

TRADING RULES

FOR A SCHEME OF STOCK FUTURES CONTRACTS

Statement of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in connection with the decision to approve the "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts":

Pursuant to § 15 of the Minister of Finance's Regulation of 11 October 2005 on the admission to trading on the regulated market of financial instruments that are not securities (Journal of Laws [Dziennik Ustaw] No. 205, item 1699), the Polish Financial Supervision Authority represents that the "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts", as mentioned in Resolution No. 978/2008 of the Management Board of the Warsaw Stock Exchange dated 3 December 2007, presented for approval contain all information and data required by law.

The Polish Financial Supervision Authority is not liable for any investment risk involved in the trading in futures contracts described in these "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts".

* * *

These Trading Rules have been updated as of the WATS system go-live date¹

¹ During the period of temporary reversion to trading in the UTP system, the Trading Rules as in effect on the last trading session day preceding the implementation date of the GPW WATS system shall apply.

Definitions and abbreviations

underlying instrument – the stock of a public company listed on the Exchange, which provides the basis for determination of the value of derivatives;

contract series – futures contracts representing a standard set by the Exchange, having in particular the same underlying instrument and the same expiry date;

contract class – a class comprises all the futures contract series that have the same underlying instrument and comply with the same standard;

expiry date – the last trading day; that day's final settlement value shall constitute the basis for computing the final settlement balance;

contract price – the value of the underlying instrument as adopted by the parties to a futures transaction on the transaction date;

contract value – the product of the contract price and the number of stocks per contract;

long position – a purchase of a futures contract;

short position – a sale (writing) of a futures contract;

close-out – cessation of the rights and obligations relating to a purchase or sale of a futures contract. Close-out is by sale where the contract has been purchased, and by purchase where it has been sold. The closing contract must be of the same series as the contract being closed;

opposite position – long position is the opposite position to short position for contracts of the same series; short position is the opposite position to long position for contracts of the same series;

clearing account – registration device operated by KDPW_CCP in the transaction clearing system for a participant to clear transactions to which the participant is a counterparty or clearing counterparty and to record positions of the participant;

collateral account – registration device operated by KDPW_CCP in the transaction clearing system to record maintenance margins;

settlement balance – the amount an investor must pay or is entitled to receive as a result of daily marking to the market or the final settlement.

Abbreviations used in the text:

PFSA – the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (Komisja Nadzoru Finansowego);

Exchange – the Warsaw Stock Exchange (Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie S.A.);

KDPW – Central Securities Depository of Poland (Krajowy Depozyt Papierów Wartościowych S.A.);

KDPW CCP - KDPW_CCP S.A.;

futures contracts – stock futures contracts;

Trading Rules – these Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts;

the Trading Act – the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments of 29 July 2005 (consolidated text: Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2024, item 722, as amended);

the Public Offer Act – the Act on Public Offering, Conditions Governing the Introduction of Financial Instruments to Organised Trading and Public Companies of 29 July 2005 (consolidated text: Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2025, item 592, as amended);

the Regulation – the Council of Ministers' Regulation of 11 October 2005 on the admission to trading on the regulated market of financial instruments that are not securities (Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2005, No. 205, item 1699);

the Exchange Rules – the Warsaw Stock Exchange Rules as adopted by the Exchange Supervisory Board by Resolution No. 1/1110/2006 of 4 January 2006, as amended (the current text of Exchange Rules is published on the Exchange website: www.gpw.pl);

the Detailed Trading Rules – the Detailed Exchange Trading Rules adopted by the Exchange Management Board by Resolution No. 1038/2012 of 17 October 2012, as amended (the current text of the Detailed Trading Rules is published on the Exchange website: www.gpw.pl),

ISIN – International Securities Identifying Number assigned, among others, by KDPW according to ISO 6166.

1. Introduction

Futures contracts are a derivatives scheme within the meaning of § 4.2 of the Regulation.

Under § 58 of the Exchange Rules, a futures contract is an agreement executed on the Exchange between the seller of a future right and the buyer of this future right, on terms and conditions determined in the futures contract standard, in which the parties set the value of the underlying instrument, such value to be the agreed price.

Futures contracts are traded on the main market operated by the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Under article 2.1(2)(c) of the Trading Act, futures contracts governed by these Trading Rules are financial instruments that are not securities.

Marking to the market, i.e., determining the credits and debits of parties having open positions on the derivatives market and computing the settlement balances, is conducted by KDPW_CCP on each day when clearing is performed. Daily settlement values constitute the basis for daily marking to the market. On the last trading day, transactions are settled on the basis of the final settlement value. Settlement values are expressed in Polish zlotys.

Futures contracts are traded in series with delivery dates in the nearest three months of the March quarterly cycle. The March quarterly cycle comprises March, June, September and December, i.e., the months in which the appropriate futures contract series expire.

Three series of a given class of futures contracts are all introduced at the same time on the first trading day for that class. Series expire in the nearest three months of the March quarterly cycle, which means that the series' expiry periods may be shorter than, respectively, 3, 6 or 9 months. Any subsequent contract series will expire 9 months after the expiry date of the previous series, in accordance with the March quarterly cycle.

The entity authorised to apply to have the Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts approved is the Warsaw Stock Exchange with its seat in Warsaw, ul. Książęca 4, 00-498 Warsaw.

The Exchange sets out the date on which trading in the first contract series of a class shall commence, such date to be disclosed to the public no later than 3 days before trading commences. Trading in the next futures contract series shall commence on the trading day following the expiry date of the previous series. Trading in a futures contract series shall cease on the third Friday of the series' delivery month. For details on determining the first and last trading days for futures contracts, see "Information on the Trading Rules."

The Warsaw Stock Exchange shall not be held liable in respect of investment risk involved in trading in futures contracts. Potential purchasers and issuers of futures contracts are advised to pay particular attention to the risks involved in investing in futures contracts, as described in Chapter 3.1 of the Trading Rules.

These Trading Rules have been updated as of the WATS system go-live date.²

These Trading Rules will be in force until the expiry date of the last series of futures contract.

Statement of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority in connection with the decision to approve the "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts":

Pursuant to § 15 of the Minister of Finance's Regulation of 11 October 2005 on the admission to trading on the regulated market of financial instruments that are not securities (Journal of Laws [Dziennik Ustaw] No. 205, item 1699), the Polish Financial Supervision Authority represents that the "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts", as mentioned in Resolution No. 978/2008 of the Management Board of the Warsaw Stock Exchange dated 3 December 2007, presented for approval contain all information and data required by law. The Polish Financial Supervision Authority is not liable for any investment risk involved in the trading in futures contracts described in these "Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts".

These Trading Rules, as well as any updates, are available on the Exchange's website (www.gpw.pl).

² During the period of temporary reversion to trading in the UTP system, the Trading Rules as in effect on the last trading session day preceding the implementation date of the GPW WATS system shall apply.

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2. Persons responsible for the information in the Trading Rules

2.1. Particulars of the entity applying for approval of the Trading Rules for a scheme of stock futures contracts and preparing Chapters 1 to 3 of these Trading Rules

Name	Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie Spółka Akcyjna
Seat	Warsaw
Address	00-498 Warsaw, ul. Książęca 4
Phone	(0 22) 628 32 32
Fax	(0-22) 628 17 54
E-mail	gpw@gpw.pl
Website:	http://www.gpw.pl .

2.2. Authorised representatives of the Exchange:

1. Sławomir Panasiuk – Vice-President of the Management Board
2. Michał Kobza – Member of the Management Board

2.3. Representation of authorised representatives of the applicant preparing Chapters 1 to 3 of the Trading Rules

Acting on behalf of the Exchange, the entity applying for approval of the Trading Rules for a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts, we, the undersigned members of the Exchange Management Board, represent that information contained in the Trading Rules is true and fair and does not omit any facts or circumstances that are required by law to be disclosed.

Furthermore, acting on behalf of the Exchange, the entity preparing the Trading Rules, we represent that information contained in Chapters 1 to 3 of the Trading Rules prepared by the Exchange is true and fair and does not omit any facts or circumstances that are required by law to be disclosed.

Sławomir Panasiuk
Vice-President of the Management
Board

Michał Kobza
Member of the Management
Board

2.4. Particulars of the entity preparing Chapter 4 of the Trading Rules ("Exhibit. Clearing guarantees")

Name:	KDPW_CCP Spółka Akcyjna
Seat:	Warsaw
Address:	00-498 Warsaw, ul. Książęca 4
Phone:	(022) 537 93 23
Fax:	(022) 537 93 01
E-mail:	ccp@kdpw.pl
Web page:	http://www.kdpwccp.pl

2.5. Authorised representatives of KDPW_CCP

1. Maciej Trybuchowski – President of the Management Board of KDPW_CCP S.A.
2. Marcin Truchanowicz – Member of the Management Board of KDPW_CCP S.A.

2.6. Representation of authorised representatives of KDPW_CCP

Acting on behalf of KDPW_CCP, we, the undersigned members of the Management Board, represent that information contained in Chapter 4 ("Exhibit: Clearing guarantees") of the Trading Rules is true and fair and does not omit any facts or circumstances that are required by law to be disclosed.

Maciej Trybuchowski

President
of the Management Board
of KDPW_CCP S.A.

Marcin Truchanowicz

Member
of the Management Board
of KDPW_CCP S.A.

3. Information on the Trading Rules for stock futures contracts

3.1 Description of risks for purchasers and issuers of futures contracts

3.1.1. Liquidity risk

High market participant activity and commitment should not be counted on in the first period of futures trading. Thus, it may be that a sizeable transaction will prove impossible to be made or will produce a material price fluctuation. In addition, liquidity will depend on market maker activity.

3.1.2. Market risk

Market risk relates to futures contract price fluctuations. Futures contract prices depend mainly on the price of the underlying instruments. Market risk is increased by leverage in that the value of the initial investment is low in comparison to the value of the contract. Consequently, relatively small cash market fluctuations may have a bigger effect on funds employed as a margin.

If the amount of the margin falls below a certain pre-determined minimum, an investor holding open positions is subject to a margin call. If the payment is not made within the prescribed time, the positions of that investor will be closed out. In the case of a long position, if close-out is at a price that is lower than the opening price, and in the case of a short position, if close-out is at a price that is higher than the opening price, a loss will result. Such loss will exceed the initial value of the investment if the difference between the position's closing and opening values is higher than the margin.

3.1.3. Stock futures specific risk

The investor must be aware that stock prices may have high volatility. Thus, investments in stock futures contracts may attract a higher market risk than investments in index futures.

3.1.4. The risk of classification of stocks which are the underlying instrument of the futures in the segments referred to in 3.10

Investors in stock futures contracts should be aware of the rules of conduct concerning such futures contracts where the underlying stocks of such contracts are classified in the segments referred to in 3.10. In particular, they should be aware that the last trading day of such futures contracts may change according to 3.10(b).

Furthermore, it should be noted that stocks classified in the ALERT LIST segment are moved to the single-price auction system according to the Detailed Trading Rules. If such stocks are the underlying instrument of futures contracts, then the underlying instrument will be traded in the single-price auction system while the futures contracts will be traded in the continuous trading system until such contracts expire. The classification of (underlying) stocks in the ALERT LIST segment and trading in such stocks in the single-price auction system could

materially reduce investor interest in trading in futures on such stocks, which could adversely impact the liquidity of such futures contracts.

3.2. Requirements for investors selling or purchasing futures contracts

Both residents and non-residents, within the meaning of the Foreign Exchange Law Act of 27 July 2002 (consolidated text: Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2024, item 1131, as amended), may be sellers (writers) and purchasers of futures contracts. Such investors must hold futures accounts.

3.2.1. Futures accounts

Financial instruments that are not securities, including futures contracts, must be recorded on derivatives accounts.

The terms and procedures of opening, operating and closing derivatives accounts and the terms of providing the services of executing orders referring to derivatives are set out in the Minister of Finance's Regulation of 12 November 2024 on the procedures and conditions for the conduct of business by investment firms, state-owned banks conducting brokerage activities, banks referred to in Article 70(2) of the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments, and custodian banks (Journal of Laws, item 1735).

3.2.2. Fees

Entities engaged in the brokerage business collect transaction fees from investors for whom they operate futures accounts, as per the fee schedules incorporated by reference to the accounts' operating rules.

3.3 Rights and obligations arising from futures contracts

Under the Exchange Rules, a futures contract is an agreement executed on the Exchange between the seller of a future right and the buyer of this future right, on terms and conditions set out in Resolution No. 978/2007 of the Exchange Management Board of 3 December 2007 (as amended) in the Standard Specification of a Scheme of Stock Futures Contracts, in which the parties set the value of the underlying instrument, such value to be the agreed price, and the parties mutually undertake to deliver the agreement, settled only in cash.

Futures contracts are traded on the main market operated by the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Marking to the market, i.e., determining the rights and obligations of parties having open positions on the derivatives market and computing the settlement balances, is conducted on a daily basis. Daily settlement values constitute a basis for daily marking to the market. On the last trading day, transactions are cleared and settled on the basis of the final settlement value. Settlement values are expressed in Polish zlotys.

Chapter 4 ("Exhibit: Clearing guarantees") of the Trading Rules contains detailed principles of securing claims arising from futures contracts and clearing futures contracts on delivery. Persons investing in futures contracts should pay special attention to Chapters 4.6 – 4.8 of the Trading Rules ("Exhibit: Clearing

guarantees”) which describe the liabilities of the investor to a clearing participant and the principles of determining liabilities to parties of a transaction.

3.4 Manner in which first and last trading days for futures contracts are set out

The Exchange shall set out the date on which trading in the first contract series of a class shall commence, such date to be disclosed to the public no later than 3 days before trading commences. Trading in the next futures contract series shall commence on the trading day following the expiry date of the preceding series. Trading in a futures contract series shall cease on the third Friday of the series’ delivery month. If this date is not a trading day, then it shall be the last trading day before the third Friday of the delivery month. In exceptional cases, the Exchange Management Board may set the last trading day to fall on a different date, but must disclose such information to the public at least 4 weeks in advance. If the Exchange Management Board decides to discontinue the introduction of further series of futures contracts for a specific underlying instrument, the Exchange will disclose this decision to the public and notify the PFSA no later than 3 weeks before the scheduled date of introduction of further series according to the standard specification. Discontinuation of the introduction of further series of futures contracts of a class to exchange trading means that exchange trading in such class of futures contracts pursuant to this scheme is stopped and that the class of futures contracts is delisted.

3.5 Futures contracts delivery dates

The delivery date for a futures contract of a series is the series’ last trading day. It is the same date as the contract expiry date, i.e., the date on which the final settlement price is determined.

3.6 Futures contracts expiry dates

The expiry date of futures contract series is the date on which the final settlement price is determined. According to the standard specification of futures contracts, it is the last trading day of the series.

3.7 Basic futures contracts trading rules

3.7.1. Exchange trading in futures contracts

Futures contracts are traded on the main market operated by the Exchange in accordance with the Exchange Rules and other regulations governing the market.

3.7.2. Admission to exchange trading

1. The Exchange Management Board decides on the admission of futures contracts to exchange trading.
2. Futures contracts are admitted to exchange trading by having their standard specification determined, and on condition that their trading rules have been approved by PFSA and disclosed by the Exchange to the public.
3. Futures contracts subject to this document were conditionally admitted to public trading in Resolution No. 978/2007 of the Exchange Management Board of 3 December 2007.

3.7.3 Introduction of futures contracts to exchange trading

The Exchange Management Board shall decide on the introduction of futures contracts to exchange trading.

The Exchange Management Board Resolution introducing futures contracts to exchange trading indicates the full name of the company whose stock is the underlying instrument of the contract and the ISIN code assigned to the stock.

3.7.4 Detailed futures contracts trading rules

Detailed trading rules for futures contracts are set out in the Detailed Trading Rules.

3.7.5. Amendments to the Exchange Rules or other Exchange regulations relating to futures contracts trading

1. The Exchange Supervisory Board has the power to decide by resolution on amendments to the Exchange Rules.
2. As per Article 29 of the Trading Act, the consent of PFSA is required for any amendments to the Exchange Articles of Association and the Exchange Rules. PFSA shall refuse its consent to any amendments to the Exchange Articles of Association and the Exchange Rules if the proposed amendments are in breach of law or may violate the security of trading.
3. Any amendments to the Detailed Trading Rules to the extent of trading rules for futures contracts referred to in 3.7.4 should be disclosed to the public at least 2 weeks before their effective date.

3.7.6. Parties to an exchange transaction

1. Only an exchange member and, in situations described in the Exchange Rules, KDPW_CCP may be a party to an exchange transaction.
2. General exchange membership rules are laid down in the Exchange Rules.

3.8 Standard specification of futures contracts

The standard specification for the scheme of stock futures contracts, approved in Resolution No. 978/2007 of the Exchange Management Board of 3 December 2007 (as amended) as at the date of updating these Trading Rules is as follows:

Abbreviated contract name	FXYZkrr, where: F – type of instrument XYZ – code standing for name of underlying instrument (as determined by the Exchange) k – delivery month code (as determined by the Exchange) rr – two last digits of delivery year
Contract code	Assigned by the clearing entity in accordance with the ISIN standard
Contract series	Futures contracts representing a standard, having in particular the same underlying instrument and the same expiry date.

Contract class	A class comprises all the futures contract series that have the same underlying instrument and comply with the same standard.
Underlying instrument	Stocks in exchange trading on the Exchange Main Market on the date of the Exchange Management Board Resolution on the introduction of stock futures contracts of the company to exchange trading.
Number of stocks per contract	1 or 10 or 100 or 1000 Determined by the Exchange Management Board for the given class of futures contracts and disclosed to the public not later than 3 days before trading in the first series of contracts of that class commences. The number of stocks per contract is subject to change in accordance with § 91 - § 94 of Division 4 of the Detailed Exchange Trading Rules.
Contract value	The product of the contract price and the number of stocks per contract.
Trading unit	Polish zlotys (per stock)
Delivery months	Three nearest months of the March, June, September and December cycle
Last trading day	The third Friday of the delivery month of the series. If however there is no trading session on the date referred to in the previous sentence in accordance with regulations applicable on the exchange, then the last trading day is the last trading day before the third Friday of the delivery month. The Exchange may set the last trading day to fall on a different date but must disclose such information to the public at least 4 weeks in advance. The last trading day may be set as a different date where the Exchange Management Board decides to discontinue trading in the futures of a class due to circumstances which, in the opinion of the Exchange Management Board, justify the discontinuation of trading of the instruments or due to circumstances beyond the Exchange's control which relate to the legal status or structure of the underlying. Such decision may also be made in order to protect the safety of exchange trading or the interest of exchange investors.
Expiry date	The date on which the final settlement price is determined. The same date as the last trading day.
First trading day of a new series	The first trading day following expiry of the previous contract. Set out by the Exchange Management Board for the first series of a class.
Daily settlement price	1. Daily settlement price is determined after each session starting from the date on which the first transaction of a contract series was made, exclusive of the expiry date, with a precision determined in the Detailed Exchange Trading Rules for single-stock futures. The closing price

	for contracts of a series will be deemed the daily settlement price. If the closing price was not determined during the session, the last settlement price or the reference price determined for the session, if it has changed on the terms and conditions defined by the Exchange as a result of corporate actions concerning the underlying instrument or the exercise of rights attached to such instrument, will be deemed the daily settlement price. 2. However, if the order book at the end of the closing auction, including at the end of additional halting, if it takes place, contains at least one order with a limit price better (i.e., higher for buy and lower for sell orders) than the settlement price determined according to point 1, the limit price of the best of such orders is the daily settlement price. For buy orders, it is the highest limit price of a buy order above the price determined according to point 1. For sell orders, it is the lowest limit price of a sell order below the price determined according to point 1. If the limit of such an order exceeds the upper or lower price collar applicable at the end of the closing auction, including at the end of additional halting, if it takes place at the end of the closing auction, then the upper or lower price collar applicable at the end of the closing auction, including at the end of additional halting, is the daily settlement price. 3. If additional halting takes place at the end of the closing auction with a determined theoretical opening price and trading on that day closes at the halting, then the theoretical opening price is the daily settlement price. If the daily settlement price so determined exceeds the upper or lower price collar applicable at the end of the additional halting referred to above, then the upper or lower price collar applicable at the end of the additional halting is the daily settlement price. 4. In special cases, in order to ensure the safety of exchange trading, in particular where, due to prevailing circumstances, the determination of the daily settlement price on the terms set out above could jeopardise the liquidity of clearing of futures contracts, upon consultation with KDPW_CCP, the Exchange may set a daily settlement price other than determined on the terms set out above. Such circumstances may include, among others, a failure of the exchange's IT systems that could affect the reliability of determining the daily settlement price, and any other event which, in the opinion of the Exchange and KDPW_CCP, may call into question the reliability of the daily settlement price
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	determined on the terms set out above or the accuracy of the determination of the daily settlement price.
Final settlement price	Final settlement price shall be determined on the expiry date as the price of last transaction in the underlying stocks at a session. If no transactions in these stocks were made during that trading session, the final settlement price shall be equal to the reference price determined for the stocks of the underlying instrument for the session on the expiry date.
Daily settlement value	The product of the daily settlement price and the number of stocks per contract. The product is arithmetically rounded off to PLN 0.0001.
Final settlement value	The product of the final settlement price and the number of stocks per contract. The product is arithmetically rounded off to PLN 0.0001.
Settlement date	The first business day following the contract series expiry date (the last trading day).
Publication of the daily and final settlement values	Immediately following the close of trading.
Settlement method	In cash in Polish zlotys.
Investor's margin	The investment firm or custodian bank determines the required investor's margin.
Special cases	In special cases, the Exchange Management Board determines the course of action and promptly discloses it to the public. The Exchange Management Board determines the course of action in the event of corporate actions on the underlying instrument or the exercise of rights attached to such instrument.

3.9. Course of action in the event of corporate actions on the underlying stocks which may affect the value of the futures contracts

In the event of corporate actions on the underlying instrument or the exercise of rights attached to such instrument, including:

- a) subscription rights,
- b) change of the nominal value,
- c) rights to extraordinary dividends

the number of stocks per contract and the reference price will change.

The number of stocks per contract after the change is arithmetically rounded off to two decimal places. The reference price after the change is arithmetically rounded off according to the tick size of futures contracts.

The detailed rules of procedure are set out in the Detailed Trading Rules available on the Exchange website (<http://www.gpw.pl>). If any of the stocks underlying a contract series is delisted, the series will be delisted as well.

If trading in any of the stocks underlying a contract class is suspended, the Exchange Management Board may decide to suspend trading in the class.

Redemption of stocks underlying a futures contract does not cause an adjustment of the number of stocks per contract.

Pursuant to § 31.2 of the Exchange Rules, the Exchange Management Board may delist a class of contracts if it considers this necessary to protect the interests and safety of trading participants, taking into consideration in particular the liquidity of the given instrument and the number of open interests in the given series of futures contracts. On the basis of the same considerations, pursuant to § 49 of the Exchange Rules, the Exchange Management Board may also suspend trading in particular series of derivative instruments indefinitely and may also suspend introduction to trading of subsequent series of contracts indefinitely.

In special cases, the Exchange Management Board determines the course of action and promptly discloses it to the public.

3.10. The underlying instrument

The underlying instrument may only be such stocks in exchange trading on the Exchange Main Market on the date of the Exchange Management Board Resolution on the introduction of stock futures contracts of the company to exchange trading which have in particular high capitalisation and liquidity of trading except stocks:

- a) classified in the "ALERT LIST" segment pursuant to Resolution No. 1069/2019 of the Exchange Management Board of 10 October 2019;
- b) classified in a segment other than referred to in point (a) whose purpose has an effect similar to that arising from that point, in particular having a higher investment risk of stocks classified in such segment;
- c) which are very likely to be classified in the segments referred to in points (a) and (b) above;
- d) which were classified in the segments referred to in point (a) and (b) and for which the period from the date of disclosure to the public of their non-classification in the given segment until the date of the Exchange Management Board Resolution on the introduction of stock futures contracts of these companies is shorter than 1 calendar year.

If stocks which are the underlying of a class of futures contracts are classified in any of the aforementioned segments, then:

- a) no further series of futures contract of the class will be introduced to exchange trading; discontinuation of the introduction of further series of futures contracts of a class to exchange trading means that exchange trading in such class of futures contracts pursuant to this scheme is stopped and that the class of futures contracts is delisted;
- b) the last trading day is changed for those series of futures contract of the class which meet the following conditions:
 - a. they are in exchange trading as at the classification date;

- b. their time to expiry is more than 4 weeks after the classification date;
- c. there are open positions in such series as at the close of the trading session on the classification date.

The new last trading day is determined in a resolution of the Exchange Management Board and disclosed to the public after the close of the trading session on the classification date. However, such date cannot be less than 4 weeks after the classification date.

According to the standard specification of futures contracts, a change of the last trading day referred to above causes a change of the expiry date of the futures contracts (they are the same date).

- c) trading in those series of futures contracts of the class which are in trading as at the classification date for the segment is suspended unless there are open positions in such series as at the close of the trading session on the classification date; trading is suspended after the close of the trading session on the classification date; unexecuted broker's orders for such series of futures contracts are cancelled in a resolution of the Exchange Management Board.

Stocks in exchange trading on the Exchange main market have been admitted to public trading pursuant to the provisions of the Public Trading in Securities Act applicable until 2005 or have been admitted to trading on the regulated market in the light of currently applicable legal regulations; their issuers are subject to disclosure requirements under the Public Offer Act.

3.11. Taxes

3.11.1. Personal income tax

Income earned in the Republic of Poland by natural persons from a sale for consideration of futures contracts and exercising rights arising from such contracts is subject to taxation under special rules at a rate of 19%.

Detailed taxation rules for such income are specified in the Personal Income Tax Act of 26 July 1991 (consolidated text: Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2026, item 592, as amended).

3.11.2. Corporate income tax

Income earned in the Republic of Poland by corporate entities from a sale for consideration of futures contracts and exercising rights arising from such contracts is subject to taxation under general rules specified in the Corporate Income Tax Act of 15 February 1992 (consolidated text: Journal of Laws [*Dziennik Ustaw*] of 2026, item 554, as amended).

The information above is general and does not constitute tax advisory services. In order to clarify details of tax matters, potential investors should engage authorised tax advisors.

3.12. Amendments to the Trading Rules

1. The Exchange must submit any amendment to the Trading Rules to the Polish Financial Supervision Authority and disclose it to the public.

4. Exhibit: Clearing guarantees

Clearing is guaranteed pursuant to the Co-operation Agreement of 12 April 2013 (as amended) concluded by and between the Warsaw Stock Exchange, the Central Securities Depository of Poland and KDPW_CCP S.A.

4.1 Clearing futures transactions

4.1.1 Guaranteeing the clearing of futures transactions - general information

KDPW_CCP is the entity authorised to clear stock futures contracts and to organise and manage the clearing guarantee system.

1. Once a derivatives transaction is recorded, KDPW_CCP becomes a party to the clearing of the transaction. The other party to the clearing are clearing members acting on the account of clients or on their own account.
2. Only KDPW_CCP participants may be clearing members.
3. KDPW_CCP participants are eligible to operate derivatives accounts.
4. A client may only engage in business operations on the derivatives market after it has opened a derivatives account with an entity authorised to operate derivatives accounts and KDPW_CCP has granted it, on request of the relevant clearing members, a client classification number (NKK). This condition shall not apply to clients holding an assigned client classification number.
5. As part of the clearing process, KDPW_CCP:
 - a) records all transactions and other operations involving futures contracts executed during the day;
 - b) computes the net credits or debits due to the final clearing of futures contracts;
 - c) conducts the daily marking to market and margin credit and debit computations for entity accounts operated for a clearing member;
 - d) performs a net of the clearing participant's credits and debits vis-à-vis KDPW_CCP, the net being the sum of credits and debits computed for clearing accounts and collateral accounts assigned to the clearing member.
6. KDPW_CCP manages the clearing guarantee system for transactions in futures contracts. For this purpose, KDPW_CCP sets up and manages the clearing liquidity guarantee system described in KDPW_CCP regulations.

4.2 Detailed rules for clearing of futures contracts

4.2.1 Determining the final settlement value of a contract

1. The final settlement price is determined by the Warsaw Stock Exchange on the contract expiry date as the price of the last transaction in the stock which is the underlying instrument at a trading session on the contract expiry date.
2. The final settlement value is determined by the Warsaw Stock Exchange as the product of the final settlement price and the multiplier.

4.3 Detailed rules for guaranteeing the clearing of futures contracts

4.3.1. Initial deposit

1. Every clearing member must post an initial deposit with KDPW_CCP. No clearing member will be allowed to clear any transaction on the derivatives market until this deposit has been posted. This requirement does not apply where the clearing member has posted the required initial deposit to KDPW_CCP in connection with the clearing of other derivatives.
2. KDPW_CCP sets out the minimum initial deposit requirement. The deposit may be covered by cash or securities collateral approved by KDPW_CCP.
3. After a clearing member posts the initial deposit, they will be entitled at any date to open positions in derivatives cleared by them, provided always that the total value of these positions must be computed in accordance with the appropriate KDPW_CCP regulations contained in the Detailed Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading), available on the KDPW_CCP website (www.kdpwccp.pl).
4. The purpose of the initial deposit is to hedge the risk of the clearing member's default in due payment to KDPW_CCP of margins securing the member's derivatives positions and the risk of their default in due payment of their liabilities resulting from the daily marking to market.

4.3.2. Margin

The value, method and manner of posting and replenishment of the margin by investors are determined, subject to KDPW_CCP regulations, by:

- a) Investment firms, in the derivatives buy or sell order execution rules;
- b) Custodian banks, in the derivatives account operating rules.

4.3.3. KDPW_CCP initial margin

1. The initial margin to be posted by a clearing member with KDPW_CCP is the sum total of all the initial margin requirements computed for the individual collateral accounts of that clearing member, as per the rules laid down and published by KDPW_CCP.
2. The clearing system records initial margins posted to secure positions recorded in collateral accounts as per the account structure defined by the clearing member.
3. The amount of the initial margin required from a member is determined using risk parameters established in accordance with the Detailed Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading), in relation to the member's obligations arising from the transactions whose clearing is secured by that margin (the member's exposure), for the purpose of:
 - 1/ covering the member's potential future exposure following the identification of the member's default,
 - 2/ reflecting the member's current exposure resulting from actual changes in market prices,
 - 3/ covering the risk arising from the liquidity of financial instruments and the concentration of positions in relation to the member's exposure, and

- 4/ covering the risk arising from the correlation between the member's exposure and the member's credit risk.
4. Risk parameters are distributed daily to participants in KDPW_CCP messages.
5. An initial margin may be covered by cash or securities accepted by KDPW_CCP.
6. Non-cash collateral (securities) may cover the part of the initial margin determined as a percentage by KDPW_CCP.
7. Financial instruments deposited as collateral are subject to transfer of title according to KDPW_CCP regulations.

4.4 Limits

KDPW_CCP imposes position concentration limits and may impose limits on exposure to open positions according to KDPW_CCP regulations as required to ensure the security of trading.

4.5 Daily marking to market

- 4.5.1 KDPW_CCP conducts daily marking to market. Computations are made of funds to be paid to KDPW_CCP in respect of open positions with unfavourable price trends and of funds to be paid by KDPW_CCP in respect of opposite positions.
- 4.5.2 The debits and credits of the parties to a futures transaction are computed on each day when clearing is performed after the session's transactions and other operations submitted for execution on that day are recorded, subject to the following terms and conditions:
 1. The first marking to market is conducted on the same day after positions have been opened. The resulting amount (the settlement balance), which is loss for one side and gain for the other, is the product of the difference between the contract value and the daily settlement value (the difference is rounded off to PLN 0.01), multiplied by the number of contracts transacted and recorded on a clearing account.
 2. On the other trading days, excluding the contract expiry date, the amount resulting from the marking to market (the settlement balance) is the product of the difference between the previous daily settlement value and the current daily settlement value (the difference is rounded off to PLN 0.01), multiplied by the number of contracts recorded on a clearing account, excluding contracts referred to in point (1).
 3. Where an open position is closed, the amount resulting from the marking to market (the settlement balance) is the product of the difference between the contract value for the close-out and the previous daily settlement value (the difference is rounded off to PLN 0.01), multiplied by the number of contracts.
 4. Where an open position is closed on the same session, the amount resulting from the marking to market (the settlement balance) is the product of the value differences on close-out and opening (the difference is rounded off to PLN 0.01), multiplied by the number of contracts.

The contract value referred to in point (1), the contract value at opening referred to in point (4) and the contract value at close-out referred to in points (3) and (4) are determined as the product of the transaction price and the number of stocks per contract, arithmetically rounded off to PLN 0.0001.

- 4.5.3 In the transaction clearing liquidity guarantee system, KDPW_CCP conducts the daily marking to market for parties to transactions on the derivatives market.
- 4.5.4 If a client takes a position opposite to the position they have previously held on the same clearing account, the position will be liquidated.

4.6 Detailed rules for determining the liabilities arising from open positions

The liability to pay the settlement balance resulting from daily marking to market in respect of both long and short positions and the final settlement price means that the settlement balance will be debited to the investor's collateral account.

4.6.1 Liability of an investor holding a long position

1. On the day the position is opened, the investor must pay the settlement balance to KDPW_CCP if the daily settlement value is lower than the opening contract value.
2. On the other days, the investor must pay the settlement balance if the daily settlement value on a given day is lower than the previous daily settlement value.

4.6.2 Liability of an investor holding a short position

1. On the day the position is opened, the investor must pay the settlement balance if the daily settlement value is higher than the opening contract value.
2. On the other days, the investor must pay the settlement balance if the daily settlement value on a given day is higher than the previous daily settlement value.

4.7 Detailed rules for determining liabilities of parties to a futures transaction closing their positions

4.7.1 Liability of an investor closing a long position

1. The investor closing a long position that was opened before the close-out date must pay the settlement balance if the closing contract value is lower than the previous daily settlement value.
2. The investor closing a long position on the same day the position is opened must pay the settlement balance if the closing contract value is lower than the opening contract value.

4.7.2 Liability of an investor closing a short position

1. The investor closing a short position that was opened before the close-out date must pay the settlement balance if the closing contract value is higher than the previous daily settlement value.
2. The investor closing a short position on the same day the position is opened must pay the settlement balance if the closing contract value is higher than the opening contract value.

4.8 Detailed rules for determining liabilities of parties to a futures transaction on expiry date

On the contract expiry date, KDPW_CCP will compute and record the liabilities on the clearing accounts of the parties to the contract, and such liabilities will equal the product of the difference between the previous daily settlement value or the opening contract value on the expiry date and the final settlement value (the difference is rounded off to PLN 0.01), multiplied by the number of contracts recorded in the clearing account.

4.8.1 Liability of an investor holding a long position

1. The investor holding a long position that was opened before the expiry date must pay the settlement balance if the final settlement value is lower than the most recent daily settlement value.
2. The investor holding a long position that was opened on the expiry date must pay the settlement balance if the final settlement value is lower than the opening contract value.

4.8.2 Liability of an investor holding a short position

1. The investor holding a short position that was opened before the expiry date must pay the settlement balance if the final settlement value is higher than the most recent daily settlement value.
2. The investor holding a short position that was opened on the expiry date must pay the settlement balance if the final settlement value is higher than the opening contract value.

4.9 Settlements between clearing members and KDPW_CCP

4.9.1 Clearing members shall settle their initial margin liabilities, liabilities resulting from marking to market, payments to the clearing fund and additional margins no later than 15 minutes before futures contract quotations start on the next trading day. Failure to meet this obligation will prevent the participant from being admitted to the clearing process, which in consequence will lead to order placement halt.

4.9.2 If a clearing member is short of the margin requirement before a session starts, they may be admitted to the clearing process on a conditional basis. The initial deposit posted by that participant shall be netted of any non-paid liabilities.

4.10 Clearing Fund

4.10.1 The Clearing Fund is created at KDPW_CCP under Articles 65-67 and Article 48.7 of the Trading Act.

4.10.2 The Clearing Fund secures obligations arising from KDPW_CCP's clearing of transactions made on the regulated market and potential default in respect of such transactions. The Clearing Fund is funded by payments from clearing members.

The detailed rules of participation in and use of the Clearing Fund are set out in the Clearing Fund Rules and the Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading) available on the KDPW_CCP website (www.kdpwccp.pl).

4.11 Breach of the rules of participation by a clearing member

- 4.11.1 In the event that a clearing member is in a breach of the rules of participation in the KDPW_CCP clearing system, in particular fails to meet the day's liabilities as computed by KDPW_CCP, KDPW_CCP will start closing the clearing member's positions in accordance with the Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading) and for that purpose KDPW_CCP will use the resources of the clearing liquidity guarantee system.
- 4.11.2 KDPW_CCP uses appropriate resources in order to clear transactions to which a member who is in breach of the rules of participation in the clearing system is a party, in the manner set out in the Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading). The order and manner in which such appropriate resources are used are presented on the KDPW_CCP website (www.kdpwccp.pl).
- 4.11.3 According to the Rules of Transaction Clearing (organised trading), margins may only be used to meet liabilities arising from positions recorded in clearing accounts linked by the participant to the collateral account in which such margins are recorded unless the margin is recorded in a collateral account linked to an own position account.