increase in both roadways and longwalls (caused by the "distances" of the work carried out from the inlet shafts), and certain natural hazards, such as water, methane, and rock tremors, also increase.

- **Risks related to the strong position of trade unions** - The changing energy policy of the European Union and Poland, as well as legal regulations aimed at gradually reducing coal mining, including the social agreement of May 2021 regulating the principles and pace of phasing out thermal coal mines in Poland, may contribute to a sense of uncertainty among employees. In the hard coal mining sector, trade unions hold a significant position and play an important role in shaping HR and pay policies, often forcing renegotiations of pay policies through protests. As of June 30, 2025, there were six trade unions operating within the Group (of which four in LWB, representing approximately 71.7% of the employed workforce). The strong position of trade unions creates a situation in which there is a risk of increased wage costs arising from negotiated wage agreements in the future, which may consequently negatively impact the financial results achieved by the LW Bogdanka. Furthermore, potential protests and/or strikes, related to wage policy or the ongoing decarbonization process, organized by trade unions operating within the Group may impact the operations of the LW Bogdanka.
- **Risks related to reclamation and mining damage** - LW Bogdanka is responsible for the reclamation of post-mining areas and the removal of mining damage. The current standards for reclamation and mining damage removal may change in the future – greater rigor is expected in this regard.
- **Investment risks related to the presence of protected areas** - The mine is located in the vicinity of protected areas (a national park, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, an ecological corridor, as well as two areas covered by Natura 2000 regulations, located partially within the mining area and three in close proximity to the mining area). All planned investment activities must be analyzed for their potential negative impact on protected areas. There is a risk that, in the case of investment activities, specific obligations or stricter requirements to limit negative environmental impacts may be imposed. Opposition may also be raised before the implementation of a given investment. Such investment restrictions may require higher capital expenditures and, therefore, may impact the financial result.
- **Risk of prolonging the process of issuing administrative decisions regarding mining activities**
- **Property tax risk regarding mining excavations LW Bogdanka**
- **Risk of changes in tax regulations**

Key financial data

P&L (PLN mn)	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e
Revenues	2 452	3 939	3 665	2 830	2 912	2 813	2 682
Gross Profit	408	1 151	836	415	406	366	283
Other Operating Income/Cost	-9	-57	-2 438	147	-7	-7	-7
EBITDA	582	1 345	981	519	381	362	296
EBITDA recurring	582	1 345	981	519	381	362	296
EBIT	200	840	-1 855	308	146	105	22
Financial Income/(Cost)	19	11	22	16	6	6	6
Pretax Profit	220	851	-1 833	323	152	111	28
Income Tax	-44	-163	342	-63	-30	-22	-5
Net Income	175	687	-1 492	260	122	89	22
EPS (PLN)	5.16	20.20	-43.87	7.65	3.59	2.63	0.66

Balance Sheet (PLN mn)	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e
Total Current Assets	938	1 660	1 672	1 237	922	654	571
Cash and Equivalents	475	735	854	740	410	160	100
Other Current Assets	463	926	819	497	512	494	471
Total Fixed Assets	3 881	4 102	2 232	2 716	3 141	3 447	3 621
Tangible Assets	3 638	3 841	1 849	2 333	2 759	3 064	3 239
Other Fixed Assets	243	261	383	383	383	383	383
Total Assets	4 819	5 762	3 904	3 953	4 063	4 101	4 193
Stockholders' Equity	3 708	4 304	2 706	2 967	3 089	3 178	3 200
Long Term Liabilities	662	728	493	483	470	446	482
Long -Term Debt	2	0	0	-11	-24	-39	11
Other Long - Term liabilities	660	728	493	493	493	484	471
Short Term Liabilities	449	730	705	504	505	477	510
Short -Term Debt	3	2	0	-11	-24	-39	11
Other Current Liabilities	446	729	705	514	528	516	499
Total Equity & Liabilities	4 819	5 762	3 904	3 953	4 063	4 101	4 193
Net debt	-470	-733	-854	-761	-457	-238	-78

Cash Flow (PLN m)	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e
Net Profit	175	687	-1 492	260	122	89	22
Depreciation and Amortisation	398	457	399	211	235	257	274
Other (incl. WC)	51	-20	2 137	131	0	-4	-7
Operating Cash Flows	624	1 125	1 043	603	357	342	289
Capital Expenditures	-665	-768	-853	-696	-661	-562	-449
Other	13	3	25	0	0	0	0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-651	-765	-828	-696	-661	-562	-449
Dividends paid	-85	-88	-85	0	0	0	0
Other	-13	-12	-11	-21	-26	-31	100
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-98	-100	-97	-21	-26	-31	100
Change in Cash	-125	260	119	-114	-330	-250	-60
Cash at the end of period	475	735	854	740	410	160	100
DPS (PLN)	2.50	2.58	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Y/Y growth ratios							
Revenues	3%	61%	-7%	-23%	3%	-3%	-5%
EBITDA	-27%	131%	-27%	-47%	-27%	-5%	-18%
EBIT	-45%	319%	-321%	-117%	-53%	-28%	-79%
Net profit	-39%	292%	-317%	-117%	-53%	-27%	-75%
EPS	-39%	292%	-317%	-117%	-53%	-27%	-75%

Margins							
EBITDA	23.7%	34.1%	26.8%	18.3%	13.1%	12.9%	11.1%
EBIT Margin	8.2%	21.3%	-50.6%	10.9%	5.0%	3.7%	0.8%
Net Margin	7.2%	17.4%	-40.7%	9.2%	4.2%	3.2%	0.8%
ROE	4.8%	17.1%	-42.6%	9.2%	4.0%	2.8%	0.7%

Balance Sheet Ratios							
BVPS (PLN)	109.0	126.5	79.6	87.2	90.8	93.4	94.1
Net debt/EBITDA	-0.81	-0.54	-0.87	-1.47	-1.20	-0.66	-0.26
Bank Debt/Equity	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-2.5%	0.7%

source: Company, Pekao Equity Research

Summary of key financial data

	2022	2023	2024	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e
EPS	5.16	20.20	-43.87	7.65	3.59	2.63	0.66
Revenue	2 452	3 939	3 665	2 830	2 912	2 813	2 682
Gross margin %	16.7%	29.2%	22.8%	14.7%	14.0%	13.0%	10.5%
EBIT	200	840	-1855	308	146	105	22
EBITDA	582	1345	981	519	381	362	296
Net profit	175	687	-1492	260	122	89	22
Net debt	-470	-733	-854	-761	-457	-238	-78
BPS	109.0	126.5	79.6	87.2	90.8	93.4	94.1
DPS	2.50	2.58	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROE, %	4.8%	17.1%	-42.6%	9.2%	4.0%	2.8%	0.7%
ROA, %	3.6%	11.9%	-38.2%	6.6%	3.0%	2.2%	0.5%
D&A	398	457	399	211	235	257	274
Free cash flow	-40	356	191	-92	-304	-219	-160
Capex	665	768	853	696	661	562	449

Source: Pekao Equity Research

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Analyst	Position	Financial instrument	Number of instruments	Exposure (long/short)	Average transactions price	Transactions dates
Tomasz Duda	Analyst	LW Bogdanka	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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METHODS USED TO FORMULATE OUR RECOMMENDATIONS:

Our company valuations are based on two valuation methods selected from among the following: discount model, multiples-based model or asset-based valuation method.

Discount models are characterized by simultaneous and comprehensive consideration of key determinants of intrinsic value, e.g. operating cash flow, capex, cost of capital (WACC). They are theoretically appealing and provide a direct computation of intrinsic value. However, discount model valuations are highly sensitive to changes in assumptions, particularly the risk free rate and terminal growth rate. Moreover, projections cannot be stated with certainty; unforeseen future events can cause income or earnings projections to be invalid.

Multiples-based models are based on the analysis of the valuation multipliers of a given company in relation to other similar companies in the industry. Among strengths of multiplier models we can highlight their simplicity, as they are easy to compute as well as to understand. Moreover, only the key statistics for investors are chosen for valuation. On the other hand, multiples are based on historic data or near-term forecasts. Valuations based on multiples will therefore fail to capture differences in projected performance over the longer term. Finally, it may be problematic to select a suitable peer group.

Asset-based models can be used even if a company has a brief record of earnings or its future existence is uncertain. However, it may be challenging to determine market value of some assets, particularly intangibles. Additionally, asset-based models do not take into account future changes in financial results, nor do they include non-balance sheet items, such as know-how.

Valuation models are dependent on macroeconomic factors, such as interest rates, exchange rates, raw materials, and on assumptions about the economy. Furthermore, market sentiment affects the valuation of companies. The valuation is also based on expectations that might change rapidly and without notice, depending on developments specific to individual industries. Our recommendations and target prices derived from the models might therefore change accordingly.

The investment ratings generally relate to a 12-month horizon. They are, however, also subject to market conditions and can only represent a snapshot. The ratings may in fact be achieved more quickly or slowly than expected, or need to be revised upward or downward. In the tables and charts throughout this report, we designate the years with an "E" to denote that the figures presented are forecasts and estimates.

Definition of ratings used in our publications:

We currently use a three-tier recommendation system for the stocks in our formal coverage: Buy, Hold, or Sell (see definitions below):

A **Buy** is applied when the expected total return over the next twelve months is higher than 15%.

A **Hold** is applied when the expected total return over the next twelve months is within the range of 0% to 15%.

A **Sell** is applied when the stock's expected total return over the next twelve months is negative.

We employ three further categorizations for stocks in our coverage:

Restricted: A rating and/or financial forecasts and/or target price is not disclosed owing to compliance or other regulatory considerations such as blackout period or conflict of interest.

Coverage in transition: Due to changes in the research team, the disclosure of a stock's rating and/or target price and/or financial information are temporarily suspended. The stock remains in the research universe and disclosures of relevant information will be resumed in due course.

Under review: A rating and/or financial forecasts and/or target price is at the moment under revision of an analyst and the previous rating and/or financial forecasts and/or target price should not be relied on.

Not rated: We do not issue company-specific recommendations and we do not plan to issue them in the foreseeable future.

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P/E – „Price/Earnings” is the ratio of the financial instrument price to the net financial result for the issuer of the financial instrument.

P/B – „Price/Book Value” is the ratio of the price of the financial instrument to the issuer’s equity capital.

EPS – „Earnings per Share”, i.e. net profit per share.

BVPS – „Book Value per Share”.

FWD – „Forward” - stands for the ratio (eg. P/E) calculated on the basis of the expected results.

DPS – „Dividend per Share”.

DY – „Dividend Yield”, a ratio calculated as dividends per share divided by the current share price.

EBIT – „Earnings Before Interest and Taxes”.

EBITDA - „Enterprise Value / Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization”.

EV/EBITDA – “Enterprise Value / Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization” is the company's market capitalization (price x number of shares) increased by the value of net financial debt and the value of minority shareholders divided by the operating result increased by the value of the company's asset depreciation.

AGM – Annual General Meeting