

Register of Issuers' Obligations



Address of the Register of Issuers' Obligations (RZE)

The Register of Issuers' Obligations is available via the KDPW Data Portal at <https://data.kdpw.pl/oth/rze/info/>. Krajowy Depozyt Papierów Wartościowych S.A. (KDPW) is the entity responsible for the maintenance of the register. Access to the register is free of charge and does not require users to set up an account.

Purpose of the Register of Issuers' Obligations

The obligation for bond issuers to provide information on the current status of outstanding bond debt is intended to increase transparency in the bond issuance market. Thanks to the register, investors planning to invest in a company's financial instruments (not only bonds) know how its obligations under bonds

issued to date are performed and can see whether payments from such issues have been made in due time.

No publication of information

In the case of bonds, covered bonds and investment certificates issued before 1 July 2019 or dematerialised in a securities depository other than the depository maintained by KDPW, the absence of a record of such an issue in the Register of Issuers' Obligations does not always mean that the issue has been redeemed in full. It may be the case that the company has not reported such an issue to the Register of Issuers' Obligations despite its obligation to do so.

Glossary of terms used in the Register of Issuers' Obligations

LEI (Legal Entity Identifier) is a 20-character alpha-numeric legal entity identifier compliant with the ISO17442 standard, issued by numbering agencies accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF). KDPW is the only Polish entity accredited by GLEIF and authorised to issue LEI codes. More about the LEI service can be found at <https://lei.kdpw.pl/>.

ISIN (International Securities Identifying Number) is a 12-character alphanumeric identifier for an instrument compliant with ISO 6166. The ISIN is a recognised global standard for the unique identification of financial instruments, and it is a sequence of twelve characters.

CFI (Classification of Financial Instruments) is a 6-character alphabetic identifier compliant with ISO 10962. The CFI is a code that classifies a given financial instrument and it consists of six alphabetic characters. The first character identifies the category of the financial instrument, the second character identifies the group within that category, the final 4 characters identify the most relevant attributes of the instrument group.

FISN (Financial Instrument Short Name) is an identifier compliant with ISO 18774. The FISN is a code describing the instrument and it has a maximum length of 35 alphanumeric characters. It consists of the short name of the issuer and a description of the financial instrument.

Type of instrument: Debt instruments, i.e., bonds, covered bonds, and investment certificates.

Nominal value of the issue is the debt amount resulting from the nominal value of the instruments issued.

Required benefits are expected benefits for which an expected payment date has been set.

Unperformed benefits represent the actual unpaid amount of benefits for which the expected payment date has passed.

Types of benefit payments:

- INTR – payment of interest,
- CAPG – payment of FIZ (closed-ended investment fund) income without redemption of investment certificates,
- EXOF – redemption of investment certificates,
- PRED – mandatory partial early redemption,
- INON – repayment of nominal amount,
- MCAL – full early redemption of debt instruments,
- REDM – redemption of debt instruments on maturity,
- BIDS – voluntary partial early redemption,
- PCAL – mandatory partial early redemption / repayment of nominal amount.