WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE

Q2 2026 and H1 2026 EARNINGS CALL TRANSCRIPT

4 September 2026

Łukasz Kucharski, Head of IR – Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Good afternoon and welcome to the Warsaw Stock Exchange Group conference call covering the results of the second quarter and first half of 2026. Thank you for joining us today. Let me introduce today's speakers. We are joined by Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange, Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange, and Mariusz Buraczyński, COO of Polish Power Exchange (TGE). We will begin with a presentation of the group's financial results and key business developments, followed by a question and answer session. Without further ado, let me hand the floor to Tomasz.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
[slide 2]
Hello everybody and welcome to our earnings call. Our results in the second quarter and also in the first half were obviously driven by a very strong cash equity market. Our main indices are up around 30% year to date. And this has been reflected in the strong activity. Turnover in cash equities was up 15% year on year in the second quarter and 27% in the first half. On the other hand, we have observed falling volumes and turnover in energy trading in the second quarter. In electricity, it was down 4%, and in gas, down 28%, following a very strong first quarter. We'll talk a bit more about the reasons behind the gas segment in the presentation. Overall, our consolidated revenue went up by 8% in the second quarter, driven by 13% growth in the financial market with a 7% decline in the commodity market. Year to date, in the first half, the growth in revenues is 17% year on year. OpEx growth was 10%, a slightly lower than in the first quarter; adjusted operating profit up almost 4% in the second quarter, and adjusted net profit up 1% in the second quarter to PLN 58 mn. After the first half, the net profit is up 18% to PLN 128 mn.

[slide 3]
Here you see the performance of our main indices. Warsaw has been one of the global leaders in terms of performance in the first half with around 30% growth in main indices, as I said. And here locally, we've been especially celebrating the record high level of WIG20 — after almost 20 years, WIG20 surpassed its highest historical level. However, this is an index which

excludes dividends; on a total return basis, it's up over 100% over the last two years. So strong performance in large caps and also mid caps in Poland.

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Equity turnover, as I said, up 15% in the second quarter, a slight deceleration from the first quarter. However, when you look at — and this is what we show in the lower chart — the performance and the volume growth in July and August, you see around 40% growth, which of course makes us a bit more optimistic in terms of our revenues in the third quarter. We are also quite happy to see that our trading velocity ratio remains above 50%, placing Warsaw as one of the most liquid exchanges in Europe, obviously on a market cap relative basis.

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We are very happy to see increased IPO activity, 10 new debuts on the main market in the year to date versus just three in the whole of 2025. And in particular, the value of ECM transactions was quite high, almost PLN 20 bn year to date – including SPOs, so the follow-on offerings, and ABBs, i.e. share sale by a shareholder - and it is almost 80% growth versus the same period of 2025. Overall, 35 transactions concluded on the market year to date. And also we are happy to see that we've reversed the declining trend in terms of number of listed companies. So the number of new debuts was higher than that of the delistings and we have right now 403 companies listed on the main market. Also happy to see an increase in the free float, driven especially by ABB transactions in large cap stocks. The free float is now around 54% of the total market cap and this compares with less than 5 percentage points a few years ago.

[slide 6]

Good activity also on the corporate bond market, Catalyst — the value of non-treasury bond issues close to PLN 30 bn year to date, 160 new issues admitted to trading year to date, and overall the value of bonds listed at PLN 175 bn, which is a 23% increase versus the same period of last year. We continue to make efforts to revitalize corporate bond market in Poland and our activity aims at a simplified issuance process, increased liquidity, including also an obligation to have a market maker for corporate bonds above a certain threshold, and also lower regulatory barriers.

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And of course, one of our strategic priorities is to attract retail investors to the exchange. And we do it also through widening of our ETF offer. We've been very successful on this point, especially in the H1 2026. In January, there were just 17 ETFs listed on the market. Now we have 45 and hope to cross 50 ETFs over the next few months, 25 new listings just year to date. And also here we show on the chart to the right that overall the inflows and investments of Polish retail investors into equities in the year to date are around PLN 5 bn. However, only 17% of those investments are in ETFs listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. So we believe that we still have a lot to do in terms of increasing our share and overall volumes in ETFs on the market. And this is also why we are expanding our offer of indices. Over the last few weeks, we had three new indices in the debt market. Next week, we will publish a new index in our alternative market, NewConnect, and also we are working on a new index for innovative companies, companies with high R&D spending. So that's on the main issues and our corporate developments right now; I'll pass to Marcin to guide you through the details of our results.

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:

[slide 9]

Thank you. Hello, everyone. Let me walk you through the details of our financial results in the next few slides, starting with a summary of the P&L as usual. So, top down, looking at the revenue, it was PLN 155.4 mn in Q2 26, after almost 8% growth year on year. The drivers of this growth were in the financial market. That's pretty much the same drivers as usual — so cash equity trading, very good performance in Armenia, and also higher sales of market data. At the same time, in the commodity market, we observed a small decline in Q2, mainly because of low activity of investors in gas trading. And subsequently, the clearing of transactions on gas also went down compared to the previous year. We can see growth in other revenue, and this is like a bucket including a number of different activities, but it's just an accumulation of a few small sources of revenue. And I do not expect that this growth is something to remain for the following quarters. Usually in this line, we present, for example, revenue from our subsidiary logistics, from renting the rooms in the Warsaw Stock Exchange building, and other activities which are non-core. And it's just a coincidence that we had an accumulation of these in Q2. We will be back at the regular levels in the following quarters. And the operating costs — the growth was 10.2%, almost PLN 100 mn in Q2. We have dedicated slides where we explain details, but this growth in revenue and this a bit higher growth in operating expenses resulted in a small increase in our cost-income ratio. It went up to 64.2%. It's 130 basis points higher than the year before. We had small adjustments because of non-recurring transactions with impact both on our operating income and net profit line. They were the result of recalculating the provisions for a potential return of grants received for non-core projects, but their impact on both lines is not significant. Therefore, adjusted operating profit was almost PLN 55 mn, 3.8% growth, and EBITDA was almost PLN 63 mn, 0.6% growth, speaking about adjusted numbers here. What happened below the operating profit line? We had a slightly higher share in profits of associates, which is of course the depository activity, and a lower result on financial activities. And this is due to low interest rates we can use to invest our excess cash. Maybe one more thing to mention here is that our return on equity ratio went up to 20.1%. I think this — it hasn't been above the 20% level for seven years. So this reflects our improving results over time.

[slide 10]

Speaking about the revenue structure, nothing surprising here compared to the previous slide. Maybe one thing to comment is the share of revenue which is not related to trading activity. This non-trading related revenue went up to 35.6% in Q2 26 compared to 31.3% the year before.

[slide 11]

Now speaking about the trading related revenue, so the biggest part of revenue within the financial market segment. As we mentioned before, the driver for growth in this line of business was activity on cash equities. The revenue from this class of assets went up to PLN 58.4 mn, 11.2% higher year on year. And this was following the high activity of investors on cash equities on the market. So the turnover in Q2 on the market was PLN 151 bn, 15% up compared to the previous year. We had a higher share of high volume providers and market makers, or liquidity providers. Their share in total turnover was close to 36%, 310 basis points higher than in Q2 25. And this translated also to a lower average fee per transaction. It went down by 3.7% and was at the level of 1.89 bps in Q2. We had much higher turnover on ETFs. And this is good news — so ETFs in Q2, the turnover on ETFs in Q2 went up almost 90% year on year. And in the first half of the year, it was almost 140% higher than in the first six months of 2025. Of course, this turnover does not translate to significant revenue in the group yet, but we like the trend.

[slide 12]

In other business lines within the financial market segment, we had growth in information services. We are used to, let's say, solid single digit growth in this line of business, and this is another quarter of good performance here. Maybe the growth rate looking at Q2 only seems a bit lower, but please have a look at the first half of the year compared to six months of 2025, because in the comparable data in 2025, we had an adjustment in revenue recognition. That's why this growth rate looks lower. In Armenia, we have still very good performance. The revenue from the Armenian depository and the stock exchange goes up consistently; in Q2 26, the revenue from depository activity was 130% higher than the year before. And this is, let me say it again, due to revised higher fees for depository services that were implemented in July 2025. I'm mentioning this date not without a reason, because it means that Q2 26 was the last quarter when we had this effect of a lower base because of lower rates for services. From Q3 26, we will be comparing to the same fees, the same rates; only organic reasons will be making the potential growth. Therefore, the growth rate will certainly go down. At the same time, we are happy about the exchange activities, which are also generating more and more revenue. Of course, the numbers here are not significant yet, but we see higher activity of market participants, especially in the corporate bond market in Armenia. Listing fees — stable, single digit growth, and no surprises here. Now, a few slides about the commodity market. I will ask Mariusz for comments on this.

Mariusz Buraczyński, COO of Polish Power Exchange (TGE, WSE subsidiary):

[slide 13]

Thank you, Marcin. Hello everyone. Let me start with the electricity market. In Q2, electricity trading volumes reached 29 terawatt hours, down 4% year on year. The decline was mainly driven by the forward market, forward volume to 15 terawatt hours. The good news is that in Q3 we are already seeing a recovery. On the spot market, volumes continue to grow, increasing 15% year on year in Q2, and the growth was supported by stronger activity on the international intraday and day ahead market. And also it is worth mentioning that it was also supported by the introduction of 15 minute products on the first fixing. Going to gas trading, the gas trading volume reached 44 terawatt hours in Q2, down 28% year on year. The decrease came mainly from the forward market, which was down 34%. Higher gas prices reduced demand, especially for longer term contracts. Additionally, we must remember at this point that there was a high base from last year. At the same time, the gas spot market performed very well and volumes increased 18% year on year to 8.4 terawatt hours.

[slide 14]

This slide is a good illustration confirming the negative correlation between prices and turnover on the gas market. And the gas market is highly sensitive to geopolitical developments and it is often driven by them. And these events always have a significant impact on the commodity market, but this year has been particularly dynamic and it shows, as it has had a very strong impact on our turnover on the gas market. And going to the next slide.

[slide 15]

In Q2, revenue declined by 7%. However, for the first half year, it increased by nearly 5%. And passing to the main revenue lines, the trading services revenue was down 18% year on year. Clearing revenue was down 12% year on year and it's mainly due to the lower trading volumes in the gas forward market and the renewable certificates market. Other participants' fee revenue increased by 23%. The growth was driven by higher clearing house collateral system fees and a growing number of InfoEngine customers. And finally, the register services revenue declined slightly by 1.4% year on year. And those are the key updates from the commodity market. Thank you.

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:

[slide 16]

Thank you, Mariusz, let me take it from here and give you a few comments about the operating expenses. So consolidated operating expenses level was PLN 99.8 mn. The growth was 10.2% year on year. The personnel expenses were growing slightly slower than in previous quarters. The growth reported here was less than 6%. However, we still have some sources of this growth. We see an increase in salaries and also in the number of employees in Armenia. That was a part of this project of expanding the business. A part of the agreement with the central bank was that we will also strengthen the teams and invest in the infrastructure. So this is happening. But this is also followed by a very dynamic growth in revenues, as we observed in one of the previous slides. And also in the Warsaw Stock Exchange, we have growth in salaries and new employees, especially in IT teams. These costs were growing slightly slower in previous quarters, also because of very intensive works on WATS development. And part of these personnel expenses were capitalized because of that. And we will see it when we go to the CapEx slide. The other source of growth was external services. And here we have two or three major reasons. The first one is higher costs of IT related services. Some of them are recurring and related to services that we buy in a software as a service model to strengthen our IT infrastructure and security. Some of them are related to projects which are running right now at the Warsaw Stock Exchange and subsidiaries, including the implementation of new solutions, and this part will disappear with time. In other external services, we have increased cost of advisory expenses, and this is related mainly to Armenia and the expansion of the business there — I mean the depository business, first of all. And also the expenses related to market promotion and development. These costs grew as well in the second quarter of 26, also because of anniversaries that we had both in Armenia and in Warsaw in the same quarter. But these costs are non-recurring and they will not be repeated in the following quarters. Depreciation and amortization goes down. This is another quarter in a row when we observed this trend, and this is due to finalized amortization of UTP licenses and also no amortization of solutions which were transferred to non-core companies, which were written off at the end of the year. Anyway, the growth rate of our operating expenses at the level of 10.2% was unfortunately slightly higher than the growth rate of our revenue year on year. And this is the first quarter after, I think, eight in a row when we couldn't make the revenue change higher than the OpEx change. That's why also our cost-income ratio went up to 64.2%. However, we are still within our strategic target of 65.

[slide 17]

In this slide, we are trying to understand the underlying base operating expenses increase, just to be able to refer also to our expected long-term business growth rate. And we identify costs which are associated with growth which is extra, or over the expectations. And the important elements here are additional costs in Armenia, 3.4 mn in Q2, and this is associated with this growth in revenues that we commented a few slides back, and also increasing transportation service costs. This is one of our subsidiaries where we offer logistics services and the growth in business there linearly translates into higher operating expenses. Excluding these elements, the underlying OPEX increase was 5.1 mn in Q2. And this translates to a 5.6% growth rate year on year. So this is, let's say, much closer to our long-term ambition.

[slide 18]

I mentioned CapEx, and when you look at capital expenditures in Q2 26, they were PLN 17.3 mn, 7.1% up year on year. And the increase comes from WATS development expenses. So our proprietary trading system, which we are finalizing right now — PLN 10.5 mn capitalized, and this is including a portion of personnel expenses contributing to this lower growth in this line in the P&L. In other classes of assets, we see a small decline in Q2. In Q3, we still expect intensive works on WATS, so there will be a high number in this position as well. And in Q4, this should go down, but at the same time, this is like a quarter when we naturally have significant investments in equipment and other intangible assets. So I'm trying to make the point that in the second half of the year, we expect that our capital expenditures should be higher than in the first half of the year. Speaking about WATS, as you know, the go-live date was postponed until 5th of October. And because of that, we had to revise our budget for this project. The current expectation is that by the go-live date, we will spend PLN 173 mn on the project. PLN 21 mn out of this amount is already expensed in the P&L, or will be expensed in the P&L by the date of go-live, and the remaining PLN 152 mn is capitalized and will be capitalized, and we will start amortization of this after the go-live date in October. And on the slide about cash flow and liquidity, we modified the presentation here a little bit. So we refer to shorter periods and make the numbers more, let's say, comparable to what we present in the financial statements. So the first six months of 26 compared to the first half of 25 in this slide.

[slide 19]

The cash flow from operating activities went down a little bit year over year, and this is despite the growth in the profit line. So this, of course, requires an explanation. And the explanation is that basically we have higher levels of trade and other receivables year on year. And we also had significant payments in the first half of 26 related to 2025's very good results. And these payments referred to variable salaries for the team and also corporate income tax. Both these were, let's say, accrued for in 2025, but the payments were made in the first half of 26. Therefore, the cash flow compared to the previous year was slightly worse because of these outflows. Free cash flow slightly up year on year because of lower CapEx. The conversion of operating profit to cash flow is still good. However, if you compare these shorter periods, it went down year on year. And we had like PLN 470 mn of net cash on our balance sheet at the end of June. This is, of course, before the payment of the dividend, which took place on 6th of August. We paid out PLN 143 mn from 2025 profit to our shareholders. So this was PLN 3.4 per share, 8% higher than the year before. I think this is pretty much it for details of the financial statements. And now we'll have a few comments about the outlook for the coming quarter.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:

[slide 21]

Thank you, Marcin. Obviously, over the next few weeks, for us the most important project is our proprietary trading system WATS, which is scheduled to go live on 5th of October, following dress rehearsals. The first dress rehearsal starts tomorrow. We are quite, I'll say, positive following intensive testing in the summer months, also conducted by external company. Of course, we will make the final go-live decision only after confirmation that the whole market is ready, and everything works well on our side as well.

[slide 22]

In terms of the guidance for the following quarter and quarters, looking at trading, as we already showed you in our presentation, we've had very strong months in terms of cash equity turnover growth in July and August, around 44% increase year on year. And as Mariusz said, on the energy front, a pick-up, a recovery in electricity volumes; on the other hand, still quite subdued performance in the gas segment due to the geopolitical situation. In terms of OPEX, we see OPEX growth in the third quarter at a level not lower than in the overall first half, with further acceleration in growth in the fourth quarter, on the back of the increase in depreciation once we launch WATS, and also we will recognize, partially for some time, some of the cost previously capitalized — mainly the work of IT developers — in the P&L rather than in CapEx. On the other hand, we believe that at least some of those costs, at least partially, will be offset by lower costs elsewhere, including non-core companies. On CapEx, just to mention, we expect high CapEx in the second half. But overall, I would say that here in Warsaw, we are quite upbeat about the outlook in the longer term, especially related to the launch of the personal investment accounts, which has already been confirmed. The OKI accounts — they went through the whole legislative path and they will enter into force and then launch on the 1st of January. Also, we are very happy to see that another major index provider, S&P Dow Jones, recognized Poland as a developed market. We've been upgraded by S&P a few weeks ago to developed market status. This upgrade will be effective in September next year.

[slide 23]

A few words about OKI accounts, the personal investment account. Once again, for those who haven't heard about this account yet, it's a more or less copy-paste of a very successful account in Sweden, the ISK, with a tax-free amount of assets/investments up to PLN 100,000, so roughly EUR 25,000. And however, there's no upper limit on how much you can keep in this account, but above 100,000 there will be a tax — but on assets, not on capital gains. In the first year, it will be around 0.85% of assets, and in the following years, it will be a multiple of the reference rate of the central bank, which today would be around 0.7. We believe that definitely such a tax incentive will attract retail investors to the market. We already see that the number of brokerage accounts is sharply rising, and we believe that this growth will accelerate next year. Overall, the Ministry of Finance is estimating that the inflow of new capital to the Warsaw Stock Exchange will be around PLN 70 bn plus over the next 15 years, around PLN 5 bn a year. We definitely believe that this is something which is achievable, and to capture this potential, we will also launch an educational and promotional campaign. So, definitely a breakthrough for the Polish capital market and for attracting retail investors to the market.

[slide 24]

However, as you see on this slide, the potential is still big and we should continue to mobilize domestic capital. Currently, at the end of last year, the market cap of Polish companies listed in Warsaw was just 27% of GDP, one of the lowest levels in the European Union. The average in the European Union is 70% and we estimate that to get us to 50% over the next five years would require around PLN 250 bn in new domestic capital, around PLN 50 bn annually. So there's a lot still to be done and the potential is still very significant. Thank you.

Q&A session

Łukasz Kucharski, Head of IR – Warsaw Stock Exchange:

Thank you very much for the presentation and we will now move on to the Q&A session. If you would like to ask a question, please raise your hand. We'd also appreciate it if you could briefly introduce yourself before asking your question. I can see we already have the first question coming from Miguel. Miguel, I'm unmuting you right now.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Yeah. Hey, guys. Thanks for taking my questions. Just for a brief introduction, I'm the analyst covering Warsaw Stock Exchange at Wood & Co. So, for my first question, on the average equity fee, should we think of the first half average as a new run rate, or is the new run rate closer to the implied average fee for the second quarter? Like, how to think about these moving forward? Can you please just comment how the high frequency traders' share evolved in July and August? And also it would be interesting to hear if you can disclose the prospects of adding more of these algorithmic clients in the future. And if you think that the share that they represent of total volume will increase in the future, and by how much?

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Okay, so actually I believe this is related, because we have not made any changes in our price list here. It's just a result of the changing structure of the turnover. So if we assume that there will be more liquidity providers in the overall turnover, they, of course, benefit from preferential fees and the average fee will go down. However, you know, as long as this is about additional turnover and our revenue goes up, I think it's not such a bad thing in the end. Yes. And as for whether we should expect additional algorithmic traders, I'll pass to Tomasz to comment on this.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yes, exactly. First, what you've seen in the first half 2026 also is that we've added one major player to our liquidity provider list. And once we launch the new trading system and we have a higher capacity that we could offer, definitely we will make more efforts to attract new members to the exchange, new brokers, but also new liquidity providers. The share, if we are successful, the share of the providers in our turnover will increase. But that said, obviously we expect the total turnover to increase. So the net result on our revenues obviously should be positive.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Sure, sure. That's understood. But is there any like number that you had in your head about like, what would you see as the medium term target? Like, what would you expect the share of these liquidity providers to be in the total turnover? Right now, it's thirty-six percent as of the second quarter of 2026 — expectations to go maybe like towards 40 or…

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Let me say that the major liquidity providers are already present and active on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. So, you know, we would not expect here a very significant increase outside that. Your guess around 40 is a good guess in the medium term.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Okay, understood. Thank you. On other revenues, could you please provide some color here, like how much of the increase is recurring versus non-recurring, and what would you see as sort of the new run rate? And also, are logistics and tech, which are non-core businesses — are these businesses likely to grow in the future?

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yeah, let me take this one. So yeah, logistics and tech are presented in this line. In logistics, we had an increase in the business scale in Q2. However, in the longer run, we have a strategy to focus on higher profit contracts in this company. So we are not really chasing revenue at any cost; we will be focusing on increasing profitability. Therefore, I would expect in the coming quarters the revenue from logistics can go down compared to what we saw in Q2. With tech, we have a small recurring growth in revenue because of selling the licenses for our anti-fraud tool – STORK - but this is not significant in terms of value. Other items which you can find here are different revenues from non-core activities, like, for example, settling partnerships in different events or, as I said, renting space in the stock exchange building. So I would say there is no reason for recurring growth in this line, at least nothing significant to happen there. I would say Q2 was exceptional.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Understood. Now, on cost, if I may — maybe the most painful part — but you guide for at least 11% OPEX growth in the third quarter and faster growth in the fourth quarter. You know, so probably OPEX growth for the year lands between 11 and 12% for the full year, right? So this is like double the upper bound of the range you've committed to during the 2025–2027 strategy, right? So given also that the increase in the previous year was about 10%, it means that you will likely end up 2026 already above the upper range of the implied target of the strategy. So the question is, how to think about 2027 cost growth? Like, you have three additional quarters of comparatively higher depreciation and amortization, probably, and, you know, staff costs are also going to increase as some of these costs were being capitalized until now. So, is there anything like offsetting these increases in 2027, you know, and do you still stand by the guidance that OPEX is expected to grow 4 to 6% annually?

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yeah, okay. It's correct that working on our key strategic directions in autumn 2024, we expected 4 to 6% annual growth in operating expenses. But please remember that at the same time, we were also assuming 6 to 8% growth in revenues and 8 to 12% growth in EBITDA. So actually we are beating all these measures, and on EBITDA, let's say, last year we were almost 38% up, yes. So I would say this set of KPIs should be treated as combined. So if we see extraordinary growth in our revenues, we also expect that certain costs may follow. And that's why we prepared this slide that Lukasz presented, or reminded us of, right now. And so we are indicating these elements of business growth which exceeded our expectations and the costs related to them. Yes. And once we exclude these, you can see that the underlying OPEX increase would be certainly lower. So this is how we look at it. Okay, so we are not really going to, let's say, revise the strategic KPIs at the moment, because we believe that combined, we are still exceeding the expectations. However, we'll be working on the new strategy in 2027, and we will also come up with new KPIs, new targets, together with the strategy next year.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
But on this — we also guided in our strategy for the cost-income ratio of 65%; year to date in the first half it was 60%, in the second quarter slightly higher, 64%. So this is something that we will try to keep. It will not be easy in the second half of the year, mainly due to the intensification of works and costs related to WATS and then the depreciation of WATS, but definitely we'll look for cost savings already towards the end of this year and for next year. One of the obvious cost savings is basically reducing the scope of activity of GPW Logistics. Here in this presentation appendix, in the presentation that we show on our website, you can

find that we've been searching for a strategic investor for logistics company, but we didn't find any. So now we will focus on increasing the profitability of this company, which means significantly reducing low-profit revenues. Most of those revenues have a margin, a gross margin, of around 5%. We will eliminate those revenues and also at the same time the cost base related to those revenues. And this will help us to at least optically offset some of those costs related to the WATS launch. So, this is to show that we have some tools to address this increase in depreciation from WATS. Obviously, higher depreciation and then the start of WATS also means lower CapEx. So, in terms of free cash flow, we should generate the same or higher free cash flow compared to when we worked on the system.

Marcin Rulnicki, CFO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yeah, thank you Tomasz, this is a very good addition. We will be looking for savings in non-core businesses, but the other, let's say, potential source of savings is the cost of the infrastructure associated with UTP, the old system, which we will be resigning from. And here we also expect cost savings already from 2027; we should see the difference in maintenance costs, which we still incur in 2026, and also we will be slowly resigning from the infrastructure for data transfer and data maintenance, so there will be certain, let's say, elements which we'll be able to use to offset the growth in amortization and other costs related to WATS.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
And once again, something that will enable us to increase our revenues, to increase the turnover of the market. Some of you may remember last year in April, we had to stop trading for a few hours in the afternoon because we reached our full capacity, or were at the risk of reaching our full capacity. The new system will have at least five times higher capacity than the old system. And in terms of performance and latency, it will be significantly more efficient than the current system.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Okay. Thank you for the call. Just a quick question on commodities. Regarding gas, like, I'm cautious to assume that we can end the year with a catch-up here, but I would assume at least some rebound even though it probably will still end up below fourth quarter 25 volumes. Just I'm curious to know how you're thinking about this.

Mariusz Buraczyński, COO of Polish Power Exchange (TGE, WSE subsidiary):
Okay, so I can confirm in general your assumptions, but it will be very difficult for 2026 to be better than 2025 in the gas market. And we should remember that when we compare the results, additionally we must remember the base in the last year was very high. But the unstable political situation continues to create challenges for this market. The negative correlation between the prices and volume and turnover is still present. But for the Polish economy, for Poland, gas plays a crucial role, especially for the energy sector. And we still see the shift from coal-fired plants, and gas-fired generation is moving forward. It remains still one of the key pillars of the energy transition. And from the TGE perspective, growing gas consumption in Poland and the launch of new gas-fired power plants should continue to support activity in the coming months. Looking ahead, I remain positive about the gas market.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Got it. That was super helpful, thank you. On OKI, if I may — I don't know if we have time — but how are you thinking about the eventual flow-through into Polish equities? You had this slide where you might expect, I'm sure you're saying like PLN 50 billion, that you would need

to reach 50% of GDP. But, you know, what proportion do you ultimately think is funneled through ETFs? How much is retail clients just trading spot equities? And also, how are you thinking about second order effects? Like, where is your head at thinking specifically about derivatives and information services revenue? Maybe there's something else that I'm not considering, but it would be helpful to understand how you're thinking about this.

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yes. So, basically, obviously, we believe that this will help to attract retail investors, and retail investors are liquidity. This is what we can build on those estimates which are presented by the Finance Ministry. Those estimates were also consulted with us, and we believe they add around PLN 5 billion a year to equities. This is also what we see right now in some of the forecasts from local brokers, who also believe it is important. The effect of OKI will be that mutual funds will invest more in local equities. Overall, the share of mutual funds in local equities is one of the lowest in Europe, at only 10%. So definitely we expect a more vibrant market going forward. OKI — you cannot invest in derivatives in OKI, or CFDs, only non-complex instruments. So we don't really expect much impact on our derivatives just from OKI, but definitely we will work on other derivative segments. We are working right now on launching, for example, mini futures on some of our indices, i.e. futures with a lower deposit margin.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Yeah. No, no, it's clear that you're not invested in derivatives through the account, but you know, increased activity and liquidity is also something that draws the attention of big funds in the US and abroad, right?

Tomasz Bardziłowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
We definitely see scope for higher activity of liquidity providers in derivatives.

Miguel Dias, WOOD & Company:
Okay, that's very helpful. Thank you so much. I see that there's someone else who wants to ask a question, so I'll just leave space for that. Thank you so much.

Łukasz Kucharski, Head of IR – Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yes, thank you, Miguel. We have another question coming from Emmanuel. Emmanuel, the line is yours.

Emmanuel de Figueiredo, LBV Asset Management:
Thank you. I'm Emmanuel from LBV Asset Management. I'm an analyst/fund manager and have been a shareholder for some time through the funds. Just two questions for me. The first one is on the reclassification to developed market from September 2027, I believe. What colour can you give in terms of the likely flow of funds? Is it going to be a beneficial impact or a negative impact? If you can just put any colour on that. And the second question, which is, I suppose, more short term, is: what is the IPO prospect for the next few months? Thank you.

Tomasz Bardzilowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Yeah. In terms of the classification, of course, we are quite happy and satisfied with this news. But we point out that there are not really that many assets which invest in our region, in Poland, related to S&P Dow Jones. So overall, we would not expect any major effects. This is, on the other hand, something which definitely raises our profile among global investors. As you may know, the highest share of assets which invest in our region, in Poland, are following MSCI,

and we do not expect to be included in the watch for the upgrade by MSCI over the next few years. So overall, we would not expect any major effect next year other than a better reputation on the market for its quality and performance. Your next question was about IPOs. We had 10 IPOs so far this year, or transfers — some of those were transferred from our alternative market. There will be some small, not major transactions by year end, as we hear from our brokers, but nothing really significant. On the other hand, we continue to put lots of effort into attracting new issuers. A third edition of our IPO Academy starts over the next few weeks, and we hear that all the places are already filled. And we had the first IPO of a company which was a member of the first cohort of our IPO Academy. So, definitely, overall we see, I would say, more noise, positive noise, about the Warsaw Stock Exchange in Poland, much more requests, much more questions, so definitely we would expect that going forward there will be more transactions, more IPOs, also from a fast growing private equity and venture capital market, which, as I said, is developing quite fast in Poland.

Emmanuel de Figueiredo, LBV Asset Management:
Okay. And can I just ask a follow up on your first answer? I believe Poland has a bit of a darling status with emerging markets. So will emerging markets be forced sellers of Polish equities with this reclassification?

Tomasz Bardzilowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
We can provide you with our estimates about how much assets are right now following S&P Dow Jones, but we are not talking about billions of dollars, rather a couple of hundred millions in passive money. Nothing really very significant for us. As a result of this upgrade — well, our share in S&P emerging markets was 1.27, and in S&P developed markets it will be 0.15. So a significant decline in terms of share, but a larger pool of assets, especially passive assets; we would expect a net passive inflow and net active outflow as a result of this particular upgrade. But as I said, for us, by far, MSCI is the most important. You may recall that in 2018, we were upgraded by FTSE Russell to developed. It didn't really have a major, immediate flow impact on our market.

Emmanuel de Figueiredo, LBV Asset Management:
Thank you.

Tomasz Bardzilowski, CEO of Warsaw Stock Exchange:
However, MSCI, and the upgrade by MSCI, would have a massive impact. And for now, we say that we need a few more years to think about that and to get ready for that. It's nothing over the next few years.

Łukasz Kucharski, Head of IR – Warsaw Stock Exchange:
Okay, thank you, Emmanuel. So, are there any further questions? I don't see any. So, as there are no further ones, we would like to thank you for joining us today. And maybe before we conclude, let me show you the IR calendar of ours. Over the coming months, we'll be participating in a number of investor events, including ones in Munich, Stockholm, New York and Prague. So if you're planning to attend any of these conferences, please let us know. Should you have any follow-up questions, of course, please contact us at the Investor Relations team at Warsaw Stock Exchange. Thank you once again for joining us today. We look forward to speaking with you again during the next results conference call in November. Thank you and goodbye.