BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO
Bank państwowy założony w 1924 roku

NATIONAL ECONOMY BANK
State owned bank established 1924

ANNUAL REPORT 2002
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Dear Sir or Madam,

On behalf of the Supervisory Board I am honoured to inform you that in 2002 Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego achieved good results and substantially strengthened its position on the financial market. The assessment of our auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, was favourable for the Bank as well as its Clients. BGK’s profitability and solvency ratios as well as its return on assets and level of costs were considerably better than average in the banking sector, as proven by rankings that have appeared in the press.

The Supervisory Board has assessed the results of the Bank’s activities, undertaken in 2002 with the aim to improve its operations in the future, as highly satisfactory. The acquisition of the organised portion of the banking enterprise Bud-Bank S.A. was finalised, which required heavy involvement on the part of both banks’ managers. Thanks to this acquisition, BGK gained nine new branches. Two wholly new branches were also opened, in Piła and Białystok, and preparations were undertaken to launch operational units in Tarnów, Bielsko-Biała and Kalisz. It’s a pleasure for me to invite you to visit the many branches of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, whose network is enlarging year after year and will soon extend throughout the country.

In 2002 the Bank continued to improve its organisational structures in order to get prepared for new tasks entrusted to it by the government, including the servicing of foreign liabilities and receivables of the State Treasury, the export support system (DOKE) and the Fixed Interest Housing Loan Subsidy Fund, which launched operations at the beginning of 2003.

On behalf of the Supervisory Board and in my own name I wish to voice the conviction that the Bank’s higher-than-expected profits, substantial expansion of its chain of branches, extension of its product range and servicing of successive new funds and target programmes are laying a sound basis for an ongoing increase of BGK’s share in the banking services market.

Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, as the only state bank in Poland, wishes to be a RELIABLE PARTNER for its Clients, ensuring the safety of the funds entrusted to it and providing modern and efficient service. I hope that this will enable BGK to meet the expectations of its current Clients and contribute to gaining new Clients interested in the Bank’s increasingly rich offer of products and services, which in certain respects are unique on the market.

Dr Halina Wasilewska-Trenkner
CHAIRPERSON OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD
Dear Sir or Madam,

In releasing the annual report of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego for 2002, I wish to emphasise that it was a successful year for us. Despite difficult external circumstances, we achieved the goals we had set for ourselves – in the area of tasks entrusted to us by the government as well as commercial activities. BGK’s chain of branches grew, its offer of products and services was enriched and a state-of-the-art IT system was set up. The Bank has upgraded its capacity to reach Clients and, consequently, has improved its ability to carry out the economic tasks the government entrusts to it.

This is particularly important at a time when BGK, a state bank which has played a historic role in building an independent Poland, faces new challenges. Thanks to the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego Act, which took effect 1 June 2003, BGK has acquired broader discretionary authority to manage public funds than it was previously permitted.

This means greater responsibility but also greater opportunity. I believe that we will succeed in taking full advantage of it so that BGK becomes a modern state bank which – in addition to performing the tasks the government assigns it – conducts commercial operations that complement and support its public function. I am convinced that by properly combining these two areas of activity, BGK will gain bright prospects for growth. We are striving to make the best of this opportunity for the good of everyone.

On behalf of the Management Board and staff of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, I wish to assure you that we shall spare no effort in making contacts with BGK a source of satisfaction for all our Clients.

Witold Koziński
PRESIDENT
The macroeconomic situation in the country in 2002 was less favourable than it had been assumed at the time of development of the Bank’s financial plan. The GNP growth rate continued to be low, the domestic demand decreased and the financial situation of businesses in many sectors of the economy deteriorated, leading to increased credit risk.

Despite the adverse external conditions, the basic assumptions of the Bank’s financial plan were successfully implemented both in the field of the Bank’s own business and the operations run under governmental programmes commissioned to it.

The favourable overall assessment of the Bank’s performance in 2002 is justified by the implementation of a number of measures of crucial importance for the future position and role of BGK in the banking system, and in particular by the following:

• provision of additional capital. A significant increase in the Bank’s Statutory Fund resulted in the strengthening of its development potential and in improvement of capital adequacy and solvency indicators;

• further development of BGK’s branch office network throughout the country, aimed at ensuring better access to banking products. Two new branch offices, in Pila and in Białystok, were opened and the operational potential of the existing offices was strengthened by reorganizing them and establishing affiliated offices. In December 2002, nine branch offices taken over from Bud-Bank S.A. were incorporated into BGK’s network, allowing the Bank to gain Clients in new regions of the country;

• undertaking new tasks commissioned by the government, including the management of the State’s foreign debt and liabilities, the “Jobs for Graduates” programme, the export support system (DOKE programme), the system of preferential loans for physicians and nurses intending to set up private practices. Towards the end of the year, BGK took over the management of the Mortgage Fund from Bud-Bank S.A.. In addition, two large foreign loans were secured to finance the implementation of the increasingly popular tenement housing projects. Furthermore, measures aimed at expanding the securities and guarantees system for SMEs were implemented and procedures applicable to entrusted funds managed by BGK were improved.

• improvement and significant expansion of the range of commercial products on offer, which attracted new Clients and resulted in an increase of the value of deposits kept in the Bank. Cooperation with territorial governments was significantly expanded by issuing municipal bonds and expanding credit and loan services for municipalities, cities and districts;

• implementation of tasks related to the purchase of the new Integrated Banking Information System which is to be implemented in 2003/2004; one of the tasks was the selection of the supplier of the system;

• improvement of organisation and management systems, as well as internal procedures for planning, analysis and monitoring of the financial situation and major market risks, in compliance with the requirements of the regulators of the banking system;

• implementation of tasks aimed at taking over three branch offices of the National Bank of Poland (in Tarnów, Kalisz and Bielsko-Biała). An agreement on the take-over was signed in December, 2002.

The implementation of the above measures signifies a considerable expansion of BGK’s operational network, an increase in the scale and scope of the Bank’s activities as well as in its market share, diversification of operations, better preparation for growing competition in the financial sector and better conditions for implementing tasks commissioned by the government.

2002 financial results would have been even better if not for the steady deterioration of the financial standing of businesses, significantly affecting the qualitative structure of the loan portfolio, the decreased income and the level of write-offs for contingency reserves considered to be costs.
The dynamic development of the Bank’s operations entailed significant capital expenditure and costs connected mainly with the employment of additional staff, equipment of new work-stands, development of computer infrastructure, legal and auditing services, etc.

Due to the significant changes in the scope of the Bank’s operations in 2002, comparisons of growth and structural indices for 2002 and the preceding year are of limited analytical value. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures presented in the report.

**Summary of Financial Results**

Despite that fact that macroeconomic conditions were worse than expected, the basic targets of the Bank’s financial plan for 2002 were successfully achieved with regard to commercial operations as well as to the management of entrusted governmental funds. In 2002, the Bank’s financial and economic results were good. With higher-than-planned revenues and a rational costs policy, the Bank’s gross profit from all types of operations was 139.5 million PLN and exceeded the 2001 profit by more than 59 million PLN. The Bank’s operations on the money and capital market contributed to the high profit on BGK’s own operations, which was 41 757 thousand PLN.

The Bank’s development potential was significantly strengthened by the increase of its capital, the purchase of nine branch offices of Bud-Bank S.A., the opening of two new branch offices and the commissioning of the management of further governmental programmes. This was reflected in an increase of the balance sheet total by 2 791 million PLN, i.e. by 67.4% in relation to the year 2001, including an increase in the loan portfolio (by 42.3%) and a 2.5-fold increase in the overall value of Clients’ deposits.

The Bank closed the balance sheet total in 2002 at 6 933 446 thousand PLN. The main item under the assets was receivables from Clients, which constituted 56.4% of the balance sheet total as compared with 67.1% in the year 2001. The share of debt securities and inter-bank deposits was 39.5%, i.e. 11.6 percentage points less than in 2001. The size of the securities portfolio translated into an increase in revenue from operations on the money market.

Entrusted funds were the main item under the liabilities. As compared with the previous year (2001), the share of own funds in the liabilities more than doubled while the share of funds from the banking sector decreased. In addition, a significant increase in Clients’ deposits was recorded.

The following ratios illustrate the financial results of the Bank in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return on Equity (ROE) (net profit/equity capital)</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Assets (ROA) (gross profit/average assets level)</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity ratio 1st level (assets up to one month/liabilities up to one month)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross return index (gross income/gross revenue)</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvency ratio (own funds/weighted values of assets and off-balance sheet liabilities)</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of non-performing loans in total loans (gross non-performing loans/total loans)</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2002, the return index, solvency ratio and return on assets were higher than in 2001, and cost indices were lower than in 2001. The Bank’s performance indices and ratios were better than the average for the banking sector as a whole.
The BANK’S OWN OPERATIONS

1. LENDING POLICY

Due to the fact that the country’s economic situation was worse than anticipated, the Bank’s lending policy was more conservative in terms of credit risk assessment. In these circumstances, the demand for loans on the part of economic entities and households decreased. It was difficult for the Bank’s offices to attract new, creditworthy borrowers and the solvency situation of many of the old Clients worsened.

In this high risk situation, the Bank was very active in the field of financing measures implemented by territorial governments, both in the form of loans and municipal bonds. The share of loans awarded to territorial governments in the loans portfolio was 14.6%.

In order to implement its lending plan, the Bank also undertook other activities:

- expansion of the range of products to include i.a. mortgage-secured loans (PEWNE MIESZKANIE – SURE APARTMENT) for natural persons;
- participation in consortia organised by banks to finance large investment projects and organisation of one such consortium;
- modification and improvement of procedures for granting loans, assessing the creditworthiness of various groups of borrowers and managing credit risk.

As in previous years, loans for business activity (76.2%) constituted the bulk of the total loans portfolio. The share of loans for individuals increased considerably as a result of taking over the portfolio of Bud-Bank S.A. (23.8% as compared with 4.5% in 2001).

The loans portfolio became more diversified in terms of the sectors and organisations represented in it.

![Loan Portfolio Structure Diagram]

- Loans to individuals: 23.8%
- Loans to businesses: 61.6%
- Loans to budgetary entities: 14.6%

On the other hand, the quality structure of the loans portfolio in 2002 was worse than planned. External factors mentioned above led to an increase in the share of poorly performing loans and affected the value of contingency reserves.

2. MONEY MARKET OPERATIONS

In 2002, revenues from interest on securities and deposits and the value of resources invested in the various financial instruments were determined by the situation on the inter-bank market. The bank implemented its portfolio policy set out in the strategy adopted at the end of 2001, the focus of which was to invest in medium- and long-term fixed-interest bonds.

The discounting of interest rate cuts made by the Monetary Policy Council, and hence the reduction of the
cost of financing securities portfolios with resources obtained on the market, had an impact on trends in the Bank’s investments. There was a steady growth of securities portfolios, enhanced by the fact that the value of Clients’ deposits attracted by the Bank’s operational units exceeded significantly the possibilities of their reallocation into good loans.

The average value of the securities and inter-bank deposit portfolio was 1,120,790 thousand PLN. The value of funds invested on the money market was more than two times higher than in 2001. The structure of the portfolio of these assets was shaped taking into account the supply and profitability of securities, as well as the liquidity of the various instruments. The greatest amounts were invested in long-term and short-term treasury bonds. Similarly as in previous years, free financial means of entrusted funds managed by the Bank were also invested in available financial instruments. The inter-bank market was carefully analysed; financial resources were used within the limits earmarked, allowing the Bank to pursue a safe deposit policy.

In order to maximise revenue and to broaden the Bank’s range of products, procedures for transactions involving derivative instruments were introduced – FRA, forward transactions, swap transactions, foreign exchange rate transactions, etc. These products were offered to the Bank’s Clients and used as security.

3. INVESTMENT BANKING

2002 was a year of the Bank’s rapid expansion on the municipal bonds market. At the end of 2002, BGK ranked third among banks managing the issuance of municipal bonds, in terms of the number of issuance contracts signed, and it was implementing 22 contracts with a total value of 122 million PLN, including 13 contracts with cities and municipalities, 7 contracts with districts and 2 contracts with voivodships. Having taken part in 32 tenders for the issuance of bonds, the Bank signed 19 contracts for bond programmes totalling 110 million PLN. In 2002, the total indebtedness of municipal bond issuers in connection with bond issues organised by the Bank was 99,800 thousand PLN, i.e. over 10 times more than in 2001.

The deteriorating situation of businesses and difficulties in attracting corporate issuers willing to increase their indebtedness by issuing debt instruments resulted in the shifting of some of the focus from operations connected with financing businesses to activities connected with issuing territorial government bonds.

In 2002, the total revenue from interest on municipal bonds was 3,091 thousand PLN, and the average profitability of these bonds was 10.1%.

In 2002, the Bank worked on the following subjects:
- sale of stocks of TP S.A. provided by the Treasury as a source of additional capital for the Bank;
- preparations, in cooperation with PKO BP S.A., for the transformation of Bud-Bank S.A. into a mortgage bank;
- sale of other capital assets and reduction of the stock and share portfolio;
- supervision over entities in which the Bank’s capital was involved.

In 2002, the total value of other entities’ stocks and shares held by the Bank was 52,702 thousand PLN and was 9.5% higher than in 2001.

4. DEPOSIT OPERATIONS

In 2002, the Bank continued to implement the policy of increasing the value of Clients’ deposits by offering competitive deposit interest rates, developing the Bank’s network and by active promotion.

As a result of these activities, the value of Clients’ deposits increased from 571,722 thousand PLN in 2001 to 1,410,561 thousand PLN. It should be noted, however, that in the second half of 2002, the banking sector as a whole experienced a stall with regard to attracting deposits. Despite this undesirable trend, BGK’s offices recorded a substantial increase in current as well as time deposits.

The difference between the value of Clients’ deposits and the value of loans for business activity increased from 119,591 thousand PLN in 2001 to 420,229 thousand PLN in 2002 and became an important source of financing of a large part of the assets portfolio related to financial and capital markets.

In 2002, the value of Clients’ deposits grew by more than 838,839 thousand PLN. In comparison with the previous year, the growth of deposits in PLN, and in particular of time deposits, was much higher, while the foreign currency deposit growth rate was lower.
5. FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

In the foreign exchange dealings BGK offered:
- executing payment orders to and from abroad,
- opening and maintaining current and time deposit accounts for domestic businesses and foreign legal entities,
- settling payments by documentary collection,
- opening and servicing letters of credit,
- granting loans and foreign exchange guarantees,
- co-operation in foreign currency transactions with other domestic and foreign banks.

In addition, in 2002, the Bank, as a member of credit syndicates, actively participated in the financing of large investment projects. It also operated on the inter-bank currency market, both collecting and opening currency deposits.

The NATIONAL HOUSING FUND

In 2002, which was the seventh year of operation of the National Housing Fund, loans allowing to build 10.5 thousand new flats were granted within the framework of the Tenement Housing Programme. The main aims of the programme are:
- to provide modern flats of decent standard for families which cannot afford to buy their own flats;
- to create conditions for migration from regions of high unemployment to other regions;
- to create opportunities for municipalities to implement their local housing policies.

In the past year, the Bank granted 203 loans under the NHF. The value of these loans totalled 791,072 thousand PLN. At the end of 2002, the overall value of the NHF loan portfolio was 3,014,487 thousand PLN and was 27.7% higher than in December, 2001.

In 2002, selection procedures were carried with respect to applications submitted in 2001. 539 applications, totalling 2,565,584 thousand PLN, were selected. In addition, 381 new applications submitted in 2002 were assessed. The total value requested in these new applications was 2,024,878 thousand PLN and they referred to the construction of 25,5 thousand new flats.
Tenement Housing Societies (Towarzystwa Budownictwa Społecznego) are the main customer group under the NHF, both in terms of the value of loans granted and the number of flats for which loans are granted. Housing associations were another important partner of the Fund. In 2002, 188 loans for the construction of tenement flats or cooperative flats, totalling 776,325 thousand PLN, were granted. In addition, 15 loans worth 14,747 PLN were granted to municipalities for the construction of technical infrastructure.

In 2002, external sources of replenishing the NHF were mobilized – the Bank contracted a loan for this purpose from the Council of Europe Development Bank and the European Investment Bank.

The NATIONAL CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND

Under the existing legislation, the aim of the Fund, as the only national-level institution of this type in Poland, is to support the development of enterprises, and in particular of SMEs, by facilitating access to bank loans. In addition to processing current applications for guarantees, the activities of the NCGF in 2002 included the following:

• signing new portfolio agreements with credit banks and new cooperation agreements in connection with the amendment of the Law on securities and guarantees;
• developing the Bank’s internal procedures in connection with the amendment of the Law on securities and guarantees;
• work connected with preparing the governmental programme for the development of local funds, known as “Capital for the enterprising”;
• cooperation with the Polish Enterprise Development Agency within the framework of an agreement on the development of a system of guarantees for SMEs.

In the beginning of 2002, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego cooperated with 45 banks authorized to grant loans guaranteed by the NCGF under the normal or simplified procedure. As some of these banks were insufficiently active, at the end of the year agreements with 10 of them were terminated. On the other hand, new cooperation agreements were signed during the year so that at the end of 2002, BGK cooperated with 38 banks in the area of loans guaranteed by the NCGF. Several banks declared their will to provide credit guarantees under the portfolio procedure. In 2002, 55 business loans and 1,103 student loans were guaranteed under the portfolio procedure. The portfolio procedure ensures that the waiting
period is short and minimises the number of documents required to manage the guarantee.

In 2002, under the NCGF, 291 guarantees for businesses and 1,103 guarantees for students were provided, totalling 92,315 thousand PLN, including 8,683 thousand PLN for students.

The largest groups of borrowers included self-employed individuals and farmers.

In November, 2002, six local funds were selected in a competition held under the governmental programme for the development of local credit guarantee funds. In 2003, these funds will be strengthened by capital from the NCGF. Thus, a network of local and regional credit guarantee funds is being established around the National Credit Guarantee Fund, managed by BGK.

### BORROWERS BY BUSINESS / LEGAL STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed individuals</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited liability companies</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil/private partnerships and registered/general partnerships</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The THERMO-RENOVATION FUND

The resources of the Thermo-renovation Fund are used to provide financial assistance to investors implementing heating efficiency improvement (thermo-renovation) measures financed using loans granted by commercial banks. An investor who has implemented such a measure is provided with assistance in the form of a so-called heating efficiency improvement premium, which is used for the repayment of 25% of the loan granted for the thermo-renovation measure. As the manager of the Fund, BGK takes decisions on the award of heating efficiency improvement premiums and, upon completion of the given project, transfers the premium directly to the lending bank as partial repayment of the loan.

Interest in the thermo-renovation programme has grown since the amendment, in the second half of 2001, of the Law on support for thermo-renovation projects. As preparatory and decision-making processes concerning investments tend to be lengthy in the case of institutional investors, the full impact of the amendment is likely to be delayed so that an increased rate of implementation of thermo-renovation measures and of payment of premiums should be expected in 2003 and in later years.

In the four years of the functioning of the system of assistance to energy-saving measures, 963 applications for heating efficiency improvement premiums were submitted to the Bank. 749 applications were approved and the investors were granted premiums totalling 22.0 million PLN, of which 11.3 million PLN was paid until the end of 2002. The remaining premiums will be paid gradually until 2006, in accordance with project implementation and/or loan repayment schedules.
The aim of the Fund is to provide financial support to students attending both public and private schools, by means of granting loans with subsidised interest rates. The loans are preferential: interest due for the draw period is financed in full by the Fund and interest due for the repayment period is subsidised.

During the first four years of the programme, about 174 thousand students were granted loans, including 26.5 thousand in the academic year 2001/2002.

In the academic year 2002/2003, 30.7 thousand students submitted their loan applications. With the current income threshold of 1 150 PLN, about 23.1 thousand applicants were granted loans. The income threshold is set every year on the basis of BGK’s data on the number of submitted applications and on monthly income per person in families of students applying for loans.

In 2002, some changes favourable to students were made in the loan system. Starting from the academic year 2002/2003, the monthly loan instalment was increased from 400 to 450 PLN, and the value of the monthly instalment secured by BGK was equalled with the value of the monthly instalment without the Bank’s guarantee. In addition, students were given the option to seek and obtain BGK’s guarantee for the loan during the period of the loan agreement.

Student loans are granted by nine commercial banks which have signed cooperation agreements with BGK.

In years 1998-2002, the Fund paid over 578 540 thousand PLN in interest rate subsidies, including 151 328 thousand PLN paid in 2002.

The system of preferential student loans provides for the possibility of complete or partial loan redemption on grounds of scholarship, difficult financial situation or death. In 2002, 1 547 students had their loans redeemed, including 1 432 students whose loans were redeemed on grounds of academic achievements. As a result, the amount paid in connection with loan redemption was 3 701 thousand PLN, i.e. over two times more than in previous years.
The MORTGAGE FUND

Under the assignment agreement signed on October 28th, 2002, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego took over the Mortgage Fund managed by Bank Rozwoju Budownictwa Mieszkaniowego S.A.

The aim of the Fund is to grant loans to banks participating in the Mortgage Fund Programme for the purpose of refinancing mortgage loans granted in accordance with certain conditions. In 2002, the Fund’s operations focused on the following:

• management of the portfolio of refinancing loans granted;
• performance of tasks related to loans granted by the World Bank through USAID, as stipulated by Assistance Agreements signed with the Ministry of Land Management and Housing;
• cooperation with banks participating in the programme.

Five banks participated in the programme and, in total, they granted 419 mortgage loans known as basic loans, i.e. loans granted by banks to final borrowers using the banks’ own resources as well as those of the Mortgage Fund. On the day of the take-over, there were 249 refinancing loans granted to banks participating in the programme.

Since 2000, the interest of the participating banks in the refinancing of mortgage loans under the Mortgage Fund has been fading. The Programme’s limitations concerning the limits of the floor area of flats and detached houses, the financial contribution of the borrower and the maximum permissible repayment period, as well as the fact that it offers only one double indexation system of repayment of long-term mortgage loans, have made Mortgage Fund loans less attractive than those offered by most universal and mortgage banks.

ENTRUSTED GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES

In 2002, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego managed the following entrusted governmental programmes:

PROGRAMME FOR MINING MUNICIPALITIES

Implemented under the Act of 26 November 1998 on the adjustment of the coal mining industry to market economy conditions. In accordance with this Act, the programme was completed on December 31st, 2002.

During the implementation of the programme, the Bank granted 33 preferential loans (interest rate equal to 1/2 of the rediscount rate), totalling over 60 million PLN.

Light industry restructuring programme, providing subsidies to interest on loans for the financing of tasks connected with the restructuring of the light industry, to be continued until the end of 2005. BGK and cooperating banks will grant loans for the purchase of machinery and equipment, modernisation and purchase of production lines, purchase of licences and patents. In 2002, one loan was granted and negotiations concerning several other agreements were launched.
FLOOD RECOVERY LOANS
Preferential loans with subsidised interest rates, granted by BGK and banks which have signed cooperation agreements with BGK. The interest rate on the loans is 2%. The difference between the interest calculated according to the rate set by the banks and interest paid by the borrowers is covered by BGK out of budget resources provided by the Office for Housing and Urban Development (Urzad Mieszkalnictwa i Rozwoju Miast). At the end of 2002, the Bank was managing 3,644 flood recovery loans, the value of the subsidies was 6,750 thousand PLN and the total indebtedness of the borrowers was 85.5 million PLN. In 2002, 989 flood recovery loans were granted.

PREFERENTIAL LOANS PROGRAMME FOR PHYSICIANS AND NURSES
Implemented under the amended Act of 24 August, 2001 on subsidies to interest on loans granted to physicians, dentists, nurses and midwives and on the redemption of such loans. On December 10th, 2002, the Ministry of Health and BGK concluded an agreement on the implementation of the system of subsidies and loan redemption. The agreement specified the rules and procedure for the transfer of funds. In 2002, preparatory work was carried out so as to launch the programme at the beginning of 2003. 10 million PLN are earmarked for subsidies to interest on loans in 2003.

EXPORT SUPPORT SYSTEM
The Act on subsidies to interest on fixed-rate export loans (DOKE programme) entered into force at the end of 2001, together with daughter regulations. The Bank participated in the promotion of the DOKE programme. There was very little interest in the programme due to the fact that the value of inter-bank market interest rates, used for calculating the subsidies, was unattractive. Only one loan application was submitted before the end of 2002.

"JOBS FOR GRADUATES" PROGRAMME
Implemented under an agreement between the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy and BGK. The programme targets graduates who intend to launch their own businesses and employers who wish to create jobs for graduates. The implementation of the programme was entrusted to BGK and to local loan funds, with which the bank signed special agreements. In September 2002, the programme was launched in all branch offices of the Bank; subsequently, eight local loan funds began the implementation of the programme. In 2002, graduates and entrepreneurs submitted 316 loan applications for a total of 15,484 thousand PLN. Out of this number, 190 applications were submitted by unemployed graduates. The average value of a loan requested by entrepreneurs for creating one job was about 37 thousand PLN. 64% of the applications were considered eligible for detailed assessment. 24% of the applications led to the signing of loan agreements.

RURAL AREAS ACTIVATION PROGRAMME
Financed out of a loan granted to the Government of the Republic of Poland by the World Bank. Under an agreement signed with the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy, BGK acts as the body implementing Component A of the programme, i.e. "Microloans for small businesses in rural areas". The Bank signed appropriate agreements with the Boards of Voivodships covered by the programme (Podkarpackie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Zachodnio-Pomorskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Małopolskie Voivodships). That total value of grants for businesses employing up to five persons is expected to be 13 million PLN, and the expected total value of loans is 53 million PLN. At the end of December 2002, the Bank transferred the first instalment of an advance for loan capital to the Loan Providers. The value of the advance was 1,089 thousand PLN. In 2003, the first loans were granted out of these funds.
1. THE BANK’S AUTHORITIES, STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION

The management structure of the Bank and changes to it are presented in an Appendix to this Report.

In 2002, the Bank’s organisation and management continued to evolve, as required by the growing scope of the Bank’s operations.

The organisational structure of the Bank’s head office was improved. New organisational units were established, including the Housing Fund Department, National Credit Guarantee Fund Department and Human Resources and Salaries Unit. In addition, the Agency Services Department was established in connection with taking over the management of foreign debt and liabilities of the State Treasury from Bank Handlowy in Warsaw. Posts of Bank directors were liquidated.

The Management Board continued the implementation of projects of priority importance for the Bank’s development, launched in previous years. The purchase of the organised part of the banking company Bud-Bank S.A. was finalised. As a result, the network of BGK’s organisational units was expanded to include nine additional branch offices in Toruń, Poznań, Katowice, Rzeszów, Sopot, Gdańsk, Gdańsk-Nowy Port, Gdynia and Warsaw.

At the same time, BGK worked with PKO BP S.A on the establishment of a mortgage bank on the basis of a license previously held by Bud-Bank S.A.

In addition, the Bank continued to work on the implementation of the plan to refurbish a number of offices of the National Bank of Poland which were to be taken over. A pilot BGK Branch Office was opened in Pila in place of a branch office of the NBP and an information office of the NHF. However, studies done by the Bank have shown that it would not be able to meet the expectations of the NBP concerning the taking over of 23 branch offices due to high costs. In 2002, following negotiations, BGK signed an agreement with the NBP to take over three offices in Bielsko-Biała, Tarnów and Kalisz as of 1 February 2003.

In addition to the above, the Bank worked on establishing other new branch offices. In addition to the Branch Office in Pila, a new Branch Office in Bialystok began operating in 2002.

In 2002, the level of employment at the Bank was 24.0% higher than in 2001. This was connected with the establishment of new organisational units (Branch Offices in Pila and Bialystok), the purchase of the organised part of the banking company Bud-Bank S.A. and with the establishment of a new department in connection with the taking over of the management of the State’s foreign debt and liabilities from Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.

At the end of 2002, the level of employment, expressed as full time jobs, was 873.3. An average monthly salary, calculated on the basis of the staff salaries fund, was 5 403.1 PLN. In 2002, the average salary was nominally 5.6% higher than in 2001. As of December 31st, 2002, the average monthly salary of Management Board Members was 13 137.50 PLN.

In order to improve staff qualifications, the Bank increased its expenditures on training as compared with the year 2001. The main emphasis was placed on internal training due to its higher effectiveness and lower costs and the fact that the Bank has its own conference rooms with professional audio-visual equipment.

In 2002, the Bank’s staff participated in 116 training courses. In addition, 42 persons were awarded grants for the co-financing of their university education.

2. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 2002, the Bank worked intensively on the selection of the supplier of the Integrated Computer Banking System in connection with the implementation of the Information Technology Development Programme for 2001-2005, approved by the BGK Supervisory Board.
COMP Rzeszów S.A. was awarded the contract as a result of a tender procedure.

Among the most important activities in the field of IT in 2002 was the adjustment of the functioning of the Bank’s IT system to changing conditions related to, inter alia, takeovers and establishment of new organisational units.

Measures implemented by the Bank in the field of IT resulted in greater systems functionality and adjustment of the systems to new requirements and included the installation of new versions of BANKIER, RGS and WEBIS software so as to take account of new accounting and reporting requirements.

3. THE PREMISES

In 2002, the Bank gained additional office space due to the opening of Branch Offices in Pila and Białystok and to the purchase of the organised part of the banking company Bud-Bank S.A. In line with the recommendations of the Management Board to reduce capital investment and repair costs, only works essential for the proper functioning of the Bank were carried out.

Capital costs borne in connection with the opening of the Branch Office in Pila in the former premises of an NBP Branch Office, and with the opening of new branch office in Białystok, have contributed to the improvement of the quality of customer services and allowed to attract numerous new clients.

4. SPONSORING

As in previous years, the Bank participated in mutual support activities whereby the Bank supported cultural, scientific and socio-economic projects. In 2002, the Bank participated, inter alia, in projects implemented by the Foundation for Culture (Fundacja Kultury), aimed at the promotion of Polish culture. The bank funded prizes for initiators of valuable social, educational and cultural projects.

For a number of years, the Bank has been providing financial support to social and economic initiatives, in particular in the fields of housing development, SMEs, regional development and energy efficiency improvement. The Bank also sponsors important books, mainly on economics, finance and health care.
# Balance Sheet of BGK

**AS OF 31.12.2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and balances with the Central Bank</td>
<td>43 707</td>
<td>84 061</td>
<td>92.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt securities eligible for rediscounting in the Central Bank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues from the financial sector</td>
<td>445 288</td>
<td>822 410</td>
<td>84.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues from the non-financial sector</td>
<td>2 524 993</td>
<td>3 594 404</td>
<td>42.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues from the public sector</td>
<td>173 389</td>
<td>245 763</td>
<td>41.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets related to the purchase of securities for which declarations of purchase by third parties have been made</td>
<td>13 551</td>
<td>13 551</td>
<td>-0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt securities</td>
<td>794 630</td>
<td>2 000 007</td>
<td>151.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares or stocks in subsidiaries</td>
<td>39 439</td>
<td>35 848</td>
<td>-9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares or stocks in affiliated units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares or stocks in associated units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares or stocks in other units</td>
<td>2 598</td>
<td>6 807</td>
<td>162.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities and financial assets</td>
<td>4 254</td>
<td>8 616</td>
<td>102.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>2 370</td>
<td>2 575</td>
<td>8.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>79 802</td>
<td>92 763</td>
<td>16.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>31 817</td>
<td>26 639</td>
<td>-16.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and accrued income</td>
<td>4 254</td>
<td>8 616</td>
<td>102.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>4 142 287</td>
<td>6 933 446</td>
<td>67.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues to the Central Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues to the financial sector</td>
<td>696,059</td>
<td>924,220</td>
<td>32.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including: deposits in banks</td>
<td>466,366</td>
<td>584,957</td>
<td>25.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues to the non-financial sector</td>
<td>411,581</td>
<td>1,187,050</td>
<td>188.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues to the public sector</td>
<td>562,024</td>
<td>1,081,978</td>
<td>92.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities related to the purchase of securities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>for which declarations of purchase by third parties have been made</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues in connection with the issuance of debt securities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities related to financial instruments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special funds and other liabilities</td>
<td>10,957</td>
<td>27,839</td>
<td>154.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accruals and deferred income</td>
<td>29,262</td>
<td>73,155</td>
<td>149.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>31,487</td>
<td>59,099</td>
<td>87.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subordinate liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>178,901</td>
<td>648,644</td>
<td>262.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due payments for the basic capital (negative value)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Own stocks (negative value)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve capital</td>
<td>42,563</td>
<td>49,762</td>
<td>16.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital from the revaluation of fixed assets</td>
<td>16,924</td>
<td>37,651</td>
<td>124.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other reserve funds</td>
<td>1,899,444</td>
<td>2,530,537</td>
<td>33.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from previous years</td>
<td>187,118</td>
<td>194,433</td>
<td>3.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net profit (loss)</td>
<td>75,967</td>
<td>119,098</td>
<td>56.78</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,142,287</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,933,446</strong></td>
<td><strong>67.38</strong></td>
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## Off-Balance Sheet Items

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMMITMENTS GIVEN</strong></td>
<td>1 328 139</td>
<td>1 764 189</td>
<td>32.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Commitments given to the financial sector</td>
<td>166 029</td>
<td>224 322</td>
<td>35.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) financing commitments</td>
<td>28 677</td>
<td>21 868</td>
<td>-23.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) guarantee commitments</td>
<td>137 352</td>
<td>202 454</td>
<td>47.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Commitments given to non-banks</td>
<td>313 507</td>
<td>415 734</td>
<td>32.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) financing commitments</td>
<td>312 362</td>
<td>407 849</td>
<td>30.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) guarantee commitments</td>
<td>1 145</td>
<td>7 885</td>
<td>588.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Commitments given to the budget</td>
<td>848 603</td>
<td>1 124 133</td>
<td>32.47</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COMMITMENTS RECEIVED</strong></td>
<td>1 251 892</td>
<td>2 562 011</td>
<td>104.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Commitments received from credit institutions</td>
<td>59 383</td>
<td>79 867</td>
<td>34.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) financing commitments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) guarantee commitments</td>
<td>59 383</td>
<td>79 867</td>
<td>34.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Commitments received from non-banks</td>
<td>796 813</td>
<td>1 732 933</td>
<td>117.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) financing commitments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) guarantee commitments</td>
<td>796 813</td>
<td>1 732 932</td>
<td>117.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Commitments received from the budget</td>
<td>395 696</td>
<td>749 211</td>
<td>89.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange operations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>453 823</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Securities operations</td>
<td>6 842</td>
<td>224 923</td>
<td>3 187.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments received on securities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>339 118</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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</table>
### Profit and Loss Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income on interest</td>
<td>256 745</td>
<td>323 063</td>
<td>25.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expenses</td>
<td>124 637</td>
<td>135 291</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET INCOME ON INTEREST</strong></td>
<td>132 108</td>
<td>187 772</td>
<td>42.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income on commission</td>
<td>12 982</td>
<td>17 428</td>
<td>34.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission expenses</td>
<td>3 869</td>
<td>2 806</td>
<td>-27.47</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET INCOME ON COMMISSION</strong></td>
<td>9 113</td>
<td>14 622</td>
<td>60.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from shares or stocks, other securities and other financial instruments with variable income rates</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income on financial operations</td>
<td>-1 207</td>
<td>53 764</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income on foreign exchange</td>
<td>1 804</td>
<td>3 081</td>
<td>70.79</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET BANKING INCOME</strong></td>
<td>141 818</td>
<td>259 239</td>
<td>82.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>10 624</td>
<td>12 708</td>
<td>19.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>1 307</td>
<td>3 976</td>
<td>204.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>50 020</td>
<td>65 439</td>
<td>30.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprecation of fixed assets and intangibles</td>
<td>5 033</td>
<td>10 393</td>
<td>106.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations for provisions and revaluation write-offs</td>
<td>22 357</td>
<td>63 701</td>
<td>184.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of provisions and revaluation write-offs</td>
<td>6 603</td>
<td>11 124</td>
<td>68.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net provisions and revaluation</td>
<td>15 754</td>
<td>52 577</td>
<td>233.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING INCOME</strong></td>
<td>80 328</td>
<td>139 542</td>
<td>73.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income on extraordinary gains / loses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX</strong></td>
<td>80 328</td>
<td>139 542</td>
<td>73.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>4 361</td>
<td>20 444</td>
<td>368.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other obligatory profit reductions/loss increases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET PROFIT/LOSS</strong></td>
<td>75 967</td>
<td>119 098</td>
<td>56.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGISTERED AUDITOR’S OPINION

REGISTERED AUDITOR’S OPINION
ON THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL REPORT
TO THE SUPERVISORY BOARD OF BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO

The attached abbreviated financial report of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, Warsaw, 7 Jerozolimskie Avenue (hereafter referred as "the Bank") was prepared by the Management Board of the Bank based on the audited annual financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2002 ("the financial statement").

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Bank from which the abbreviated financial report was derived. On 11 April 2003 we issued an unqualified audit opinion on these financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying abbreviated financial report is consistent, in all material respects, with the Bank’s annual financial statements from which it was derived.

For a better understanding of the Bank’s financial position and the results of its operation for the year ended 31 December 2002, the abbreviated financial report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements from which it was derived and our opinion and audit report thereon.

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o.:

Adam Celisński
Member of the Management Board
Registered auditor
No. 90033/7039

PricewaterhouseCoopers Sp. z o.o.
Registered Audit Company No. 144

Warsaw, 11 April 2003

TRANSLATION ONLY
BGK AUTHORITIES

BGK SUPERVISORY BOARD

CHAIRPERSON
Halina Wasilewska-Trenkner

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
Marek Ungier

SECRETARY
Grażyna Grzyb

MEMBERS
Marek Bryx
Ryszard Matkowski
Marek Mazur
Jerzy Nowakowski
Piotr Sawicki
Andrzej Zdebski
BGK MANAGEMENT BOARD

PRESIDENT
Witold Koziński

VICE-PRESIDENT
AND FIRST DEPUTY PRESIDENT
Danuta Chmielewska

VICE-PRESIDENT
Jerzy Świątecki

VICE-PRESIDENT
Antoni Sala

VICE-PRESIDENT
Piotr Dziewulski
USEFUL CONTACTS

BANK’S HEAD OFFICE
Al. Jerozolimskie 7, 00-955 Warszawa
www.bgk.com.pl, e-mail: bgk@bgk.com.pl
Infoline: 0-801 66 76 55

HEAD OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE**
tel. (0-22) 522 91 22, fax (0-22) 627 06 31
Director Olgierd Szłapczyński

**PRODUCTS AND NETWORK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 332 90 13, fax (0-22) 828 38 82
Director Dariusz Porowski

**NATIONAL HOUSING FUND DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 41, fax (0-22) 627 04 82
Director Elżbieta Kudowska-Bulwarska

**NATIONAL CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 96 30, fax (0-22) 627 06 39
Director Tomasz Sypuła

**ENTRUSTED GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 91 91, fax (0-22) 522 91 94
Director Wojciech Rzepka

**HOUSING FUNDS DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 43, fax (0-22) 627 09 03
Director Jolanta Bondarczuk

**CREDIT DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 91 71, fax (0-22) 627 03 77
Director Jacek Dowgialło

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 11, fax (0-22) 522 92 16
Director Mariusz Grab

**CAPITAL MARKETS DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 75, fax (0-22) 627 09 00
Director Andrzej Wróblewski

**AGENCY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 96 01, fax (0-22) 627 06 38
Director Włodzimierz Kasprzak

**DIFFICULT LOANS DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 332 90 29, fax (0-22) 827 41 99
Director Andrzej Jakubiec

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 31, fax (0-22) 522 91 28
Director Marianna Rudolf

**PLANNING AND ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 92 08, fax (0-22) 627 06 32
Director Arkadiusz Janus

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES DEPARTMENT**
tel. (0-22) 522 91 64, fax (0-22) 627 03 79
Director Włodzimierz Matras
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
tel. (0-22) 522 92 21, fax (0-22) 522 95 57
Director Barbara Zgódka

AUDIT DEPARTMENT
tel. (0-22) 522 91 51, fax (0-22) 627 03 88
Director Włodzimierz Barburski

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
tel. (0-22) 522 91 31, fax (0-22) 627 04 75
Director Lidia Ciechomska-Florek

LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
tel. (0-22) 522 91 41, fax (0-22) 627 05 78
Director Elżbieta Lorenc

HUMAN RESOURCES AND SALARIES UNIT
tel. (0-22) 522 91 11, fax (0-22) 627 09 04
Director Waldemar Gieryszewski

CORPORATE SECURITY
tel. (0-22) 522 91 24, fax (0-22) 627 04 78
Director Bronisław Hynowski

BGK BRANCHES AND OFFICES

1ST BRANCH IN WARSAW
Al. Jerozolimskie 7, 00-955 Warszawa
tel. (0-22) 522 96 51, fax (0-22) 627 06 33
Director Henryk Zgorzelski

AFFILIATED OFFICE
OF THE 1ST BRANCH IN WARSAW
ul. Łucka 7/9, 00-958 Warszawa
tel. (0-22) 658 68 91, fax (0-22) 620 07 30
Manager Andrzej Piekarski

CUSTOMER SERVICE OFFICE FOR THE CLIENTS
OF THE 1ST BRANCH IN WARSAW
ul. Świętokrzyska 12, 00-916 Warszawa
tel. (0-22) 694 34 15

2ND BRANCH IN WARSAW
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Raiffeisen Zentralbank Oesterreich AG
Vienna

Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA
Brussels

Danske Bank A/S
Copenhagen

BNP Paribas SA
Paris

Deutsche Bank AG
Frankfurt

MHB Mitteleuropaische Handelsbank AG
Frankfurt

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA
Warsaw

JP Morgan Chase Bank
New York

Citibank NA
New York

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Stockholm

Union Bank of Switzerland AG
Zurich

Barclays Bank Plc.
London

Intesa, BCI SpA
Milan