JOINT-STOCK COMPANY

“CRYSTALBANK”

Annual financial statements

together with independent auditor’s report

for the year ended on December 31, 2024

Translation from Ukrainian original

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• IAS1 • 101000 Management report

Information on management report

Name of reporting entity

JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK” (hereinafter referred to as JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, the Bank)

Information on operations and organizational structure

Information on major business

The Bank's business is to provide banking services, other financial services and other activities in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation. The Bank was established with the aim of making a profit by providing a full range of banking and other financial services, as well as carrying out other activities, including, without limitation, services related to the implementation of operational, commercial, investment, depository and any other activities permitted to banks by the current legislation of Ukraine. Development model of CRYSTALBANK in 2024: universal with a focus on corporate business. The concept of the bank's work is to create a sustainable, highly liquid and low-risk business model that is focused on profit and aimed at providing quality customer service. JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is a universal bank that provides its customers with the following list of banking and other financial services, in particular:

- attracting deposits from legal entities and individuals in national and foreign currencies;
- opening and maintaining current (correspondent) accounts of customers, including escrow accounts and accounts where payment card transactions are recorded;
- issuing bank loans to legal entities or individuals in the form of cash or non-cash funds, including overdrafts;
- issuance of bank guarantees to ensure fulfillment of contractual obligations related to the supply of goods, ensuring their payment, as well as fulfillment of other obligations arising from the contract concluded by the two parties;
- lease of a bank safe deposit box;
- currency exchange operations, including on the interbank market;
- cash and settlement operations;
- services for the transportation of valuables (collection);
- transactions with securities.

In view of the military aggression in 2024, the Bank took measures to improve its reliability.

First major factor of reliability of the Bank is the capitalization indicators. In general, they improved and were higher than planned and significantly exceeded the standards and indicators of the banking system. Thus, the regulatory capital as of the end of the day on December 31, 2024, amounted to UAH 407,558 thousand, which is UAH 11,867 thousand more than the actual amount as at the end of the day on December 31, 2023 (UAH 395,691 thousand).

The regulatory capital adequacy ratio as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to 33%. The actual value is more than three times higher than the regulatory value (8.5%). The above shows that the bank is sufficiently capitalized.

Second major factor of reliability of the Bank is the liquidity. During the year, the Bank retained a significant liquidity reserve, the liquidity coverage ratio LCR as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to 219.5%, which is 119.5% higher than the regulatory requirements. The liquidity coverage ratio LCR as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to 398.31%, which is 298.31% higher than the regulatory requirements; - the net stable funding ratio NSFR as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to 189.25%, which is 89.25% higher than the regulatory requirements. It can be seen from the above that the bank's liquidity significantly exceeded the regulatory level, which indicates the bank's readiness to fulfill customer requirements during the challenges caused by the war.

Third major factor of reliability is the support of the Bank by shareholders and related parties. During the year, the support of the bank by related parties changed slightly. Thus, the volume of active transactions with related parties in 2024 decreased and amounted to UAH 1,784 thousand as of the end of the day on December 31, 2024. At the same time, the N9 ratio as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to 0.38%. The actual value is significantly less than the standard of 25%. The volume of liabilities from related parties as of the end of the day on 12/31/2024 amounted to UAH 91,834 thousand (5.11% of the bank's liabilities) From the above it can be seen that the volume of transactions with related parties is not significant and did not affect the bank's activities. At the same time, assets and liabilities decreased during the year.

Fourth factor of reliability is profitable activities. The Bank's profit after tax for 2024 amounted to UAH 9,946 thousand. The actual figure is lower than last year, but its level is sufficient for the stable operation of the Bank.

The operating result before provisions and taxes for 2024 amounted to UAH 3,381 thousand, which is less than last year. The decrease in profit was caused by a decrease in customer demand for banking services and an increase in the Bank's administrative expenses.

General indicators of the bank are as follows: the volume of assets as of the end of the day on 31.12.2024 amounted to UAH 2,261,495 thousand, which is UAH 71,318 thousand less than as of the end of the day on 31.12.2023. Given the low yield of domestic government bonds, the Bank placed the bulk of its highly liquid assets in NBU certificates of deposit with a yield of 15-13%. As a result, as of the end of the day on 31.12.2024, their volume amounted to UAH 849,000 thousand.

Disclosure of the purpose, goals and strategies to achieve these goals

In 2024, the development model of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” was universal with a focus on corporate business.

Subsequently, the Bank changed its model to universal.

The concept of the Bank's work is to form a sustainable, highly liquid and low-risk business model that is focused on profit and aimed at providing quality customer service.

The Bank's activities in the foreseeable future will be characterized by further stabilization and economic recovery, implementation of investment projects and business development.

The Bank aims to achieve its strategic goals, improve customer experience and provide high quality customer service. It also remains committed to an individual approach to the needs of each client. Our clients can expect stability and support from us as always. In turn, the Bank's management is fully aware of its responsibility to creditors and shareholders and therefore plans to take a conservative approach in its operations.

Development of digital customer service channels. Improvement of digital channels for servicing, product sales and comfortable work with them will improve the level of banking services and become a solid basis for further development. The concept of the Bank's work is to create a sustainable, highly liquid and low-risk business model that is focused on profit and aimed at providing quality customer service. The market goal is to become one of the 40 leading banks in Ukraine in terms of balance sheet currency by the end of 2027. Also, one of our priority goals is to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine through participation in government lending programs and investment projects.

The profit earned by the bank is used to increase the amount of authorized and regulatory capital. No dividends were paid in 2024, and no dividends are planned for 2025.

The bank worked in accordance with the areas of work envisaged by the strategic plan of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” for 2024 and reflected in the budget:

- In accordance with the development strategy, the bank opened 5 new branches in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Pisochyn village, Kharkiv region;
- the amount of collateral decreased by UAH 5.2 million to UAH 10.2 million;
- the bank moved its head office to a new modern building in the central part of Kyiv;
- in 2024, as a result of systematic work with problem debtors, a number of problem loans totaling UAH 56.2 million were repaid. This resulted in an overall decrease in the loan portfolio to customers by UAH 23.5 million (3.8%) to UAH 600.2 million.
- the net profit of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” for 2024 amounted to UAH 9,946.4 thousand, which is UAH 15,616.3 thousand less than planned.
- In 2024, provisions for credit risks were disbanded by UAH 19,521.9 million, while the planned additional provision was UAH 4,500 thousand.
- For the second year in a row, in December, the legislative initiatives of the Verkhovna Rada increased the tax rate on banks' profits for the previous year. In 2024, the increase occurred from 25% to 50% As a result, the bank's tax expenses were higher than planned by UAH 4,312.2 thousand and amounted to UAH 12,956.4 thousand.
- the Bank's operating profit amounted to UAH 3,380.3 thousand, which is UAH 35,326.0 thousand less than the figure planned in the budget.
- Savings on administrative and business expenses amounted to UAH 20,128.3 thousand (5.8%)

Disclosure of information about subsidiaries

As at the end of the day on December 31, 2024, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” has no subsidiaries.

Disclosure of information on branches or other separate structural units

- Branch No. 1 in Kyiv of the Kyiv Directorate, 4/1 Mechnykova Str., Kyiv, 01133;
- Kryvyi Rih Directorate (Branch #2), 17 Sobornosti St., Kryvyi Rih, 50050, Dnipropetrovska oblast, Ukraine;
- Branch No. 3 in Kyiv, 2 Kudriavsky Uzviz, Kyiv, 04053;
- Kremenchuk Directorate (Branch No. 4), 40/2 Soborna St., Kremenchuk, Poltava region, 39600;
- Southern Directorate (Branch No. 5), 52 Pastera St., Odesa, 65023, Odesa region;
- Branch No. 6 in Haisyn, 23700, Vinnytsia region, Haisyn, 67 Pivdenna str;
- Kherson Directorate (Branch No. 7), 31 Starobryadnytska St., Kherson, 73024, Kherson region;
- Branch No. 8 in Kyiv of Kyiv Directorate, 4/6 Mykhailo Omelyanovych-Pavlenko Str., Kyiv, 01010;
- Branch No. 9 in Kyiv, 8 Pavlo Usenko St., Kyiv, 02105;
- Branch No. 10 in Kyiv, 7 Balzaka St., Kyiv, 02230;
- Branch #11 in c. Pylypets, 90011, Transcarpathian region, Pylypets village, 43;
- Branch #12 in Kyiv, 03037, Kyiv, 17 Lobanovskoho Ave;
- Branch No. 13 in Tulchyn, 23600, Vinnytsia region, Tulchyn, 55 a Mykola Leontovycha str;
- Branch #14 in Pavlohrad, 51400, Dnipropetrovska 334A, Pavlohrad, Dniprovska str;
- Branch No. 15 in Chernivtsi, 58023, Chernivtsi region, 244 A Ruska str;
- Branch No. 16 in Korosten, 11500, Zhytomyr region, Korosten, Serhiy Kemsky Street, 3;
- Branch #17 in Zaporizhzhia, 69035, Zaporizhzhia region, 72, Nezalezhnoyi Ukrainy str;
- Branch #18 in Odesa, 65026, Odesa region Odesa, 21, Lanzheronivska str;
- Branch #19 in Pisochyn village, 62416, Kharkiv region Pisochyn village, 116 Transportna str;
- Branch #20 in Kyiv, 104A Stolichne Shosse, Kyiv, 03131;
- Branch No. 21 in Vasylkiv, 1 Volodymyrska St., Vasylkiv, 08601, Kyiv region;
- Branch No. 22 in Bila Tserkva, 20 Sukhoyarska str., Bila Tserkva, Kyiv region, 09109;
- Branch No. 23 in Kyiv of Kyiv Directorate, 6 Bolsunovska Str., Kyiv, 01104;
- Cherkasy Directorate (Branch No. 25), 261/3 Gogol str., Cherkasy, Cherkasy region, 18001;
- Branch #26 in Kyiv, 2 A Mechnikova St., Kyiv, 01601;
- Branch #27 in Kyiv, 03045, Kyiv, Stolychne Shosse, 90;
- Branch No. 28 in Zolotonosha, 16 Vidrodzhennia Street, Zolotonosha, Cherkasy region, 19702;
- Branch No. 29 in Rodnykivka village, 20324, Cherkasy region, Rodnykivka village, Kyiv-Odesa highway 203km+800m (on the left), building, Rodnykivka village council;
- Branch No. 30 in Dnipro, 49044, Dnipro region, 16 Barrykadna str;
- Branch No. 31 in Dnipro, 16 Pratsy Ave;
- Branch No. 32 in the village of Malekhiv, 80383, Lviv region, Zhovkivskyi district, Malekhiv village, 20 Tarasa Dorosh str;
- Branch No. 33 in Sofiyivska Borshchahivka, 2 Tolstoho St., Sofiyivska Borshchahivka, 08138, Kyiv region, Kyiv oblast;
- Branch No. 34 in Dovzhyk village, 12417, Zhytomyr region, Dovzhyk village, 1A Bohunska str;
- Branch #35 in the village of Chervone. Chervone, 80733, Lviv region, Zolochiv district, Chervone village, 1 Lesi Ukrainky Street;
- Branch #36 in Odesa, 65031, Odesa, Kyivske Shosse, 27A;
- Branch No. 37 in Petropavlivska Borshchahivka village, 08130, Kyiv region, Petropavlivska Borshchahivka village, 2 Velyka Kiltseva str;
- Branch No. 38 in Zhovkva, 80300, Lviv region, Lviv district, Zhovkva, 10 Vokzalna str;
- Branch No. 39 in Pisochyn, 62416, Kharkiv region, Pisochyn, 15 Nadiia Street;
- Branch No. 40 in Ivano-Frankivsk, 76018, Ivano-Frankivsk region, 38 Hrushevskogo str;
- Branch No. 41 in Bucha, 1B Deputatska str., Bucha, Kyiv region, 08297;
- Branch No. 42 in Kharkiv, 61013, Kharkiv, Shevchenko str. Kharkiv, 26, Shevchenko St., building 26;
- Branch No. 44 in Cherkasy 18023, Cherkasy, 21 Lesi Ukrainky str;
- Central branch. 01133, Kyiv, 30B Lesi Ukrainky Blvd.

Disclosure of information on organizational structure and management

The general organizational structure of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” (hereinafter referred to as the Structure) was developed on the basis of the current legislation of Ukraine, the Charter of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” and consists of

- management bodies of the Bank
- control bodies of the Bank
- executive bodies and structural units.

The Bank's governing bodies are:

- General Meeting of Shareholders
- Supervisory Board of the Bank
- Management Board of the Bank, which is also the executive body.

Controlling bodies of the Bank are:

- Internal audit department
- compliance department
- risk management department.

Effect of economic situation on financial position and performance of the Bank

For three consecutive years, Ukraine has been trying to survive on the battlefield and regain its territories. In Ukraine, the years 2022-2024 will go down in history as years of enormous trials and losses. Meanwhile, the national economy has shown signs of remarkable resilience in the face of prolonged large-scale Russian aggression for three years and has managed not only to retain a significant portion of its potential but, despite the ongoing hostilities, has even taken the first steps toward rebuilding the country.

The risks of further prolongation and escalation of the war remain, while the reaction of the markets indicates that the participants are increasingly optimistic about the end of hostilities. International support is expanding through the use of profits from immobilized russian assets, and Europe's role in financial assistance to Ukraine is growing. Ukraine is moving towards European integration. The economies of partner countries are growing moderately, which will support demand for Ukrainian exports, and price conditions for Ukrainian foreign trade are improving. However, the risks of global trade fragmentation are growing. The enemy is exerting pressure on several fronts and has achieved some tactical success at the cost of significant losses. For Ukraine, a new challenge on the battlefield was the actual entry of the North Korean army into the war on the side of Moscow. Massive terrorist air strikes have intensified significantly. The tactics of shelling indicate russia's intention to leave Ukraine without electricity in the winter, causing as much damage to the economy as possible. The strike on Ukraine with a new type of ballistic missiles and the accompanying threats to partner countries further escalate the war.

Ukraine is adapting to threats and investing in strengthening its defense capabilities. As a result, domestic production of military products is growing. The range of countries with which Ukraine has signed security agreements is gradually expanding - 27 such agreements have already been signed, including with all G7 countries, the EU and most of its member states. This confirms the willingness of partners to provide further military assistance.

The search for a peace formula for Ukraine continues with the participation of international partners. The results of the US election improved international investors' assessment of the prospects for ending the war. In particular, this was reflected in the growth in the value of Ukrainian Eurobonds. However, the parameters and possible timeframe for achieving peace remain uncertain, and the risks of prolonging the war remain high In 2024, macroeconomic conditions were favorable for financial institutions, which were able to ensure the proper conduct of payments and transfers, the safety of and continued access to household and business savings, and provided more and more resources to the economy to overcome the consequences of the war. The liquidity, solvency, and operational stability of the banking system do not raise any concerns. The war remains the key risk to financial stability, as it does not pose immediate challenges to banks and nonbank financial institutions, but it significantly increases their operating costs and restrains their risk appetite for developing certain business lines. Economic growth continues, although its pace has been volatile in recent months. Domestic demand remains the main driver of the recovery, with growth also supported by government capital expenditures on defense and stable export logistics. These factors will continue to be at play next year. Russia's energy terror restrained the activities of enterprises in the fourth quarter, but did not stop the growth of their production and revenues. Restoration of energy infrastructure will increase the potential for economic growth next year. At the same time, the Ukrainian economy continues to be characterized by structural vulnerabilities caused by the war. The state budget deficit, public and gross external debt remain high. A significant foreign trade deficit persists due to a steady increase in import demand and a slow recovery in export capacity. Pressure on the foreign exchange market is growing, although the liberalization measures taken so far have had a rather limited impact on foreign exchange demand. Steady inflows of international aid ensure capital inflows and offset these risks. The NBU's stock of international reserves allows it to guarantee stable FX market operations and smooth out excessive exchange rate fluctuations.

At the end of the year, inflation accelerated, exceeding the NBU's forecast. This was primarily driven by higher food prices due to poor harvests, as well as a certain increase in electricity costs, higher labor costs, and the hryvnia depreciation over the course of the year. Inflationary pressures will ease in the middle of next year as new crops enter the market. In December, the NBU raised its key policy rate to 13.5% to avoid unbalancing inflation expectations. The tightening of monetary conditions will halt the decline in commercial bank rates that has been going on for more than a year.

The prolonged decline in interest rates prompted banks to manage their assets more actively. As a result, banks were largely able to maintain their asset yields, while their funding costs declined slightly. As a result, banks' net interest margins remained very high. Thanks to the continued high profitability of core operations, as well as an increase in commission income, banks can spend more on administrative needs without losing efficiency. Given the high quality of their portfolios, banks incur almost no provisioning costs. As a result, their profitability remains strong and allows them to maintain a high level of capital. A significant unfavorable factor for bank profitability was the recent repeated increase in the corporate income tax rate to 50%, which will apply to the financial result for the entire year 2024. The practice of retrospective tax innovations significantly complicates capital planning for banks and, for some, reduces lending opportunities.

The key regulatory innovation of the last six months is the transition of banks into a new three-tier regulatory capital structure. Banks also began to fully consider all three key risks: credit, market, and operational in calculating their capital requirements. In addition, financial institutions have the first results of their own capital adequacy assessment under the ICAAP. Taken together, this has resulted in significant progress in bringing Ukraine's banking regulations in line with those of the European Union.

In 2024, Ukraine's economy continued to recover, supported primarily by robust domestic consumer demand. Economic growth was also driven by significant public capital expenditures, particularly in the defense industry, and by an increase in exports, given the stable operation of seaports and the expansion of production in metallurgy and mining. These positive factors will continue to operate. However, the continuation of active hostilities and air strikes will depress private sector investment sentiment. The risks of continued attacks on port infrastructure also remain. In addition, production growth will be constrained by a shortage of staff and structural imbalances in the labor market. Significant uncertainty will remain at the beginning of next year due to the risks of further disruption in the energy sector. As of mid-December, businesses were able to operate without significant interruptions, but the growth in the power grid deficit was quite noticeable. The NBU forecasts that, despite all the challenges, real GDP growth will accelerate to 4.3% in 2025. This will be ensured by the rebuilding of the energy infrastructure. Growth will also be boosted by continued significant fiscal stimulus, robust domestic and external demand, and better weather conditions.

Most industries are steadily resuming production and sales. Growth is supported by robust domestic private and public consumption. Export industries are further supported by the continuous operation of the sea transportation corridor and lower freight prices. Businesses increased their operations despite the electricity shortage. Some companies, particularly those in the trade sector, had purchased alternative sources of electricity in previous years, so they were prepared for power outages. A number of companies invested in power generation this year. Banks provided these companies with preferential loans. Businesses were also supported by the possibility of direct electricity imports.

Real sector revenues are growing more slowly than last year, due to the gradual exhaustion of the low base effect. In the first nine months of 2024, companies' revenues grew by more than 11% year-on-year. Operating profit grew proportionally. Net profitability also increased slightly, but it is still below the level of 2021. The business maintains financial stability and a moderate debt burden, close to pre-war levels. For the year ending September, the ratio of operating profit to financial expenses was 2.0x, gross debt to EBITDA was 2.1x.

Throughout 2024, net hryvnia loans to businesses grew. The annual growth rate of the portfolio reached 22% in October. Businesses' resilience to security threats and macroeconomic stability have revived their operations and their demand for financing. In a survey on lending conditions, banks report the largest increase in business credit demand since 2021, primarily for hryvnia loans. Financial institutions, for their part, are ready to meet the increased demand. They report an increase in the approval rate for loan applications and a relaxation of lending standards for the first time since 2021. First of all, market interest rates have become more attractive to customers. The cost of hryvnia loans averages 15% per annum, which is in line with the level of the pre-docking year of 2019. Banks also note increased competition for quality customers. Lending in foreign currency is still not in demand. Therefore, the foreign currency loan portfolio is shrinking, despite the technical effect of its revaluation due to the hryvnia's depreciation during the year. Since the start of the full-scale invasion, the volume of foreign currency loans has fallen by one third. The share of corporate loans in bank net assets is still low, at around 16%, which is 10 percentage points lower than before the full-scale invasion. And total loans are less than 8% of GDP. So, there is considerable room for further portfolio growth.

The quality of corporate loans is quite high, with a significant portion of the portfolio granted to customers with good financial performance. Debtors with performing loans maintain a satisfactory debt burden, the average debt to EBITDA ratio remained at 4.7x, and the ratio of EBITDA to financial expenses increased to 5.5x. Since February 2022, banks have recognized the default of about 19% of debtors, who had 26% of loans before the full-scale invasion. The vast majority of loans became non-performing in 2022. At the same time, about 4% of debtors defaulted in the last 12 months before November, which is comparable to the figures before 2021. The share of NPLs is slowly declining.

Despite the war, the Bank is operationally efficient and continues to generate net profit, which amounted to UAH 9.9 million in 2024.

The Bank continues to pursue a policy of socially responsible business and actively participates in social and charitable projects.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is an authorized bank for the payment of pensions, financial assistance, and payments under the compulsory social insurance. The Bank cooperates with the most common utility providers in the cities of Kyiv and Kyiv region, Odesa, Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Kremenchuk, Zaporizhzhia.

In December 2024, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” joined the Memorandum on Transparency of the Payment Services Market.

Information on liquidity and liabilities

As at the end of the day on 31.12.2024, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” has a sufficient liquidity reserve of more than 67% of liabilities to meet its obligations to creditors in a timely manner.

The Bank's liabilities are characterized by concentration. The Bank reduces the risk of concentrations in its liabilities by investing in highly liquid assets (Deposit certificates of the National Bank of Ukraine, government bonds).

Liquidity management is one of the important processes subject to daily control. Liquidity is defined as the Bank's ability to meet its obligations in a timely manner and in full.

Liquid funds include assets that are quickly realized in the market for cash with minimal price risk.

The main source of liquid funds is the money markets in which the Bank operates. Liquidity risk arises from the inability to manage unplanned outflows of funds, changes in funding sources or meet off-balance sheet commitments.

One of the most influential factors leading to a liquidity shortage is unexpected deposit outflows, which may be caused by the concentration of deposits of a particular group or individual, the impact of seasonality or cyclicality on deposits, and the sensitivity of deposits to changes in interest rates.

The main method for assessing liquidity is the analysis of the adequacy of the Bank's asset and liability structure, which is based on the analysis of the liquidity of assets and stability of liabilities. The essence of this method is to compare the flows of cash inflows to the Bank and cash outflows. Cash flows are analyzed using a table that reflects the maturity or demand of all the Bank's assets and liabilities.

Information on environmental issues

Given the nature of its business activities, the direct impact of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” on the environment is limited. In 2024, the Bank did not carry out any activities or projects that could have a significant impact on the environment. At the same time, since the environmental impact depends on the use of limited natural resources, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” controls the consumption of such resources and tries to use water, electricity, gas, paper rationally and takes measures to reduce their consumption. In particular, the Bank implements a number of initiatives and measures aimed at reducing the number of paper documents through the introduction of digital technologies and paperless processes both in intra-bank cooperation and in interaction with customers.

By developing remote customer service channels, in particular, through Internet banking systems and the Contact Center, JSC CRYSTALBANK also contributes to environmental protection, as it provides significant savings in natural resources and energy compared to customer service in a bank branch.

The Bank complies with environmental legislation and pays considerable attention to the disposal of used office equipment, fluorescent lamps, furniture, wastepaper, car tires, plastic, worn-out office and small household appliances, which it delivers to specialized companies for recycling.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” adheres to the principles of environmental and socially responsible business in its banking activities. In particular, the Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” stipulates that the Bank shall finance and/or not finance projects for environmental and social reasons to a limited extent.

Despite the extraordinary challenges, thanks to the dedicated and cohesive work of the team and the trust of customers, JSC CRYSTALBANK continued to support partners, customers, employees and society in 2024, adhering to the goals of sustainable development. Contributing to the creation of favorable conditions for sustainable economic recovery in Ukraine, the Bank implemented business solutions during the reporting year. During the year, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” also focused on employee safety and support of socially important projects.

Information on social aspects and HR policies

In the reporting period, the main non-financial resource of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in the reporting period, as before, remains the Bank's employees and their intellectual capital. As of the end of the day on 12/31/2024, the Bank's authorized staff amounted to 283 persons. The vast majority of the Bank's employees have higher education (82% of the total number). In terms of gender structure, women prevail among the employees of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, accounting for 74% of the total number of employees.

The Bank pursues a transparent HR policy, according to which the selection of employees, career development and financial remuneration are based on the assessment of qualifications, professional skills and performance. The HR policy is aimed at improving staff efficiency, achieving the target level of customer satisfaction and achieving the set strategic goals.

The Bank's management has both a qualitative diagnosis and a reasonable forecast of the development of the situation with regard to the HR policy and has the means to influence it. The Bank's HR department has not only the means to diagnose personnel, but also to forecast the personnel situation for the medium and long term.

The main objectives of the HR policy are as follows:

• timely provision of the Bank with personnel of the required quality and in sufficient quantity;
• ensuring conditions for the realization of the rights and obligations of employees stipulated by labor legislation;
• rational use of labor potential;
• formation and maintenance of effective work of the labor collective.

Formation of the talent pool in JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is a real basis for systematic training and preliminary check of future managers' readiness, allows to ensure regularity of the process of selecting candidates for managerial positions, shorten the period of their adaptation in these positions after appointment.

Preparing a succession pool is an official duty of each head of a structural and separate unit, which characterizes his or her attitude to the task. The Bank comprehensively promotes the fastest possible adaptation of newly elected or newly appointed Managers, Influential and Key Persons, as well as supports the development of their professional and qualification competencies.

Personnel training is an activity aimed at developing and maintaining the core competencies of the Bank's personnel in order to ensure the Bank's effective operation within the approved development strategy, as well as compliance with the requirements for compliance of bank employees with the requirements of the qualification characteristics of the profession.

The purpose of personnel training is to ensure that the knowledge, skills and professional abilities of the Bank's personnel meet the requirements for their qualifications, which, in turn, contributes to the quality performance of the Bank's employees' functional duties, the ability to work efficiently, without violations of labor discipline, the ability to make decisions independently in their area of competence and increase employee motivation.

The Human Resources Department is responsible for planning, organizing and controlling the staff training process and its effectiveness.

Prospective planning of staff training activities is carried out annually during the preparation of the Bank's consolidated budget for the next year, in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Bank.

Based on the Bank's strategic development plans, the heads of the Bank's structural units determine the main areas of staff training for the next year (including priority target groups, types and forms of training).

Use of financial instruments, if it had a significant effect on the measurement of assets, liabilities, financial position, and income or expense

Objectives and policies for financial risk management, including policies for insuring each principal type of forecasted transaction for which hedging transactions are used

The main objectives and policies for financial risk management are:

- ensuring capital adequacy to cover significant risks;
- ensuring that the Bank maintains an acceptable level of risks within the established risk appetite (i.e., the acceptable level of risk by type of risk for which the Bank has decided on the expediency/necessity of their retention in order to achieve its strategic goals and implement the business plan) and other established limits and restrictions;
- ensuring the financial stability of the Bank and its development within the framework of the Development Strategy;

- minimization of possible financial losses from the impact of risks taken by the Bank within the established risk appetite;
- ensuring efficient allocation of resources to optimize the Bank's risk/return ratio;
- Ensuring business continuity and planning for optimal management of the Bank's business, taking into account possible stressful conditions;
- improving the efficiency of capital management and increasing the value of the Bank's equity;
- increasing the level of investor confidence by creating a transparent risk management system.

Sensitivity to liquidity risk

The Bank is exposed to liquidity risk.

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure sufficient funds to meet all the Bank's obligations to customers, creditors and other counterparties in full and in a timely manner, as well as to achieve the planned growth of its assets and the Bank's profitability.

Significant attention is paid to concentrations of loan and deposit portfolios, as well as the degree of liquidity of existing assets.

Key liquidity ratios are monitored by the Bank's management. The Bank performs daily internal control and analysis of the maturity profile of assets and liabilities used in its operations. This analysis is the main basis for making decisions on operational liquidity management.

Exposure to credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk.

The Bank pursues a prudent lending policy. When approving loan applications, the Bank gives preference to customers with excellent financial standing and liquid collateral. Additionally, credit risk is hedged by collateral insurance. The Bank uses the following procedures to identify, measure, report, monitor, control and mitigate credit risk:

- assessment of the financial position of debtors/group of related counterparties/group of counterparties under common control, classification of assets and off-balance sheet liabilities on a monthly basis across the Bank
- provisioning;
- analysis of the Bank's loan portfolio, preparation of analytical reports for the management. Monitoring of concentration risks in respect of large borrowers and related parties;
- stress testing of the loan portfolio;
- loan review;
- insurance.

Exposure to market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risk.

Market risk management in the Bank is a process by which the Bank identifies (detects) market risks, assesses their magnitude, monitors and controls its trading positions, and takes into account the interrelationships of market risks with other types of risks. The purpose of market risk management is to maintain the risk assumed by the Bank at the level determined by the Bank in accordance with its strategic objectives.

The Bank uses the following methods to mitigate market risk/ The main ways to reduce market risks are:

- insurance
- provisioning
- hedging
- distribution
- diversification
- minimization (management of assets and liabilities)
- prevention (refusal to perform a risky transaction)
- limitation.

Exposure to other risks

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk of the banking book.

The interest rate risk of the banking book is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income due to the impact of unfavorable changes in interest rates on the banking book.

Interest rate risk of the banking book affects the economic value of the Bank's capital and net interest income. The Bank uses the following tools to assess and manage interest rate risk of the banking book:

- GAP analysis - to assess changes in the Bank's net interest income;
- modified duration method - to assess changes in the economic value of capital
- interest margin management;
- setting interest rates and related conditions and timely changing them;
- optimization of the structure of interest-bearing assets and liabilities by maturity;
- applying thresholds for internal interest rate risk indicators, GAP indicators, additional profitability indicators, monitoring and compliance with them;
- application of fixed interest rates;
- application of a clause in the agreements with customers regarding the Bank's right to change the interest rate;
- transfer pricing.

Information on research and innovations

The Bank did not perform any research and development during the reporting period, except for periodic monitoring and analysis of market conditions, interest rates and competition in the banking market, which is part of the Bank's current business activities.

Information disclosure on relations with shareholders/participants and related parties, the impact of these relations on the performance and management

The main resource of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, which ensures its financial stability and allows it to attract additional financial resources in the market, is the capital contributed by shareholders. As of 31.12.2024, the Share capital of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” amounted to UAH 421,097.3 thousand, which is divided into 20,052,250 ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of UAH 21 each. The Share capital of the Bank was formed in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine, its amount in the reporting year increased by UAH 156,407.6 thousand.

The Bank discloses and publishes information on relations with shareholders and related parties in accordance with the procedure established by the applicable laws, regulations of the National Securities and Stock Market Commission and the National Bank of Ukraine, the Bank's Charter and other internal documents. In managing these relationships, the Bank is guided by and strictly complies with the following norms and requirements: - the current legislation; - the Charter of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”; - the Principles (Code) of Corporate Governance of the Bank; - the Procedure for Transactions with Related Parties of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” approved by the Supervisory Board.

Equity of the Bank

Share capital and share premium

Item	Q-ty of shares in circulation (thou pcs)	Ordinary shares	Total
As at December 31, 2023	20 052,2	20 052,2	264 689
As at December 31, 2024	20 052,2	20 052,2	421 097

The number of issued and paid-up shares as at December 31, 2024, is 20,052,250. The nominal value of one share is UAH 21.

Shareholders of the Bank

Shareholders	Share in share capital of the Bank (%)
Lening M.G.	50,000000
Grebinska O.V.	25,000002
Grebinsky P.A.	24,999997

Equity

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Registered capital	421 097	264 690
Reserves and other funds	15 273	14 150
Revaluation reserve	6 621	(7 463)

Retained earnings	11 233	146 310
Profit of the year	9 946	22 453
Total equity	**464 170**	**440 140**

As at the end of the day on 31.12.2024, the Bank is sufficiently capitalized.

Information on financial investments

In accordance with the Bank's strategy, financial investments are made in highly liquid assets (government bonds and NBU deposit certificates).

Information on likely future development prospects, including information on mergers and acquisitions

The Bank has reasonable grounds to believe that there are no risks and uncertainties regarding the Bank's ability to continue its operations, given the following: as of January 1, 2025, the Bank has sufficient liquidity and capital to meet all regulatory requirements.

The bank continues to provide banking services and conducts profitable activities under martial law. The bank's IT systems operate normally and are protected from force majeure.

- In the coming years, the bank plans to focus on the following key areas
- implementation of remote customer access services and improvement of IT infrastructure. In particular, the introduction of a new client-bank for private individuals with the following services: online client identification; opening accounts without a physical visit to the bank and improving the Client-Bank system and improving Internet banking for legal entities and private individuals;
- obtaining VISA (E-com merchant) and VISA Direct certification as a principal participant;
- intensification of the work of the PTCS by connecting non-cash payments by electronic means;
- transition of users to work with CBS B2 via Wed-application B2ng;
- improvement of the bank's data center;
- improving the quality of the bank's customer service by implementing a CRM system;
- implementation of advanced electronic document management and electronic archive systems;
- development of loan programs for private individuals, in particular mortgage, consumer and jointly with government agencies.
- development of the branch network.

It is planned to ensure a technological breakthrough in the Bank's operations in 2025-2027 by implementing a number of digital transformation projects.

This will allow customers (private individuals, private entrepreneurs, legal entities)

- remotely, using EDS and QES, open accounts, purchase and use the Bank's products (including deposits, payment plastic, virtual and tokenized cards, currency exchange, payments in national and foreign currencies, including instant payments by EPS, salary projects, corporate cards, etc.
- use state and social programs (eVidnovlennya, eOselya, National Cashback, Pension Fund, SME, etc.;)
- quickly receive the Bank's products and services (including opening current accounts, bank guarantees, loans, etc.) together with the documents signed by the QES (offline and online) through the Bank's automated business processes;
- share personal information (balance, transaction history) with other financial service providers, quickly and securely pay for various goods and services, use a single mobile application for family budget management that combines data from all the Client's bank accounts.

This will allow the Bank to

- significantly optimize key business processes and decision-making time with the fastest possible delivery of the product to customers
- minimize risks by ensuring high-quality and instantaneous data exchange between the main systems through their integration with the RBS and remote service systems
- to ensure continuity of the Bank's operations, including in case of possible negative scenarios of the

banking market, namely:

- introduction of a new mobile bank for private individuals and sole proprietors with the following services: online customer identification, opening accounts without a physical visit to the Bank, currency exchange, opening deposits and debit cards;
- upgrade of the Internet bank for legal entities and private entrepreneurs with the following services: onboarding and opening an account online, automatic servicing of payroll projects, deposit execution with 2-party signature of documents;
- implementation of a more advanced electronic document management system and electronic archive, automation of key business processes;
- installation of an ARI bus for the Bank's RBS;
- implementation of a cloud data center (Disaster Recovery) abroad to ensure the Bank's continuity;
- improvement of the Bank's contact center for additional control of customer verification;
- improvement of the Bank's monitoring system, including through the introduction of additional software;
- transition of users to work with the B2 CBS through the B2ng Web application;
- implementation of OpenBanking;
- implementation of CRM system;
- implementation of a scoring system.

The Bank has no plans to participate in mergers and acquisitions.

Other material information

On 16.02.2024, the Ukrainian rating agency IBI-Rating upgraded the long-term credit rating of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” by one notch to the maximum level uaAAA, with an “evolving” outlook.

The bank deposit reliability rating was affirmed at the maximum level of 5 (excellent reliability).

At the end of 2024, the Issuer became a Principal Member of the VISA International IPS, the term of the Issuer's participation in the system is unlimited. International payment system VISA International, location: United States of America, is a global leader in the electronic payments industry, facilitating transactions between consumers, businesses, financial and governmental organizations in more than 200 countries and territories. The official website is https://corporate.visa.com . The Issuer holds the following licenses: for issuing cards of the VISA payment system, for cash acquiring within VISA, for merchant acquiring, electronic payment acquiring and Visa Direct money transfer within VISA system.

The Bank joined the Memorandum on Transparency of the Payment Services Market.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” - “Bank of the Year - 2024” in the nomination “The Best Bank for Individual Approach to Customers” according to the International Financial Club “Bankir”.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” received a letter of gratitude from the National Bank of Ukraine for its active participation and significant support in the All-Ukrainian information and awareness campaign “Know Your Rights: Insurance”.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” has expanded the channels of communication with customers. From now on, customers can also contact the bank using a chatbot in Telegram, or through a widget, or “Order a call” on the bank's website.

Following the results of the educational project “The Dream Profession - Banker” initiated by the National Bank of Ukraine, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” was awarded the Diploma of the Financial Literacy Ambassador.

JSC CRYSTALBANK and the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy signed a memorandum of cooperation. The purpose of cooperation is to create a practically oriented educational and scientific environment to increase the welfare of Ukraine through effective youth policy.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” became a partner of the All-Ukrainian information campaign on protection of the rights of consumers of insurance services “Know Your Rights: Insurance”.

The Bank celebrated its 10th anniversary.

The Bank continues to pursue a policy of socially responsible business and actively participates in social and charitable projects.

Information on corporate governance

Information on Code of corporate governance

The reporting entity's own corporate governance code (including information (link) where the relevant text of the code is publicly available)

The current version of the Principles (Code) of Corporate Governance of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, approved by the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders on January 25, 2024 (Minutes No. 1), is available on the Bank's official website and can be found here: https://crystalbank.com.ua/images/data/vnutrishni- polozhennya/pryntsypy-kodeks-korporatyvnoho-upravHnnya.pdf

Corporate governance code that the reporting entity has voluntarily decided to apply (including information (link) where the relevant text of the code is publicly available)

The Bank's corporate governance is based on the principles of its own Corporate Governance Code, which is available on the Bank's official website at the following link: https://crystalbank.com.ua/images/data/vnutrishni-polozhennya/pryntsypy-kodeks-korporatyvnoho- upravHnnya.pdf

Corporate governance practices that go beyond the legal requirements

The Bank's corporate governance practice is based on the international practice of corporate governance principles reflected, in particular, in the Corporate Governance Principles of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Corporate Governance Principles for Banks of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, to the extent not contrary to the legislation of Ukraine.

Which parts of Corporate Governance Code or other corporate governance code that the reporting entity voluntarily decided to apply deviates from and the reasons for such deviations

The Bank strictly adheres to the Principles (Code) of Corporate Governance of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”.

Information on the main internal control, audit and risk management systems, including those related to the financial reporting process

The Bank has established a comprehensive, effective and adequate internal control system in compliance with the following principles:

- comprehensiveness and complexity
- efficiency
- adequacy
- prudence
- risk orientation
- integration
- timeliness
- independence
- continuity
- confidentiality.

A set of the Bank's organizational structure, procedures, internal control measures aimed at:

- achievement of the Bank's goals, including the fulfillment of its planned performance indicators, ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bank's operations, and preservation of its assets;
- ensuring the effectiveness of corporate governance in the Bank through the functioning of a comprehensive, efficient and adequate risk management system;
- ensuring completeness, timeliness and reliability of preparation and submission of financial, statistical, management and other reports;
- ensuring compliance of the Bank's activities with the laws of Ukraine, regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine, standards of professional associations applicable to the Bank, and internal documents of the Bank.

The internal control system and risk management system are based on the segregation of duties between the Bank's divisions, except for the functions that fall within the exclusive competence of the Supervisory Board/ Management Board/ Committees of the Bank in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and regulations of the NBU.

The distribution of responsibilities is based on the application of the three lines of defense model:

- the first line of defense is at the level of business units and units supporting the Bank's operations. These units initiate, perform or reflect transactions, accept risks in the course of their activities and are responsible for the ongoing management of these risks, and implement control measures;
- the second line of defense is at the level of the risk management unit and the compliance unit, the minimum requirements for which are set out in NBU Regulation No. 64. These units provide assurance to the Bank's Management that the risk control and management measures implemented by the first

line of defense have been designed and are functioning properly;

- the third line of defense is at the level of the internal audit unit, which independently assesses the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defense and the overall effectiveness of the internal control system, taking into account the requirements established by the Regulation on the Organization of Internal Audit in Ukrainian Banks, approved by Resolution of the NBU Board dated May 10, 2016 No. 311 (as amended).

In its activities, the Bank is guided exclusively by the applicable laws, regulations of the NBU, the Charter, Corporate Governance Principles (Code), Risk Management Policies and Regulations, Regulations on the Organization of the Internal Control System, Regulations on Audits and other internal documents of the Bank.

Information on the rights of shareholders/participants and methods of their realization, which are applied beyond the requirements set by the legislation

The rights of shareholders are enshrined in the provisions of the Charter of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” and are determined within the current legislation of Ukraine.

Information om the highest governance body

Name and composition of the highest governance body

The highest governing body is the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank. The highest governing body consists of shareholders holding 100% of the Bank's Share capital, namely:

- Marina Gustavivna Lening, who owns 50% of the Share capital;
- Oksana Vladimirovna Grebinskaya, who owns 25.000002% of the Share capital;
- Leonid Grebinsky, who owns 24.999997% of the Share capital.

Powers of the highest governing body

The General Meeting is the highest governing body of the Bank, which manages the Bank's activities in general, determines the goals and main directions of its activities.

The General Meeting may resolve issues that are referred by law to the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders of a joint-stock company.

Powers of the General Meeting:

- determination of the main directions of the Bank's activities;
- amendments to the Bank's charter;
- deciding on the cancellation of treasury shares;
- decision-making on changing the type of joint stock company;
- making a decision on the placement of shares;
- deciding on the placement of securities that may be converted into shares;
- making a decision to increase the Bank's Share capital;
- deciding to reduce the Bank's Share capital;
- deciding on the split or consolidation of shares;
- approving regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Supervisory Board, the Management Board and the Audit Committee (if elected), as well as amending them;
- approval of the regulations on remuneration of the Supervisory Board members;
- approval of the report on remuneration of the Supervisory Board members;
- approval of the Bank's annual report;
- review of the report of the Supervisory Board and approval of measures based on the results of its review;
- reviewing the report of the Management Board and approving measures based on the results of its review, except in the case when the Charter assigns the appointment and dismissal of the Chair and members of the Management Board to the exclusive competence of the Supervisory Board;
- review of the external audit report and approval of measures based on the results of its review;
- distribution of the Bank's profit and loss in accordance with the requirements of the law;
- deciding on the repurchase of the Bank's shares, except in cases of mandatory repurchase of shares as defined by the applicable law;
- making a decision on non-use of the preemptive right of shareholders to purchase additional shares in

the process of their placement;

- approval of the amount of annual dividends in accordance with the requirements set forth in the applicable laws;
- making decisions on the procedure for holding the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- election of the Chair and members of the Supervisory Board, approval of the terms and conditions of civil law agreements and employment contracts to be concluded with them, setting the amount of their remuneration, election of a person authorized to sign agreements (contracts) with members of the Supervisory Board
- deciding on the termination of powers of the Chair and members of the Supervisory Board, except in cases established by the applicable law;
- election of members of the Audit Committee, decision-making on early termination of their powers;
- approving the report and conclusions of the Audit Committee (if elected);
- election of the members of the Counting Committee, decision-making on termination of their powers;
- making decisions on granting consent to enter into a major transaction and related-party transactions in cases provided for by applicable law;
- decide on the spin-off and termination of the Bank, except as provided for by the applicable law, on the liquidation of the Bank, elect the liquidation commission, approve the procedure and terms of liquidation, the procedure for distribution of property remaining after satisfaction of creditors' claims among shareholders, and approve the liquidation balance sheet.

Functioning of the highest management body

The procedure of functioning of the Supreme Management Body is established by Article 6 of the Bank's Charter, Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” and the current legislation of Ukraine.

Information on the list of persons who directly or indirectly own significant interest (including persons exercising control over the reporting entity), their compliance with the requirements established by law and changes in their composition during the year

The Bank discloses and publishes information on persons who directly or indirectly own significant interest in the Bank (including persons exercising control) in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation of Ukraine and regulatory acts of regulatory authorities, in particular, but not exclusively, by publishing the said information on the Bank's official website, which is available at the link: https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/pro-bank/struktura-vlasnosti-banku.

The owners of the Bank's substantial shareholding comply with all the requirements established by law. During the reporting period, there were no changes in the list of persons who directly or indirectly own significant interest in JSC “CRYSTALBANK” (including persons exercising control).

Information on the supervisory body that supervises the activities of the executive body and represents the interests of the supreme management body, and committees reporting to such body

Name and composition of the supervisory body

The collective body of the Bank that protects the rights of shareholders of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, depositors, other creditors and controls the activities of the Management Board is the Supervisory Board, which consists of the following members:

- Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov - Chair of the Supervisory Board;
- Oksana Grebinska - Member of the Supervisory Board;
- Nataliia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko - independent member of the Supervisory Board;
- Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets - independent member of the Supervisory Board;
- Leonid Dolinsky - independent member of the Supervisory Board.

Powers of supervisory body

The purpose of the Supervisory Board is to ensure the effectiveness of investments made by the Bank's shareholders, facilitate the implementation of the Bank's statutory objectives, and control and regulate the activities of the Management Board.

The powers of the Supervisory Board are established by the Bank's Charter, laws and regulations in force in Ukraine.

The Supervisory Board provides strategic management of the Bank's activities, including ensuring the functioning and monitoring the implementation of effective risk management systems and internal control systems, corporate values.

The Supervisory Board is fully responsible for the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and effective risk management system to which the Bank is exposed in its activities.

The Supervisory Board is the subject of the risk management system and is responsible for overall risk management and ensures control over the performance of its delegated functions. The Supervisory Board establishes a permanent risk management unit and a compliance unit and ensures the independence of these units.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank performs the following functions to fulfill its tasks of proper risk management of the Bank:

- ensure the functioning and control over the effectiveness of the risk management system;
- approves internal bank documents on risk management in accordance with the requirements of the legislation and monitors their implementation, compliance and timely updating (actualization)
- approves the list of limits (restrictions) for each type of risk and the procedure for escalation of violations of risk limits;
- approves decisions on introduction of significant changes in the Bank's activities;
- approves the Recovery Plan and ensures the fulfillment of functions related to the Bank's recovery;
- Appoints and dismisses the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer;
- approves the financial support (budget) of the risk management and compliance departments, sets the amount of remuneration to the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and monitors their performance/compliance;
- determines the nature, format and volume of risk information, reviews management risk reporting and, if the Bank's risk profile does not meet the approved risk appetite, immediately makes decisions on the application of adequate risk mitigation measures;
- take measures to prevent conflicts of interest in the Bank, facilitate their settlement and notify the National Bank of Ukraine of conflicts of interest arising in the Bank;
- determines the cases when the heads of the Risk Management and Compliance Departments may impose a ban (veto) on the decisions of the Management Board, committees and other collegial bodies of the Management Board**.**

The Bank's Supervisory Board shall perform the following functions to fulfill its tasks regarding the proper functioning of the Bank's internal control system:

- approve internal documents on the organization and functioning of the internal control system, which are subject to approval by the Supervisory Board in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine, regulations of the National Bank
- ensure the implementation, development and integration of the internal control system into the Bank's corporate governance system;
- control the activities of the Management Board regarding the organization and proper functioning of the internal control system, taking measures to ensure timely implementation of the recommendations of the Supervisory Board;
- review the organization of internal control and measures to improve its effectiveness;
- review the results of monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system conducted by the second line of defense (compliance and risk management units) and the third line of defense (internal audit unit);
- control over the implementation by the Management Board of the measures determined to improve the efficiency of the Bank's internal control system;
- approve the requirement to monitor the internal control system and reviewing the results of the internal control system efficiency assessment conducted by the Internal Audit unit in order to ensure control over the monitoring activities;
- ensure that the internal audit unit assesses the effectiveness of the internal control system in accordance with the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of this system and approves such criteria.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank shall perform the following functions to implement its tasks on proper functioning of the internal banking system for prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of *proceeds from crime, financing of terrorism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (hereinafter referred to as the internal banking system of financial monitoring):*

- appoint an employee of the Bank responsible for financial monitoring in the Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Responsible Employee of the Bank) in accordance with the procedure established by the constituent documents of the Bank and the legislation of Ukraine;
- determines, in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation of Ukraine, regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine, and approves the general principles of the Bank regarding compliance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine on prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, financing of terrorism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the form of a relevant policy, which is communicated to the Management Board and the Responsible Officer of the Bank in accordance with the Regulations on the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in order to formulate a clear risk management policies;
- review the results of the Bank's risk profile assessment, problematic issues related to the establishment and functioning of the proper organization of the intra-bank financial monitoring system and, in particular, the risk management system in this area, and conducting primary financial monitoring, approve the relevant decision based on the results of such review and communicate it to the Management Board and the Bank's Responsible Officer for further implementation of its decisions;
- supervise the activities of the Management Board and the Bank's Responsible Officer regarding the proper organization and conduct of the Bank's initial financial monitoring;
- control the proper functioning of the intra-bank financial monitoring system. The Supervisory Board of the Bank has the right to perform other functions related to risk management, organization and functioning of the Bank's internal control system, internal financial monitoring system that do not contradict the requirements of the legislation and regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Remuneration of members of the supervisory body for the year

In accordance with the Bank's Charter and the approved internal regulations on remuneration of the Supervisory Board members, the procedure for payment of remuneration to the Supervisory Board members is determined in the contracts/civil law agreements concluded with them. The fixed part of the remuneration of the Supervisory Board members who are full-time employees of the Bank is defined as the official salary established in the contract concluded in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine.

The amount of the fixed part of remuneration to the Supervisory Board members who exercise their powers on the basis of civil law contracts, if such a contract is a paid contract, is determined by such contracts. The Bank's policy on the term of contracts/civil law agreements with the members of the Supervisory Board is determined by the Bank's Charter.

Upon dismissal, the members of the Supervisory Board with whom a contract has been concluded shall receive payments provided for by the labor legislation of Ukraine, additional payments may be made by a separate resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank.

In case of early termination of powers of the Supervisory Board members, remuneration is paid in proportion to the time of actual performance of functions of the Supervisory Board member.

The variable part of the remuneration of the Supervisory Board members (bonuses, allowances, surcharges) is paid on the basis of resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank, in addition to payments and incentives in accordance with the terms of the legislation of Ukraine. According to the Report on Remuneration of the Bank's Supervisory Board Members for 2024, the amount of remuneration paid is as follows (in UAH thousand)

- fixed part - 35,714;

- variable part - 0.

Changes in supervisory body during the year

The following changes took place in the composition of the Bank's Supervisory Board during 2024

- appointment (election) of Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets as a member of the Supervisory Board (resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank dated 01.03.2024 No. 2);
- termination of powers of the Supervisory Board member Dmytro Ivanovych Marmulyak (resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank dated March 01, 2024, No. 2).

Names and composition of committees accountable to supervisory body

In January 2025, the following Supervisory Board Committees were established:

- Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK” ;
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”.

The composition of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK”:

Chair of the Committee: Vladyslav Didovets, independent member of the Supervisory Board;

Members of the Committee: Oksana Grebinska, member of the Supervisory Board;
Natalia Dmytrenko, independent member of the Supervisory Board;
Leonid Dolinsky, independent member of the Supervisory Board.

The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK”:

Chair of the Committee: Nataliia Dmytrenko, independent member of the Supervisory Board;

Members of the Committee: Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov, Chair of the Supervisory Board;
Vladislav Didovets, independent member of the Supervisory Board;
Leonid Dolinsky, independent member of the Supervisory Board.

Powers of committees accountable to supervisory body

Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK”.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank authorizes the Committee to perform all necessary actions that the Committee deems necessary to fulfill its duties.

The Committee is authorized to request and receive any information it needs from the Management Board of the Bank, any collegial bodies, divisions or employees of the Bank.

Members of the Committee shall have unrestricted access to any information on the Bank's accounting (including primary accounting documents), its financial activities, as well as to all information related to the external audit.

If a member of the Committee is provided with restricted information, such person shall ensure compliance with the regime of use and disclosure of such information established by the legislation of Ukraine.

The Bank's employees shall provide the Committee with all information requested in a timely manner and otherwise provide comprehensive support to the Committee in its activities.

The Management Board and the Bank's officers may be required to prepare written reports (explanations) or participate in the Committee's meetings in order to provide information or advice to the Committee members on matters within their professional competence.

The Committee shall have the right to invite the Head of the Control Unit, the Chair or members of the Management Board of the Bank and the Bank's officials to consider at a meeting of the Committee (including a closed meeting) the issues within its powers.

The Committee shall have the right to receive independent advice and assistance on matters within its competence, including, without limitation, advice and assistance from external experts, including with respect to international accounting standards.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK”.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank authorizes the Committee to take all necessary actions that the Committee deems necessary to perform its duties.

The Committee is authorized to receive any information from the Management Board of the Bank, collegial bodies, divisions or employees of the Bank on matters related to its functions.

If a member of the Committee is provided with restricted information, such person shall ensure compliance with the regime of use and disclosure of such information established by the legislation of Ukraine.

The Bank's employees shall provide the Committee with all information requested in a timely manner and provide comprehensive support to the Committee in its activities.

The Management Board, control units and officers of the Bank may be required to prepare written reports (explanations) or participate in the Committee's meetings in order to provide information or advice to the Committee members on matters within their professional competence.

The Committee shall have the right to invite the Head of the Control Unit, the Chair or members of the Management Board of the Bank and the Bank's officials to consider at a meeting of the Committee (including a closed meeting) the issues within its powers.

The Committee shall have the right to receive independent advice and assistance on matters within its competence, including, without limitation, advice and assistance from independent experts.

Information on the executive body and committees accountable to such body

Name and composition of the executive body

The composition of the Management Board as of the end of 2024 was as follows:

- Chair of the Management Board - Leonid Grebinsky.

- Members of the Management Board: Iryna Zhabska, Yevhen Kazakov, Oleksandr Sukhomlynov*, Vitalii Vorotnikov, Svitlana Shyrobokova, Liudmyla Symonenko.

*According to the Order No. 609-os dated 12.12.2022, O.M. Sukhomlynov, a member of the Management Board, was temporarily released from work for the period of military service in the military with the preservation of his place of work and position.

Powers of executive body

The Management Board ensures the fulfillment of tasks and decisions of the Supervisory Board regarding the implementation of the risk management system, including the risk management strategy and policy, risk management culture, procedures for identifying, assessing, controlling and monitoring risks, methods and other measures of effective risk management. The Management Board recognizes and complies with the requirements for the independent performance of duties by the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, risk management and compliance departments and does not interfere with the performance of their duties.

The Management Board shall perform the following functions to fulfill its risk management tasks:

- ensure development and approve (coordinate) the Bank's internal documents within the scope of authority and in accordance with the requirements established by the laws and regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine;
- ensure preparation and submission to the Supervisory Board of management reports on the risks to which the Bank is exposed, including information on new types of products or significant changes in the Bank's activities
- prepare and submit to the Supervisory Board proposals on the need to amend the risk management strategy and policy;
- oversee the communication of information on changes to the risk management strategy and policy, other internal documents of the Bank on risk management to the relevant structural units and employees of the Bank
- develop measures for prompt elimination of deficiencies in the functioning of the risk management system, implementation of recommendations and observations based on the results of risk assessment, inspections of the internal audit unit, external auditors and supervisory authorities
- approve the limits for each type of risk in accordance with the list of limits (restrictions) determined by the Supervisory Board;
- provide administrative support to the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Risk Management Unit and Compliance Unit in the performance of their functions (ensures organization of their workflow, approves the Bank's administrative documents for implementation of the Supervisory Board's decisions).

The Management Board shall inform the Supervisory Board of any violations of the current legislation of Ukraine, internal documents of the Bank (if such violations fall within the competence of the Supervisory Board as defined by the current legislation of Ukraine) and the level of risks arising in the course of the Bank's activities, untimely or improper fulfillment of obligations to the Bank by persons related to the Bank.

The Management Board has the right to perform other risk management functions that do not contradict the requirements of the current legislation of Ukraine, including regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine, and the Charter.

The Management Board ensures the implementation of decisions of the Supervisory Board on the organization and functioning of the internal control system on issues related to the management of the Bank's day-to-day operations by

- current management of subordinate subjects of the Bank's internal control system;
- distribution of functions, powers and responsibilities for internal control among the collegial bodies of the Management Board, between departments and between employees of the Bank;

- ensuring the functioning of the Bank's information systems, which ensure the accumulation, processing of necessary information and its provision to users;
- monitoring of the Bank's internal control procedures for their adequacy to the nature of the Bank's activities within their powers;
- controlling the elimination of identified deficiencies: - by the National Bank of Ukraine and other state authorities and management bodies that supervise/control the Bank's activities within their competence; - by the Risk Management and Compliance Departments; - by the Internal Audit Department; 11 - by external auditors based on the results of the external audit;
- submitting reports to the Supervisory Board on the implementation of its decisions to improve the efficiency of the internal control system, taking into account changes in the Bank's operations and external factors affecting its activities.

The Management Board has the right to delegate its functions of organizing and operating the internal control system to permanent working bodies (committees, commissions, groups, etc.) of the Management Board in order to prepare proposals for the Management Board to make timely and adequate management decisions. The Management Board shall monitor the performance of its delegated functions and remain responsible for their fulfillment.

In order to fulfill its tasks on proper organization of the AML/CFT intra-bank system and primary financial monitoring, the Management Board shall ensure consideration of such AML/CFT issues at least once a quarter:

- results of monitoring of business relations with customers, which revealed suspicious activities of customers, and proposals for taking necessary measures in relation to such customers in order to minimize ML/FT risks;
- issues related to proposals to refuse to continue business relations with clients (including in case of establishing an unacceptably high level of risk for the client);
- problematic issues arising in the course of CDD activities at the Bank;
- changes in the AML/CFT legislation of Ukraine and the Bank's taking of necessary measures in connection with such changes (in particular, updating the Bank's internal AML/CFT documents), indicating the timeframe for taking such measures;
- results of the assessment of new banking products/services and their inherent ML/TF risks;
- problematic issues related to training activities for the Bank's employees, agents of the Bank (their employees);
- problematic issues related to the establishment of business relations with PEPs and/or their servicing;
- other issues related to the Bank's compliance with the AML/CFT legislation of Ukraine that require consideration. The Management Board has the right to perform other functions related to the proper organization of the AML/CFT intra-bank system and primary financial monitoring that do not contradict the requirements of the current legislation of Ukraine, including regulations of regulatory authorities, and the Bank's Charter.

The Management Board shall have the right to delegate consideration of the issues referred to in the previous paragraph of this section to a specially established separate committee (hereinafter referred to as the Financial Monitoring Committee).

Remuneration of members of the executive body for the year

The procedure for remuneration and financial incentives of the Chairman and members of the Management Board is determined by the laws of Ukraine, the Charter and the internal Regulations on remuneration of the Management Board members and individual employees The fixed part of the salary of the Management Board members is set by the resolution of the Supervisory Board of the Bank by determining the official salary and concluding a contract with a member of the Management Board of the Bank in accordance with the requirements of the laws of Ukraine.

The Bank's policy regarding the term of contracts with the members of the Management Board is determined by the Bank's Charter, and upon dismissal, the members of the Management Board receive payments provided for by the labor legislation of Ukraine, additional payments may be made by a separate decision of the Supervisory Board. A variable part of the remuneration of the Management Board members in the form of additional payments, allowances and bonuses is set and paid on the basis of the relevant decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The above variable part of the remuneration of the Management Board members may be set for the period specified in the resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board. According to the Report on Remuneration of the Management Board Members for 2024, the amount of remuneration paid is as follows (in thousands of UAH)

- fixed part - 14 591;

- variable part - 1,238.

Changes in executive body during the year

The following changes took place in the Management Board of the Bank during 2024

- appointment (election) of Vitalii Pavlovych Vorotnikov as a member of the Management Board, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board (Resolution of the Supervisory Board of the Bank No. 8 dated 29.02.2024) for the period of temporary absence of Oleksandr Mykolaiovych Sukhomlynov, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, member of the Management Board (due to his military service, for the period of mobilization).
- appointment (election) of Svitlana Shyrobokova as a member of the Management Board, Deputy Chair of the Management Board (Resolution of the Supervisory Board of the Bank No. 3 dated 10.04.2024).
- termination of powers of the Management Board member, Deputy Chair of the Management Board Oksana Babenko (resolution of the Supervisory Board of the Bank No. 3 dated 30.01.2024).

Names and composition of the executive body committees

THE ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF JSC “CRYSTALBANK” (ALMC).

Chair of the ALMC - Vyacheslav Skobin, Deputy Chair of the ALMC - Irina Gubina, members of the ALCO:

- Leonid Andreyevich Grebinsky,
- Iryna Mykolaivna Zhabska,
- Symonenko Liudmyla Mykolaivna,
- Oleksii Pavlovych Lazarenko,
- Kolomiets Elena Andreevna,
- Kazakov Yevhen Oleksandrovych.

CREDIT COMMITTEE (CC). Chair of the Credit Committee - Evgeny Kazakov, Deputy Chair of the Credit Committee - Svetlana Grebets, members of the Credit Committee:

- - Leonid Andreevich Grebinsky,
- - Oleksii Pavlovych Lazarenko,
- - Volodymyr Kryvenko,
- - Lyudmyla Myronova, Deputy Head of the Audit Committee,
- - Kolomiets Olena Anatoliivna,

TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (TC). Chair of the TC - Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Deputy Chair of the TC - Andriy Kuleshov, members of the TC:

- - Grebinsky Leonid Andreyevich,
- - Chernykh Larisa Yurievna,
- - Iovov Serhii Pavlovych,
- - Garvasiuk Vitalii Yuriiovych,
- - Svitlana Oleksandrivna Hrebets,
- - Gubina Iryna Valeriivna,
- - Koziy Lyudmyla Yevheniivna,
- - Kolomiets Olena Andriivna,
- - Ihor Hryhorovych Slyusar,
- - Lazarenko Oleksii Pavlovych,
- - Tetiana Andriiivna Strelets,
- - Dokuchaieva Maria Anatoliivna,
- - Olga Milischuk.

FINANCIAL MONITORING COMMITTEE (FMC). Chair of the FCM - Leonid Grebinsky, Deputy Chair of the FCM - Natalia Sira, members of the FCM:

- Kazakov Yevhen Oleksandrovych,
- Kolomiets Olena Andriivna,
- Larysa Chernykh,
- Lyudmyla Mironova,
- Lazarenko Oleksii Pavlovych,
- Voytenko Larysa Tarasivna.

Authorities of executive body committees

The main authorities of the ALMC are to determine the Bank's asset and liability management policy aimed at ensuring liquidity and solvency and, at the same time, achieving an acceptable level of return on assets and shareholders' equity of the Bank and making operational decisions on asset and liability management, banking risk management, improving the efficiency of the Bank's operations, etc.

The main tasks of TC are:

- approval and revision of the Bank's Information Security Policy, the Bank's Applicability Regulations and the Bank's Information Security Development Strategy;
- approval of implementation of new projects, directions, strategic tasks on information security of the Bank and information security measures;
- review, approval and control over the implementation of projects for the development, implementation, operation, monitoring, review, support and improvement of the Bank's ISMS;
- determining the necessary optimal resources for the implementation of information security measures in the Bank;
- organizing practical measures to raise awareness/train the Bank's personnel on information security issues;
- ensuring timely monitoring of the implementation status and efficiency of the Bank's ISMS with further assessment of improvement opportunities and the need for corrective actions.

The main authorities of the Credit Committee are:

- execution of transactions in the field of lending, assignment of claims under the Bank's operations, factoring, other transactions in the provision of banking and other financial services by the Bank and other activities provided for by the Charter for active operations, within the limit, approval of draft standard forms of agreements, changes to existing standard forms of agreements relating to the Bank's active operations (including amendments to the existing terms of service, agreements to ensure fulfillment of obligations to the Bank, etc.;)
- determining the ways/ways to settle overdue debts under the Bank's active operations for the amount within the limits;
- conducting credit transactions with related parties in accordance with the powers granted to it, within the limits and in accordance with the legislation, regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine and the Bank's Charter;
- determining the main terms and conditions of investment transactions;
- approval of classification of active banking operations and calculation of credit risk in accordance with the requirements of the regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine and relevant internal documents of the Bank;
- approval of the calculation of the amount of allowances for impairment on active operations in accordance with IFRS and relevant internal documents of the Bank;
- directing the funds received by the Bank as an insurance payment upon occurrence of an insured event to repay loan debt, restore collateral, etc.;
- approval of the classification of issuers of securities (similar financial instruments), and, accordingly, the formation of provisions for assets in the form of securities (similar financial instruments);
- approval of the Bank's judgments on lending transactions.

The main task of the Financial Committee is to facilitate the effective functioning of the internal banking system for preventing and combating the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, terrorist financing and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (AML/CFT).

- the FCM carries out its activities based on the Bank's interests and considers problematic issues arising in the course of the Bank's implementation of the requirements of the Law, NBU Regulation No. 65, other legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine and the Bank's internal documents on financial monitoring. The AML/CFT Committee considers the following AML/CFT issues:
- results of monitoring of business relations with customers, which resulted in the detection of suspicious activities of customers, and proposals for taking necessary measures in relation to such customers in order to minimize the ML/FT risks;
- issues related to proposals to refuse to continue business relations with clients (including in case of establishing an unacceptably high level of risk for the client);
- problematic issues arising in the course of customer due diligence activities at the Bank;
- changes in the AML/CFT legislation of Ukraine and the Bank's taking of necessary measures in connection with such changes (in particular, updating the Bank's internal AML/CFT documents), indicating the timeframe for taking such measures;
- results of the assessment of new banking products/services and their inherent ML/TF risks;
- problematic issues related to training activities for the Bank's employees and agents of the Bank (their employees);
- problematic issues related to the establishment of business relations with PEPs and/or their servicing;
- other issues related to the Bank's compliance with the AML/CFT legislation of Ukraine that require consideration.

The TENDER COMMITTEE shall be responsible for organizing procurement procedures at all stages of their implementation in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation and other internal documents of the Bank. The main task of the TENDER COMMITTEE is to organize and conduct centralized tender procedures related to the purchase of goods, performance of works and provision of services for the Bank within its authority. To achieve its objectives, the Tender Committee shall perform the following functions:

- review and approval of tender documents;
- providing explanations to the participants of procurement procedures regarding the content of the tender documents in case of receipt of relevant requests from the latter
- conducting the procedure of preliminary accreditation of procurement procedure participants (if applicable);
- organizing the acceptance, storage, and disclosure of tender proposals, ensuring the selection of the most advantageous tender proposal solely on the basis of the criteria and methodology for their evaluation set forth in the tender documents;
- making a decision on determining the winner and acceptance of the tender offer;
- making other decisions aimed at ensuring transparent conditions for the Bank's procurement and minimizing general bank expenses.

Functioning of executive body committees

ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (ALMC).
The ALMC shall consist of at least five (5) members. The composition of the ALMC is approved by the decision of the Management Board. The Committee is headed by the Chair of the ALMC. In the absence of the Chair (vacation, business trip, temporary disability, etc.), his functions are performed by the Deputy Chair of the ALMC
The ALMC shall compulsorily include:

- Chair of the Management Board of the Bank;
- Deputy (deputies) Chair of the Management Board of the Bank; Heads/employees of business units by areas;
- Head of the Risk Management Unit;
- Head of the Treasury;
- Head of the Finance and Budget Division.

The ALMC shall meet as necessary, but at least once a month.

To accomplish its tasks, the TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE shall perform the following functions:

- identifies critical business processes (in terms of information security);

- upon requests of the divisions, in order to take into account information security risks, approve new and existing critical business processes, regulations of banking products/services and technologies
- approves and reviews the Bank's internal documents on information security;
- approves the implementation of new projects, directions, strategic tasks on information security of the Bank and information security measures upon submission of the Information Security Unit or the Information Technology Unit;
- reviews, approves and controls the implementation of projects on development, implementation, operation, monitoring, review, maintenance and improvement of the Bank's ISMS upon submission of the Information Security Unit or the Information Technology Unit;
- determine the necessary optimal resources for implementation of information security measures in the Bank;
- organizes practical measures to raise awareness/train the Bank's personnel on information security issues upon submission of the Information Security Unit;
- ensures timely monitoring of the status of implementation and effectiveness of the Bank's ISMS with further assessment of opportunities for improvement and the need for corrective actions by reviewing the reports of the Bank's information security unit
- determines the need to develop and update the Bank's internal documents on information security and sets the terms for their development.

Meetings of the CC of all levels are held as necessary, but at least once a month. At the same time, the time of the CC meeting is determined depending on the Bank's needs and on the initiative of the Bank's divisions. The CC members with voting rights, the AC secretary without voting rights, the speaker, if not a member of the CC, without voting rights, and additional and permanent invited persons without voting rights participate in the CC meeting. The voting members of the CC can vote only “for” or “against”.

The FMC operates on a regular basis by holding meetings convened by the FMC Chair, and in his absence - by the Deputy Chair of the FMC. The FMC meetings are held at least once a quarter, no later than the 20th day of the month following the quarter. The meetings of the FMC shall be held in the form of presence of the FMC members at a designated place to discuss the issues on the agenda. A meeting in the form of presence shall also be deemed to be complied with if the meeting is held by means of a video conference/audio conference/telephonic conference by means of telecommunication means that does not require personal presence of the FMC members in a single room. The meeting of the FMC or consideration of a particular issue may be recorded by technical means by the decision of the FMC.

Information on prospects for development and improvement of corporate governance

The corporate governance of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is effective, organized by the Bank in accordance with international corporate governance standards and requirements of national regulatory framework, specifics of the Bank's activities and aimed at maintaining the highest quality of customer service, ensuring financial stability and efficiency of the Bank.

The current model of corporate governance ensures a high level of organization, which is confirmed by the impeccable reputation of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in the market.

• ISA700 • 104000-2 Independent auditor's report

Independent auditor’s report

Name of the audit entity	Limited Liability Company “PKF Ukraine”
EDRPOU code of the audit entity	34619277
Website of the audit entity	pkf@pkf.ua
Number and date of the audit contract	Agreement No.14 dated 2022.08.29 and additional agreement No. 3 dated 2024.10.02
Reporting period for which the financial statements were audited	for the year ended December 31, 2024
Amount of remuneration for the audit of the annual financial statements	According to the terms of the agreement

• IAS1 • 110000 General information on financial statements

Name of the reporting entity or other means of identification	JOINT STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK”
Identification code of the legal entity	39544699
International legal entity identification code	
KVED code	N6419
Company website	https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/

Description of the nature of the financial statements

These financial statements relate to one entity, JSC “CRYSTALBANK”.

Date of the end of the reporting period	
Period covered by the financial statements.	Year ending December 31, 2024

Description of the presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in the national currency of Ukraine - UAH

Level of rounding used in the financial statements
Amounts presented in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand

• IAS1 • 220000 Statement of financial position by liquidity

Statement of financial position

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	822390-01 800100	1,321,175	1,216,068
Loans and advances to customers	822390-01 800100	578,436	594,236
Investments in securities	822390-01 800100	180,740	401,419
Deferred tax assets	835110	1,895	862
Intangible assets other than goodwill	823180	21,751	18,260
Property and equipment	822100 800100 832610	62,938	50,728
Other financial assets	822390-01 800100	61,669	14,028
Other non-financial assets	800100	32,891	37,212
Total assets		**2,261,495**	**2,332,813**
Liabilities			
Due to customers	822390-03 800100	1,705,213	1,821,736
Provisions			
Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	827570 800100	5,256	1,467
Provisions for employee benefits	800100	15,951	9,934
Total provisions		**21,207**	**11,401**
Other financial liabilities	822390-03 800100	59,505	32,795
Other non-financial liabilities	800100	5,147	6,391
Current tax liabilities	835110	6,253	20,350
Total liabilities		**1,797,325**	**1,892,673**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	861200 800100	421,097	264,690
Retained earnings	800100	21,179	168,763
Reserve and other funds of the bank	800100	15,273	14,150
Other reserves	800100	6,621	-7,463
Total equity		**464,170**	**440,140**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,261,495**	**2,332,813**

Approved for issue and signed on March 20, 2025

Chair of Management Board		Leonid Grebinskyi
Chief accountant		Liudmyla Symonenko

АКЦІОНЕРНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО «КРИСТАЛБАНК» Ідентифікаційний код 39544699 Україна, м.Київ

• IAS1 • 320000 Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income by nature of expenses

Profit or loss

	Note	2024	2023
Profit (loss)			
Operating income		**437,532**	**410,587**
Interest income		**259,538**	**344,843**
Interest income measured using the effective interest method	800200	259,538	344,843
Commission income	800200	177,994	65,744
Interest expense	800200	-83,263	-104,390
Fee and commission expense	800200	-68,952	-19,849
Net gain (loss) on operations with debt financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	800200	-109	-3,974
Net gain (loss) on foreign exchange operations	800200	38,053	12,958
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation		1,592	867
Impairment gains and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	800200	19,264	-7,492
Other gains (losses)	800200	2,394	2,622
Expenses for employee benefits	800200	-204,578	-160,665
Depreciation and amortization expense	800200 822100 823180	-34,094	-21,076
Other administrative and operating expenses	800200	-85,146	-56,195
Impairment gains and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) for non-financial assets	800200 832410	263	-437
Profit (loss) from operating activities		**22,956**	**52,956**
Profit (loss) arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		-54	-675
Profit (loss) before taxation		**22,902**	**52,281**
Tax expenses (income from tax refund)	835110	-12,956	-29,828
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		**9,946**	**22,453**
Profit (loss)		**9,946**	**22,453**
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	838000	0.4960	1.1197
Total basic earnings (loss) per share		**0.4960**	**1.1197**
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Bank			
Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Bank			
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to owners of the Bank		0.4960	1.1197

Approved for issue and signed on March 20, 2025

АКЦІОНЕРНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО «КРИСТАЛБАНК» Ідентифікаційний код 39544699 Україна, м.Київ

Chair of Management Board **Leonid Grebinskyi**

Chief accountant **Liudmyla Symonenko**

• IAS1 • 410000 Statement of comprehensive income, components of other comprehensive income after taxes

Statement of comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Profit (loss)	9,946	22,453
Other comprehensive income		
Components of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss, after taxes		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, after tax	14,375	38,682
Post-tax reclassification adjustments on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-291	-4,586
Other comprehensive income, after tax, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**14,084**	**34,096**
Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss, after taxes	**14,084**	**34,096**
Total other comprehensive income	**14,084**	**34,096**
Total comprehensive income	**24,030**	**56,549**

Approved for issue and signed
on March 20, 2025

Chair of Management Board	**Leonid Grebinskyi**
Chief accountant	**Liudmyla Symonenko**

• IAS7 • 510000 Statement of cash flows, direct method

Statement of cash flows

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Operating cash flows		
Classes of operating inflows		
Commission income received	177,948	65,559
Net (increase)/decrease from currency transactions	38,053	12,958
Other operating in cash inflows	3,882	7,536
Classes of operating cash flows		
Commission expenses paid	-68,952	-19,849
Employee benefits and payments	-198,561	-158,058
Administrative expenses and other operating expenses paid	-75,865	-55,416
Net operating cash flows	**-123,495**	**-147,270**
Net (increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers	50,054	-33,760
Net (increase)/decrease in other financial assets	-47,915	-9,694
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets	4,591	6,416
Net increase/(decrease) in due to banks	-	-440,000
Net increase/(decrease) in due to customers	-151,125	-655,103
Net increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	5,446	-5,669
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	-3,432	-7,789
Interest paid	-80,132	-103,627
Interest received	273,420	330,909
Income tax refund (payment)	-28,087	-14,458
Net operating cash flows (used in operating activities)	**-100,675**	**-1,080,045**
Investing cash flows		
Proceeds from sale of investments in securities	225,789	532,651
Purchase of property and equipment	-8,064	-9,398
Purchase of intangible assets	-6,784	-12,501
Net investing cash flows (used in Investing activities)	**210,941**	**510,752**
Financing cash flows		
Payments under lease obligations	-21,081	-11,846
Net financing cash flows (used in financing activities)	**-21,081**	**-11,846**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before currency rate changes	**89,185**	**-581,139**
Effect of currency rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Effect of currency rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	18,228	7,517
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	-2,306	1,906
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents after the effect of currency rate changes	**105,107**	**-571,716**
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	1,216,068	1,787,784

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	1,321,175	1,216,068

Approved for issue and signed on March 20, 2025

Chair of Management Board **Leonid Grebinskyi**

Chief accountant **Liudmyla Symonenko**

• IAS1 • 610000 Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity as at December 31, 2024

	Share capital			Other reserves				
				Accumulated other comprehensive income		Total other reserves		
	Ordinary shares	Total share capital	Reserves and other funds	Reserve under financial assets	Total		Retained earnings	Equity
Equity – opening balance	**264,690**	**264,690**	**14,150**	**-7,463**	**-7,463**	**-7,463**	**168,763**	**440,140**
Changes in equity								
Comprehensive income								
Profit (loss)	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	9,946	**9,946**
Other comprehensive income	-	**-**	-	14,084	**14,084**	**14,084**	-	**14,084**
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,084**	**14,084**	**14,084**	**9,946**	**24,030**
Increase (decrease) due to other changes, shareholders' equity	156,407	**156,407**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-156,407	**-**
Total increase (decrease) in equity	**156,407**	**156,407**	**-**	**14,084**	**14,084**	**14,084**	**-146,461**	**24,030**
Distribution of profit for previous years	-	**-**	1,123	-	**-**	**-**	-1,123	**-**
Equity - closing balance	**421,097**	**421,097**	**15,273**	**6,621**	**6,621**	**6,621**	**21,179**	**464,170**

1. Allowance for gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [component] .

Statement of changes in equity as at December 31, 2023

	Share capital		Other reserves					
				Accumulated other comprehensive income				
	Ordinary shares	Total share capital	Reserves and other funds	Reserve under financial assets	Total	Total other reserves	Retained earnings	Equity
Equity – opening balance	264,690	264,690	12,027	-41,559	-41,559	-41,559	148,433	383,591
Changes in equity								
Comprehensive income								
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,453	22,453
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	34,096	34,096	34,096	-	34,096
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	34,096	34,096	34,096	22,453	56,549
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-	-	-	34,096	34,096	34,096	22,453	56,549
Distribution of profit for previous years	-	-	2,123	-	-	-	-2,123	-
Equity - closing balance	264,690	264,690	14,150	-7,463	-7,463	-7,463	168,763	440,140

1. Allowance for gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [component].

Approved for issue and signed
on March 20, 2025

Chair of Management Board	**Leonid Grebinskyi**
Chief accountant	**Liudmyla Symonenko**

• IAS1 • 800100 Notes – Sub-classification of assets, liabilities and equity

Sub-classification of assets, liabilities and equity

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash		
Cash	198,175	128,466
Correspondent accounts, deposits and overnight loans with banks	**268,787**	**256,186**
of Ukraine	268,786	256,151
other countries	1	35
Total cash	**466,962**	**384,652**
Cash equivalents		
Short-term placements with the NBU	**854,213**	**831,416**
Deposit certificates of the National Bank of Ukraine	854,213	831,416
Total cash equivalents	**854,213**	**831,416**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,321,175**	**1,216,068**
Loans and advances to customers		
Loans to corporate customers	513,820	523,440
Customer loans	25,199	24,100
Mortgage loans	39,417	46,696
Total loans and advances to customers	**578,436**	**594,236**
Categories of financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	180,740	401,419
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**180,740**	**401,419**
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,763,105	1,695,866
Total financial assets	**1,943,845**	**2,097,285**
Intangible assets and goodwill		
Intangible assets net of goodwill		
Intangible assets under development	6,000	7,608
Other intangible assets	15,751	10,652
Total intangible assets net of goodwill	**21,751**	**18,260**
Total intangible assets and goodwill	**21,751**	**18,260**
Fixed assets		
Land and buildings		
Buildings	43,974	30,939
Total land and buildings	**43,974**	**30,939**
Machines	1,240	1,339
Vehicles		
Cars	2,250	2,792
Total vehicles	**2,250**	**2,792**
Fixtures and fittings	957	916
Office equipment	188	110
Computer equipment	7,681	8,806
Communication and network equipment	3,555	4,319
Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	189	160
Other fixed assets	2,904	1,347

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total fixed assets	**62,938**	**50,728**
Other assets		
Debt instruments held		
Government debt instruments held	180,740	401,419
Total debt instruments held	**180,740**	**401,419**
Deferred tax assets	1,895	862
Other financial assets		
Receivables from transactions with payment cards	51,686	687
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,379	10,230
Other receivables	604	3,111
Total other financial assets	**61,669**	**14,028**
Other non-financial assets		
Receivables on taxes other than income tax	**124**	**149**
Receivables on other taxes	124	149
Property transferred to the bank as a pledgee	10,167	15,369
Prepayments and accrued income, except for contractual assets		
Prepayments	3,908	3,436
Total prepayments and accrued income excluding contract assets	**3,908**	**3,436**
Prepayments and accrued revenue inclusive of contract assets		
Prepayments	**3,908**	**3,436**
Total prepayments and accrued income inclusive of contractual assets	**3,908**	**3,436**
Inventories	678	1,133
Other assets	18,014	17,125
Total other non-financial assets	**32,891**	**37,212**
Categories of financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,764,718	1,854,531
Total financial liabilities	**1,764,718**	**1,854,531**
Classes of other provisions		
Other provisions for liabilities		
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	5,257	1,467
Total miscellaneous other provisions for liabilities	**5,257**	**1,467**
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable for transactions with payment cards	4,100	1,360
Payables under leasing (rent)	40,798	26,845
Accounts payable on transactions with foreign currencies	1,781	1,762
Other financial liabilities	12,825	2,828
Total other financial liabilities	**59,504**	**32,795**
Miscellaneous liabilities		
Deposits from customers		
Balances on time deposits from customers	621,680	351,869
Balances on demand deposits from customers	5,278	4,239
Balances on current accounts from customers	1,057,939	1,461,245
Balances on other deposits from customers	20,316	4,383
Total deposits from customers	**1,705,213**	**1,821,736**
Current tax liabilities	6,253	20,350
Other non-financial liabilities		
Accruals and deferred income, including contractual provisions		
Deferred income including contractual commitments		
Contractual commitments		

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advances received, representing contractual obligations for performance obligations fulfilled at a certain time	2,777	3,954
Total contractual commitments	**2,777**	**3,954**
Deferred income excluding contractual commitments	502	1,269
Total deferred income inclusive of contractual commitments	**3,279**	**5,223**
Total accruals and deferred income inclusive of contractual commitments	**3,279**	**5,223**
Other payables	1,091	593
Payables for settlements with bank employees	15,951	9,934
Other accounts payable	778	575
Total other non-financial liabilities	**21,099**	**16,325**
Stated capital		
Share capital, ordinary shares	421,097	264,690
Total Share capital	**421,097**	**264,690**
Retained earnings		
Retained earnings, profit (loss) for the reporting period	9,946	22,453
Retained earnings, excluding profit (loss) for the reporting period	11,233	146,310
Total retained earnings	**21,179**	**168,763**
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Provision for gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,621	-7,463
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	**6,621**	**-7,463**
Miscellaneous equity		
Reserves and other funds	15,273	14,150
Net assets (liabilities)		
Assets	2,261,495	2,332,813
Liabilities	1,797,325	1,892,673
Net assets (liabilities)	**464,170**	**440,140**

• IAS1 • 800200 Notes – Analysis of incomes and expenses

Analysis of income and expenses

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Operating income		
Interest income	**259,538**	**344,843**
Interest income from cash and balances with other banks	1,091	450
Interest income from loans and advances to customers	98,498	86,616
Interest income from other financial assets	159,949	257,777
Commission income		
Loan-related fees and commission income	1,498	1,506
Income from cash and settlement services	164,491	56,336
Income from operations with securities	34	45
Income from off-balance sheet transactions	4,235	995
Income from operations in the foreign exchange market and precious metals market	5,726	5,600
Other commission income	2,010	1,262
Total commission income	**177,994**	**65,744**
Total income from ordinary activities	**437,532**	**410,587**
Significant income and expenses		
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), trade receivables		
Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, trade receivables	-	-437
Reversal of impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, trade receivables	263	-
Net impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognized in profit or loss, trade receivables	**263**	**-437**
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances		
Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances	19,259	-7,496
Reversal of impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances	5	-
Net impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances	**19,264**	**-7,496**
Restructuring charges	-5	-71
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	1	-
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	-129	-312
Net gains (losses) on disposal of fixed assets	**-128**	**-312**
Gains (losses) on disposal of other non-current assets	-54	-675
Other financial income (expense)	38,053	12,958
Interest expense	**-83,263**	**-104,390**
Interest expense on bank loans and overdrafts	-	-
Interest expense on deposits from customers	-78,362	-75,041
Interest expense on liabilities to central banks	-	-28,118
Other interest expense	-4,901	-1,231
Repair and maintenance expenses	-42,356	-26,103
Other operating income (expense)	-11,554	-5,914
Expenses for charitable contributions and subsidies	-1,316	-1,270
Rental income	5	57

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Rental expenses	-6,445	-5,196
Income from fines and penalties	32	22
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of derivative instruments		
Commission expenses		
Expenses from cash and settlement services	-52,429	-9,612
Expenses from off-balance sheet transactions	-	-2
Other commission expenses	-16,523	-10,235
Total commission expense	**-68,952**	**-19,849**
Gains (losses) from sales		
Gains (losses) from sale of debt instruments	-108	-3,974
	-108	**-3,974**
Expenses by nature		
Expenses for services	-14,184	-9,317
Expenses for professional services	-1,993	-1,039
Business trip expenses	-238	-305
Communication expenses	-3,666	-2,663
Utility costs	-4,056	-2,501
Advertising expenses	-667	-293
Classes of employee benefit expenses		
Short-term employee benefit costs		
Salaries and wages	-175,600	-139,073
Social security contributions	-28,966	-21,554
Other short-term employee benefits	-12	-38
Total short-term employee benefits expense	**-204,578**	**-160,665**
Total employee benefits expense	**-204,578**	**-160,665**
Depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets and impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses) recognized in profit or loss		
Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation and amortization expense	-30,524	-19,046
Amortization expense for intangible assets	-3,570	-2,030
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**-34,094**	**-21,076**
Total depreciation and amortization and impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses) recognized in profit or loss	**-34,094**	**-21,076**
Taxation expense, excluding income tax expense	-6,801	-5,462
Total expenses, by nature	**-259,657**	**-196,520**

Information on the nature of the costs attributed to their function

	Current reporting period		Previous reporting period	
	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Total items by function	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Total items by function
Depreciation and amortization				
Depreciation and amortization expense	-30,524	**-30,524**	-19,046	**-19,046**
Amortization expense on intangible assets	-3,570	**-3,570**	-2,030	**-2,030**
Total service and commission income	**-34,094**	**-34,094**	**-21,076**	**-21,076**

• IAS1 • 800610 Notes – Significant information on accounting policies

Disclosure of significant accounting policies

Political situation assessment. As a result of the current situation in Ukraine, despite possible stabilization measures taken by the Ukrainian parliament, government and the National Bank of Ukraine, the country is still experiencing economic instability as of the date of authorization of these financial statements.

The military actions on the territory of Ukraine and the unexpected impact on the significant assumptions underlying management's forecasts have created a material uncertainty for the Bank's future operations.

Economic instability may continue in the foreseeable future and it is possible that the market value of the Bank's assets may be lower than their carrying amounts, which could have a material impact on the Bank's profitability.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Bank will be a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, there is a significant amount of uncertainty related to the currently unforeseen impact of the military actions in Ukraine on the assumptions underlying management's estimates, which may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

The uncertainty that has existed since the beginning of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine is global, affecting the whole country - as a sovereign state, its economy, its banking system, and the Bank in particular. However, it can be assumed that the experience gained during the three years of war in the form of a full-scale invasion, anti-crisis measures of the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as the consistency of actions of the country's top leadership and the Government in the conditions of a military economy, large-scale support of Ukraine by international partners, unconditional confidence in Ukraine's victory over the enemy will contribute to the gradual overcoming of challenges and continuation of the Bank's continuous operations even in such unprecedented conditions.

Management believes that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate. The forecasts for capital adequacy and liquidity ratios, operating results and expected credit loss projections provide a reasonable basis to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

In making this judgment, management considered the Bank's financial position, current intentions, continued financial support from shareholders, budgeted profitability of future operations and access to financial resources, and analyzed the impact of the current financial and economic environment on the future operations of the Bank.

Thanks to coordinated and professional teamwork, the Bank mitigated the challenges caused by the war and changed its development strategy to meet the new economic realities, changing the focus of its product line, while maintaining a high level of safety and reliability of operations.

As at 31.12.2024, the Bank's liquidity is sufficient, the Bank complies with all economic standards and limits of currency position, in particular, the regulatory capital as at the end of the day on 31.12.2024 amounted to UAH 407,558 thousand, which indicates the Bank's ability to timely and fully pay off its liabilities and the availability of a sufficient buffer in case of potential future unexpected negative events.

Adhering to a balanced and conservative approach to asset and liability management, the liquidity coverage ratio LCRвв as of the end of the day on 31.12.2024 amounted to 219.5%, which exceeds the regulatory indicator set by the NBU (minimum LCRвв level - 100%) and indicates that the Bank is provided with liquidity in all currencies in an amount more than sufficient to meet its obligations within 30 days in a crisis. As of the end of the day on 12/31/2024, the liquidity ratio of LCRs amounted to 398.31%, which is 298.31% higher than the regulatory requirements. The net stable funding ratio NSFRвв amounted to 189.25%, which is 89.25% higher than the regulatory requirements.

Despite the escalation of hostilities, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is operationally efficient and continues to generate net profit, which amounted to UAH 9.9 million in 2024. Net profit is lower than last year, but its level is sufficient for the stable operation of the Bank.

An important factor determining the long-term resilience of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” to external challenges and threats will remain the comprehensive support of shareholders.

The Supervisory Board, Management Board and committees of the Bank continue to perform their functions, the officials duly and fully ensure the fulfillment of all tasks without losing control and stopping the vital processes of the Bank's activities. The experience gained in previous years has allowed us to improve the technologies of remote work of the Bank's personnel, which allows us to operate continuously, even with minimal presence of personnel in the offices of the Head Bank.

In terms of business continuity, the Bank has further enhanced its proven resilience by providing 24 out of 43 operating branches with alternative power sources to combat the effects of power outages, as well as ensuring geographical diversification of the Bank's IT infrastructure with the placement of database storage in cloud networks.

The Bank's management is aware of the extremely high risks for the banking sector in general and for the Bank in particular, which are associated with exogenous factors, primarily caused by the ongoing russian-Ukrainian war. In view of the above, the Bank's management conducts constant operational monitoring of its activities and ensures a quick response to current events and changes in the situation. In addition, in assessing possible scenarios, the Bank's management estimates possible losses as acceptable in terms of available capital and the need to maintain it at a sufficient level and such that it will not affect the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements reflect management's current assessment of the Ukrainian business environment and the impact of the Ukrainian business climate on the operations and the financial position of the Bank. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

Accounting policies for borrowings

The Bank's borrowed funds are funds raised from legal entities and individuals that are non-derivative financial liabilities.

They are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

For the use of funds, the Bank incurs interest expense, which is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Accounting policy for collateral

The Bank accounts for collateral received as security for a loan at its fair value. If the fair value of collateral changes (as a result of revaluation), it is recorded at the new fair value stated in the revaluation documents in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Accounting policy for deferred income tax

Current income tax and deferred income tax (deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability) are recognized in the financial statements as an expense or income, except for income tax resulting from

- revaluation of assets and other financial transactions accounted for as an increase in equity;
- business combinations by way of acquisition.

Taxation has been disclosed for in the financial statements in accordance with Ukrainian legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The corporate income tax rate for banks in 2024 was 50%.

The Bank recognizes a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for all temporary differences that are recoverable or deductible at the tax rate of 25%, which will be effective from 01.01.2025.

Accounting policies for depreciation and amortization expense

The Bank applies the depreciation and amortization policy to allocate the depreciable amount of a non-current asset to expenses on a systematic basis over its estimated useful life.

If the yield of a financial instrument formed as a premium or discount is affected by variable components that depend on market factors (for example, refinancing rate, floating market interest rate), then the discount or premium should be amortized to the offer date.

Accounting policy for derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank recognizes financial assets and liabilities on its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual obligation of the instrument.

All purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized using trade date or settlement date accounting in accordance with the accounting policies applied to the specific item in the financial statements.

Changes in the fair value of acquired financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value between the trade date and the settlement date are accounted for in the same way as the acquired asset.

The change is recognized in profit or loss for assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; the change is recognized in other comprehensive income for assets classified as available-for-sale.

The Bank derecognizes all or part of a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Bank has transferred the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset and has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and control.

The Bank retains the asset on its balance sheet and recognizes a liability for the transferred asset unless all the conditions described above are met.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset if it is written off against the allowance for expected credit losses by a decision of the Bank's respective collegial body.

The Bank uses the allowance for uncollectible debts to write off bad debts. The Bank classifies the following debts as uncollectible:

- bad debts as defined by the Tax Code of Ukraine;

- other debts for which the key management personnel are confident that the debtor will not be able to pay them back. The Bank derecognizes a financial liability or a part of it in the balance sheet if such liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Accounting policies for determining the components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash at short notice and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. All interbank placements are included in loans and advances to banks. Amounts related to funds that are restricted for use are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Accounting policies for employee benefits

Wages, salaries, unified social tax, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Bank. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar benefit payments.

Accounting policies for fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market at the measurement date.

The Bank measures the fair value of financial instruments based on prices obtained directly from external sources or using valuation techniques.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices for that instrument are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other institution and those prices reflect actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

In the absence of an active market, the basis for establishing current fair value is recent arm's length transactions between unrelated parties.

Amounts recovered in the course of foreclosure proceedings do not represent fair value.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models, valuation models based on recent arm's length transactions between unrelated parties or analysis of financial information of the investees are used to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market prices are not available.

Accounting policies for financial assets

Financial assets:

- assets - cash and cash equivalents:
- cash on hand at the Bank;
- funds on correspondent accounts with the NBU and other banks;
- assets initiated by the Bank:
- loans
- deposits placed;
- funds in settlements;
- other assets.

Upon initial recognition, all financial assets, other than financial receivables and receivables from the Bank's business operations, are measured at fair value, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Depending on the chosen business model and contractual cash flow characteristics (based on the results of the SPPI test), the Bank's financial assets can be classified into the following groups:

- those measured at amortized cost;
- those at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- those at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of the business model within which the asset is held at a portfolio level because it best reflects the way in which the business is managed, and information is provided to management.

The following information is considered in making this assessment:

- the policies and objectives established for the portfolio and how those policies are implemented in practice, including whether management's strategy is to achieve contractual interest rates, to maintain a particular interest rate profile, to match the maturities of financial assets to the maturities of financial liabilities that finance those assets, or to realize cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how portfolio performance is measured and reported to the Bank's management;
- risks affecting the performance of the business model (and financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of past sales, the reasons for such sales, and expectations for future sales.

However, information on sales levels is not considered in isolation, but as part of a single holistic analysis of how the Bank's stated objective of managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets held for trading and managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss as they are not held either to collect contractual cash flows or to sell the financial assets.

Recognized financial assets are reclassified only when the Bank's business model is changed.

Accounting policies for financial instruments

Under IFRS 9, all debt financial assets that do not meet the "solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding" (SPPI) criterion are classified at initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

In accordance with this criterion, debt financial instruments that do not meet the definition of a "host loan agreement", such as those with an embedded conversion option, are measured at FVPL. For debt financial instruments that meet the SPPI criterion, the classification at initial recognition is determined based on the business model that classifies the instruments as either:

- instruments held to collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost;
- instruments held to collect contractual cash flows or to sell are classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- instruments held for other purposes are classified as at FVOCI.

Equity financial assets are designated as at FVOCI upon initial recognition, unless an irrevocable election is made to designate an equity financial asset as at FVOCI.

For equity financial instruments classified as at FVOCI, all realized and unrealized gains and losses, except for dividend income, are recognized in other comprehensive income, with no recycling through profit or loss. Initial recognition of financial instruments.

The Bank recognizes financial assets and liabilities on its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual obligation of the instrument.

All purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to the specific item in the financial statements.

Changes in the fair value of acquired financial instruments that will be subsequently measured at fair value between the trade date and the settlement date are accounted for in the same way as the acquired asset. The change is recognized in profit or loss for assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The change is recognized in other comprehensive income for assets classified as available-for-sale.

Accounting policies for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

The Bank initially measures derivative financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs are recognized in expenses when they are initially recognized.

Derivatives are recognized on the trade date as a right to receive an asset and a liability to deliver another.

The Bank offsets the financial asset and the financial liability and presents the net amount in the statement of financial position if, and only if, the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Bank intends either to settle on a net basis or to sell the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives are subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

Accounting policies for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities:

- due to customers and banks;

- customer accounts: current account balances, demand deposits, term deposits;
- due to banks: correspondent account balances, loans received, deposits taken;
- other borrowed funds:
- loans received from international and other financial organizations;
- funds raised on the terms of subordinated debt.
- securities of own issue;
- derivative financial liabilities;
- other financial liabilities: accounts payable for financial assets or services (with settlements after provision of the asset or service);
- contingent (potential) liabilities of the Bank: loan commitments, financial guarantees, uncovered letters of credit where payments are determined as on demand.

Financial liabilities that are essentially loans/deposits received are recognized on the date when the funds are actually received.

Upon initial recognition, all financial liabilities, other than financial payables and trade payables, are measured at fair value, increased or decreased, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, by transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than guarantees are measured at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss, or at fair value through profit or loss and partially in other comprehensive income.

The measurement techniques for financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are similar to those for financial assets at amortized cost.

Accounting policies for currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the presentation currency by translating the foreign currency amount using the official exchange rate of the Ukrainian Hryvnia to foreign currencies at the date of recognition of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

At each balance sheet date subsequent to the date of recognition:

- all monetary items in foreign currencies are translated into UAH at the official exchange rate of the Ukrainian Hryvnia to foreign currencies at each change in the official exchange rate;
- non-monetary items in foreign currencies that are carried at cost are translated at the official exchange rate of the Ukrainian Hryvnia to foreign currencies at the date of the transaction;
- non-monetary items in foreign currencies carried at fair value are translated at the official exchange rate of the Ukrainian Hryvnia to foreign currencies at the date when their fair value was determined.

Income and expenses (accrued, received, paid) in foreign currencies are recognized at the official exchange rate of the Hryvnia to foreign currencies at the date of their recognition.

The result of the revaluation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is recognized in the line "Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation" in the Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by the nature of the expense.

Accounting policies for functional currency

Functional and presentation currency of the financial statements.

The functional and presentation currency of these financial statements is the Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH), and all amounts are presented in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias ("UAH"), unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are accounted for as transactions in foreign currencies.

Accounting policies for impairment of assets

The Bank recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all of its debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, as well as irrevocable loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank uses two approaches to calculate the allowance: individual and simplified (group). The simplified approach is used for assets with insignificant debt and short-term financial receivables.

Under the individual approach, the allowance is calculated based on ECLs that are related to the probability of default within the next twelve months, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the financial instrument was recognized. Otherwise, the allowance is calculated based on the lifetime ECL.

The Bank applies several scenarios (optimistic, basic, pessimistic) to determine the probability of default.

The Bank distinguishes 3 stages of impairment depending on the change in the level of credit risk from the date of initial recognition.

At the 1st stage of impairment, the Bank expects credit losses that may arise as a result of default events within the next 12 months from the measurement date.

At the 2nd, 3rd stages of impairment, the Bank expects credit losses arising from all possible default events during the entire expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 1 impairment is characterized by no increase in credit risk, contractual terms are met, and the counterparty has low credit risk.

Stage 2 impairment is characterized by a significant increase in credit risk compared to the date of initial recognition, the contractual terms are not fully met, and the counterparty has a low credit risk. Stage 3 impairment is characterized by objective evidence of default and the contractual terms are not met.

Accounting policy for income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred tax expense. The current tax charge is based on the taxable profit for the year. The Bank's current tax charge is calculated using tax rates enacted during the reporting period.

Accounting policy for stated capital

At the date of state registration, the Bank recognizes shares at cost (including transaction costs). Subsequently, treasury shares are accounted for at cost.

Share premium arises in excess of the amount of contributions over the nominal value of shares issued.

Gains and losses on sale of treasury shares are included in share premium.

The Bank's share capital is formed from the shareholders' funds contributed as a result of their purchase of the Bank's shares, as well as from retained earnings.

All shares of the Bank are registered.

Accounting policies for leases

The Bank as a lessee

A bank that is a lessee at the commencement date of a lease recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is the right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, which is the obligation to make lease payments.

The Bank assesses a lease (rental) agreement (hereinafter referred to as a lease agreement) as a whole or its separate components as a lease agreement if the following criteria are simultaneously met:

- the asset is identifiable;
- the right to receive substantially all the economic benefits during the term of the asset is transferred to the lessee (lessee);
- the lessee is transferred the right to determine how the asset is used for a specified period of time in exchange for compensation;
- the lessor does not have a significant right to substitute items during the life of the asset.

In assessing the identification of the item, the Bank evaluates the lessor's substantive right to replace the asset with an alternative asset during the lease term. The right is considered substantial if the lessor has the practical ability to replace the asset and obtain economic benefits from the exercise of its right to do so. Such an assessment is made at the inception of the contract and should not take into account future events that are not considered probable at the inception of the contract during the term of the contract.

If the lessor has a substantial right to replace the asset, the lease will not be considered a lease for accounting purposes, but rather a service contract.

The Bank determines the lease term as the non-cancellable lease period together with:

- periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- periods covered by the right to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise the option.

The Bank renegotiates the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable lease period.

The Bank may apply the simplified method (does not recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet) for short-term leases (12 months or less) or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (USD 5,000 or less in UAH equivalent). USD 5,000 or less in the hryvnia equivalent at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine effective at the lease commencement date, given that such an asset would have been acquired new at the lease commencement date).

At the lease commencement date, the lessee measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of an asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, and any costs that the lessee may incur to dismantle and remove the underlying asset and restore it to the condition required by the lease.

At the commencement date, the lessee measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments not yet made at that date. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments (excluding value added tax), net of any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option, if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise the option, and penalties for termination of the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee's exercise of the option to terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the lessee measures the right-of-use asset using the cost model, unless the lessee applies either of the other measurement models:

- if a lessee applies the fair value model described in IAS 40 Investment Property to its investment property, it also applies that fair value model to right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property in IAS 40 Investment Property;
- if the right-of-use assets are related to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the lessee applies the revaluation model described in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, the lessee may elect to apply that revaluation model to all right-of-use assets related to that class of property, plant and equipment.

After the commencement date, the lessee measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability, decreasing the carrying amount to reflect any lease payments made, and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any lease renewals or modifications.

Bank as a lessor

An asset subject to an operating lease is recognized in the statement of financial position in the order of liquidity according to the nature of the asset and depreciated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Lease payments are recognized in the income statement in full over the lease term on a straight-line basis**.**

Accounting policies for loans and receivables

Loans and receivables from customers recognized in these financial statements are initially measured at fair value or an equivalent amount, which is normally the net amount of the consideration given, including directly attributable costs and certain loan origination fees and commissions, which are deemed to be an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan.

Subsequently, loans and advances to customers are carried at amortized cost.

Loan income is calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognized in profit or loss over the term of the loan.

Commitment fees for contractual commitments to provide funding in advance of a loan are deferred and included in the cost of the loan when the loan is originated. Where it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down or where there is uncertainty about the timing or amount of the loan, loan commitment fees are deferred and spread on a straight-line basis over the life of the commitment.

The Bank recognizes expected credit losses throughout the life of the financial asset.

Loans are carried net of any allowance for expected credit losses.

When loans and advances are uncollectible, they are written off against the allowance for expected credit losses. Such decisions are made after all possibilities to collect amounts due have been exhausted and the Bank has no reasonable prospects of collecting future cash flows from the financial assets.

Accounting policies for non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

An asset is classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Management must be committed to a sale that is expected to qualify as a completed sale within one year from the date the asset is classified as held for sale.

Events or circumstances may extend the period of completion beyond one year. The extension of the period for completion of the sale does not prevent the assets from being classified as held for sale if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the Bank's control and there is sufficient evidence that the Bank continues to be committed to its plan to sell the asset.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured and reported at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. On the date of derecognition of an item of non-current assets held for sale, the Bank recognizes a gain/(loss) on disposal of the asset.

Accounting policies for intangible assets and goodwill

The carrying amount of acquired intangible assets is determined as the sum of the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation of the intangible assets for use.

The Bank applies the straight-line method of amortization of intangible assets. The useful life of an intangible asset that is derived from contractual or other legal rights is equal to the term of the contractual or other legal rights.

If contractual or other legal rights do not specify the useful life of the asset, it is determined by the Bank and cannot be less than 2 years.

Expenses for servicing intangible assets are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Expenditures that improve or extend the useful life of an intangible asset are included in the original cost of acquisition. Gains and losses on disposals of intangible assets are recognized in profit or loss.

Accounting policies for interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the reporting period to which they relate and are calculated on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. For certain financial instruments for which cash flows are not possible (overdrafts, credit card loans, overnight loans/deposits, NOSTRO accounts, etc.), interest income/expense is accrued using the nominal rate.

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets held by the Bank for the purpose of using them in the course of its operations or for administrative functions, with an expected useful life of more than one year.

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at historical (actual) cost of property, plant and equipment in the form of the amount of cash or fair value of other assets paid (transferred) or expended for the acquisition (creation) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost also includes all costs related to the delivery, installation, assembly and commissioning of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Expenses for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred and do not affect the carrying amount of non-current assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment are measured at revalued amounts (fair value), less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, for buildings and constructions, and at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, for all other property and equipment.

The depreciation base for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is calculated after deducting the residual value of the asset. The residual value of an asset is zero.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation expense is recognized in administrative expenses. Depreciation of low-value non-current tangible assets costing up to UAH 20,000 inclusive and with a useful life of more than one year is charged in the first month of use at 100 percent of their cost. The Bank annually reviews the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and adjusts them if necessary. Property, plant and equipment are revalued if the residual value of an item of property, plant and equipment differs materially (by more than 10%) from its fair value. Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss.

Accounting policies for provisions

The Bank recognizes a provision if the following conditions are simultaneously met:

- \- The Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- \- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- \- the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The Bank does not recognize provisions for future operating losses.

Accounting policies for related-party transactions

Financial transactions between the Bank and related parties include:

- financial transactions (granting loans, attracting deposits, etc.)
- giving and receiving guarantees, sureties and pledges;
- purchase and sale of goods, works and services.

A person is recognized by the Bank as a related party in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation and internal documents of the Bank.

Assets and liabilities under transactions with related parties are measured based on the method of comparable uncontrolled price, which is defined as the price for similar services/goods provided to an unrelated party in normal course of business.

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• IAS1 • 810000 Notes – Corporate information and Statement of compliance with IFRS

Disclosure of notes and other explanatory information

Name of the reporting entity or other means of identification

JOINT STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK"

Identification code of the legal entity

39544699

Legal form of the reporting entity

Joint stock company

Country of registration

Ukraine

Address of the registered office of the business entity

2, Kudryavsky Uzviz St., Kyiv, 04053

Nature of operation and principal activities of the entity

JSC "CRYSTALBANK" is a bank providing a wide range of financial services to private individuals and individual entrepreneurs. The Bank also provides services to legal entities. The bank's services are provided through its own network of branches, ATMs and partners. Branches are fully functional separate structural units that provide a full range of banking services to all groups of clients: individuals, microbusiness, small business and corporate clients.

Explanation of management's judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies that have a significant effect on **the recognized amounts**

The Bank, in the preparation of its financial statements in conformity with IFRS, makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In addition to making judgments involving estimates, management also makes certain other critical decisions, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and key judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows Expected credit losses on financial instruments The estimation of expected credit losses requires the use of judgment and estimates. These estimates are dependent on a number of factors, changes in which could result in different amounts of expected credit loss allowances. The calculation of expected credit losses involves estimation techniques that make use of significant unobservable inputs and factors, as well as statistical modeling and expert judgment. These techniques are used to estimate the probability of default, the expected amount of credit exposures at risk of default and the level of losses in the event of default based on available historical data and external information, adjusted for forward-looking information.

Fair value of buildings. Buildings owned by the Bank are subject to revaluation on a regular basis. Such revaluation is based on the results of appraisals performed by appraisers. In the course of revaluation, the appraisers use their judgment and estimates to determine the comparable buildings used in the comparative and income approaches, the useful lives of the assets being revalued and the capitalization rates used in the application of these approaches. Since, as at the reporting dates, the difference between the carrying amount and market value of buildings was insignificant (less than 10%), no revaluation was recognized in the accounting.

Related party transactions in the normal course of business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties. IFRS 9 requires that financial instruments be recognized at initial recognition at fair value. In the absence of an active market for such transactions, judgment is required to determine whether transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates. The judgment is based on pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analysis.

Disclosure of capital management objectives, policies and processes

Capital requirements

Qualitative information about the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital

The Bank actively manages capital adequacy to protect against risks inherent in its activities. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the ratios established by the Basel II Capital Accord and the ratios established by the National Bank of Ukraine in supervising banks. The Bank's capital management policy is to ensure that the Bank complies with capital requirements and will be able to continue as a going concern. The amount of capital managed by the Bank as at 31 December 2024 is UAH 407,558.5 thousand (31 December 2023: UAH 395,690.6 thousand). Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the National Bank of Ukraine is monitored on a daily basis. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank was in compliance with the minimum capital adequacy ratios.

Information on the consequences of non-compliance with mandatory external capital requirements

As at 31.12.2024, the bank complied with the mandatory capital requirements of the NBU.

• IAS8 • 811000 Notes – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the adoption of the new standards described below, which are effective from January 1, 2024. The nature and impact of these changes are disclosed below.

The following amendments to IFRS became effective on or after January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current;
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Special Conditions;
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - Lease Obligations in Sale and Leaseback Transactions;
- Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - “Supplier Financing Arrangements”.

Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” - Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current.

It is clarified that a liability is classified as non-current if the entity has the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months - this right must exist at the end of the reporting period. The right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period must be real and must exist at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether the entity expects to exercise the right.

If the right to defer settlement of a liability is conditional on an entity meeting certain conditions, the right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity has met those conditions at the end of the reporting period. The conditions must be met at the end of the reporting period, even if the creditor verifies that they are met at a later date. The classification of a liability is not affected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” - Non-current Liabilities with Special Conditions “ provide that an entity may classify a liability arising from a loan agreement as non-current if the entity's right to defer settlement of the liability is conditional on the entity meeting a condition that is triggered by the entity's fulfillment of a period of twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

In particular, the notes should disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that the liabilities may become repayable within 12 months after the end of the reporting period:

a) information on special conditions (including the nature of the special conditions and when the entity is required to comply with them) and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities;
b) facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the special conditions, such as that the entity has taken actions during or subsequent to the reporting period to avoid or limit the effects of the potential breach.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases clarify how an entity should account for sales and leases back after the date of the transaction.

A sale and leaseback transaction is a transaction in which an entity sells an asset and leases the same asset from a new owner for a specified period of time.

The amendments supplemented the requirements of IFRS 16 on sale and leaseback, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard. Specifically, the amendments clarify that a lessee-seller does not recognize any gain or loss in respect of a right of use retained by the lessee-seller. However, this does not preclude a lessee-seller from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or total termination of such a lease.

The amendments to IFRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Financing Arrangements require entities to disclose information about their supplier financing arrangements that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the effects of those arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows and its exposure to liquidity risk.

The key changes to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 include disclosure requirements:

- the terms of financing arrangements;
- the carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of financing arrangements with suppliers and the line items in which those liabilities are recorded;
- the carrying amount of financial liabilities for which suppliers have already received payment from financial service providers;
- the range of payment terms for financial liabilities that are part of these arrangements.

The amendments require entities to disclose the type and amount of non-cash changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of a supplier financing arrangement.

The amendments do not have any material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Information about the expected impact of the first-time adoption of new standards or interpretations

The following amendments to IFRS are effective as of January 1, 2025:

Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" - "Non-Exchangeability" are mandatory as of January 01, 2025, with early adoption permitted.

The amendments relate to the definition of a convertible (exchangeable) currency. The standard is supplemented by the definition of a convertible currency, guidance on how to determine whether a currency is convertible, how to determine the spot rate if the currency is not convertible, and how to disclose this in the financial statements.

It is necessary to determine whether the currency is exchangeable for other currencies. If the currency is not convertible/exchangeable, the entity shall measure the spot rate and disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the non-monetary item affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

To achieve this objective, an entity discloses information about:

- - The nature and financial effect of the currency being non-convertible;
- - the spot rate(s) used;
- - the valuation process;
- - the risks to which the entity is exposed because the currency is not convertible.

Amendments to IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” and IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” will come into force on January 01, 2026: “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

The amendments relate to the requirements for settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. In addition, disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income have been amended, and disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not directly relate to underlying credit risks and losses have been added.

“Annual Improvements to IFRSs - Volume 11, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The changes are minor, but entities should consider the extent of the impact to determine whether they result in a change in accounting policy. The amendments are made to:

IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”. In particular, IFRS 1 was amended to align with the requirements of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (hereinafter - IFRS 9), and cross-references were added to improve the clarity of IFRS 1.

Under the amendments, entities are not required to present in their first IFRS statement of financial position any hedging relationship that does not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”.

The amendments relate to disclosures related to the recognition of differences between the transaction price and fair value at the date of initial recognition. The amendments were made to align the wording of the Guidance on Implementation of IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” with the relevant provisions of IFRS 7 and the concepts of IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

The amendments relate to the termination of lease obligations by a lessee in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. The term “transaction price” was also removed from some provisions of IFRS 7 to eliminate inconsistencies between IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.

IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”.

The amendments are made to eliminate an inconsistency between paragraphs in IFRS 10 to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 is only one example of a circumstance in which judgment is required to determine whether a party is acting as an effective agent or not.

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendment is to update the terminology in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows in relation to cash flows arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

New standards effective from January 01, 2027

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Information in Financial Statements”

The new accounting standard IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Information in Financial Statements” (hereinafter - IFRS 18) replaces IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

IFRS 18 sets out the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to provide relevant information that gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses of an entity. The adoption of IFRS 18 will not affect the entity's net profit but will only change the way it is presented in the statement of comprehensive income and in the notes to the financial statements.

IFRS 18 standardizes the presentation of financial results, eliminating the differences that previously made it difficult to compare financial results between different companies, and introduces the term “operating profit” as an important measure of operating performance. The standard requires entities to clearly allocate revenues and expenses to categories such as operating, investing and financing, taking into account the existence of specific types of principal activities. The new standard defines and requires entities to disclose performance measures determined by management (management performance measures), which must be reconciled to the most directly comparable interim financial results required by IFRS 18 and will be subject to mandatory audit as part of the financial statements. The standard also establishes enhanced requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information in the main financial statements and/or notes. IFRS 18 is aimed at improving the quality of reporting by entities, increasing the level of confidence of investors and other users, and the consistency of information for analysis and comparison.

IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries Not Reported to the Public: Disclosures”. Early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 19 simplifies the reporting processes for subsidiaries in the scope of IFRS 19, reducing costs and preserving the usefulness of financial statements for its users.

IFRS 19 allows subsidiaries to prepare only one set of financial statements to meet the needs of both the parent company and its own users of financial statements and reduces the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible to apply IFRS 19 if: - the subsidiary is not publicly accountable/accountable to the public (i.e., its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market or in the process of being issued for trading in a public market) and is not a financial institution; and - the intermediate or ultimate parent prepares consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and meet the requirements of IFRS.

The above amendments to the standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

• IAS8 • 815000 Notes – Subsequent events

Subsequent events

Management believes that no material events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorization of the Bank's financial statements for the period ended on December 31, 2024, that require adjustments and may affect the economic decisions of users.

As at the date of signing these financial statements, the hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, as a result of the full-scale invasion of Russian troops, continue.

In order to maintain the Bank's business continuity under martial law and to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations, the Bank promptly reviews its key processes.

The Bank's management monitors the Bank's performance indicators on a daily basis and takes all possible measures necessary to minimize potential risks and threats of an economic nature. Despite the challenging geopolitical situation in Ukraine, the Bank continues to operate stably and profitably, ensures uninterrupted operations and fulfills its obligations to its customers in the war.

Events that occurred after the balance sheet date did not affect the financial performance as of the end of the day on December 31, 2024, and therefore the financial statements do not require any adjustments.

Explanation of the approval authority

The annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, were authorized for issue by the Management Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”.

Date of approval for issue of the financial statements

2025-03-20

• IAS8 • 818000 Notes – Related parties

Disclosure of related party information

In this Note the Bank uses the definitions of International Accounting Standard 24 Related Party Disclosures

A related party is an individual or an entity that is related to the entity that prepares its financial statements.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, irrespective of whether the transaction is priced.

Related parties

The Bank's related parties can be both individuals and business entities. The definition of relatedness is determined in accordance with paragraph 9 of IAS 24.

Key management personnel of the entity or parent company

Key management personnel are those individuals who, directly or indirectly, have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank.

Key management personnel include shareholders, deputy chairs of the Management Board, members of the Supervisory Board, and chief accountant.

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise all persons other than key management personnel.

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Remuneration of key management personnel, short-term employee benefits	51,450	46,071
Remuneration of key management personnel, termination benefits	93	24
Remuneration of key management personnel	51,543	46,095

Disclosure of information on transactions between related parties

As at December 31, 2024, the volume of active and passive transactions with related parties is minimal and does not expose the Bank to additional risks.

Assets and liabilities of related parties as at December 31, 2024

	Key management	Other related parties
Assets		
Loans and advances to customers	787	991
Other financial assets	6	-
Total assets	**793**	**991**
Liabilities		
Due to customers	71,387	13,514
Other financial liabilities	5,665	1,259
Other non-financial liabilities	5	4
Total liabilities	**77,057**	**14,777**

1. Key management personnel of the entity or parent [component].

Assets and liabilities of related parties as at December 31, 2023

	Key management	Other related parties
Assets		
Loans and advances to customers	150	8,242
Other financial assets	8	1
Total assets	**158**	**8,243**
Liabilities		
Due to customers	72,099	18,296
Other financial liabilities	2,909	916
Other non-financial liabilities	4	7
Total liabilities	**75,012**	**19,219**

1. П Key management personnel of the entity or parent [component]

2024 income and expenses of related parties

	Key management	Other related parties
Income and expenses		
Interest income	**222**	**1,357**
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	222	1,357
Interest expense	-1,730	-514
Commission income	237	417
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	-6,103	-207
Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	108	263
Other administrative and operating expenses	-51,705	-18,938
Profit (loss) from operating activities	**-58,971**	**-17,622**

1. П Key management personnel of the entity or parent [component]

2023 income and expenses of related parties

	Key management	Other related parties
Income and expenses		
Interest income	**35**	**5,249**
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	35	5,249
Interest expense	-1,619	-528
Commission income	233	438
Other income	2	-
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	-2,153	-76
Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	6	-20,361
Other administrative and operating expenses	-46,103	-17,064
Profit (loss) from operating activities	**-49,599**	**-32,342**

• IAS16 • 822100 Notes – Fixed assets

Information disclosure on fixed assets in 2024
Disclosure of information on fixed assets

Annually, as of December 1, the Bank analyzes the market and determines the fair value of the Bank's real estate.
The fair value of the buildings was estimated by the property appraiser, an employee of the Bank who holds a qualification certificate of appraiser.
Comparative approach was mainly used to estimate the fair value of buildings. The key assumptions relate to the condition, quality and location of the buildings being compared.
The Bank did not revalue its property and equipment, as the difference between the carrying amount and market value of buildings was not significant and fluctuated within 10%.
The Bank does not have any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to statutory restrictions on ownership, use and disposal.
As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank did not pledge its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as collateral, and there were no property, plant and equipment temporarily out of use and under reconstruction.
In the reporting period, the Bank did not enter into any agreements on transfer of its own fixed assets to lessees under non-cancelable lease.

Detailed information on fixed assets as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets	Total fixed assets
Reconciliation of changes in fixed assets										
Fixed assets - opening balance	**30,939**	**1,339**	**2,792**	**916**	**110**	**8,806**	**4,319**	**160**	**1,347**	**50,728**
Gross carrying amount	*52,468*	*4,137*	*5,233*	*2,888*	*772*	*17,550*	*6,514*	*160*	*12,083*	***101,805***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-21,529*	*-2,798*	*-2,441*	*-1,972*	*-662*	*-8,744*	*-2,195*	*-*	*-10,736*	***-51,077***

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets	Total fixed assets
Accumulated depreciation	*-21,529*	*-2,798*	*-2,441*	*-1,972*	*-662*	*-8,744*	*-2,195*	*-*	*-10,736*	***-51,077***
Changes in fixed assets										
Increase other than from business combinations	39,984	260	-	404	134	1,583	260	7,623	4,896	**55,144**
Gross carrying amount	*39,984*	*260*	*-*	*404*	*134*	*1,583*	*260*	*7,623*	*4,896*	***55,144***
Depreciation and amortization	24,730	355	542	361	56	2,708	921	-	3,312	**32,985**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*24,730*	*355*	*542*	*361*	*56*	*2,708*	*921*	*-*	*3,312*	***32,985***
Accumulated depreciation and	*24,730*	*355*	*542*	*361*	*56*	*2,708*	*921*	*-*	*3,312*	***32,985***
Disposals and retirements										
Disposals	2,219	4	-	2	-	-	103	7,594	27	**9,949**
Gross carrying amount	*13,724*	*63*	*-*	*127*	*6*	*2*	*203*	*7,594*	*370*	***22,089***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-11,505*	*-59*	*-*	*-125*	*-6*	*-2*	*-100*	*-*	*-343*	***-12,140***
Accumulated depreciation and	*-11,505*	*-59*	*-*	*-125*	*-6*	*-2*	*-100*	*-*	*-343*	***-12,140***
Total disposals and retirements	**2,219**	**4**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**103**	**7,594**	**27**	**9,949**
Gross carrying amount	*13,724*	*63*	*-*	*127*	*6*	*2*	*203*	*7,594*	*370*	***22,089***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-11,505*	*-59*	*-*	*-125*	*-6*	*-2*	*-100*	*-*	*-343*	***-12,140***
Accumulated depreciation and	*-11,505*	*-59*	*-*	*-125*	*-6*	*-2*	*-100*	*-*	*-343*	***-12,140***
Total increase (decrease) in fixed assets	**13,035**	**-99**	**-542**	**41**	**78**	**-1,125**	**-764**	**29**	**1,557**	**12,210**
Gross carrying amount	*26,260*	*197*	*-*	*277*	*128*	*1,581*	*57*	*29*	*4,526*	***33,055***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-13,225*	*-296*	*-542*	*-236*	*-50*	*-2,706*	*-821*	*-*	*-2,969*	***-20,845***
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	*-13,225*	*-296*	*-542*	*-236*	*-50*	*-2,706*	*-821*	*-*	*-2,969*	***-20,845***
Fixed assets - closing balance	**43,974**	**1,240**	**2,250**	**957**	**188**	**7,681**	**3,555**	**189**	**2,904**	**62,938**

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets	Total fixed assets
Gross carrying amount	*78,728*	*4,334*	*5,233*	*3,165*	*900*	*19,131*	*6,571*	*189*	*16,609*	***134,860***
Accumulated depreciation	*-34,754*	*-3,094*	*-2,983*	*-2,208*	*-712*	*-11,450*	*-3,016*	-	*-13,705*	***-71,922***
Accumulated depreciation	*-34,754*	*-3,094*	*-2,983*	*-2,208*	*-712*	*-11,450*	*-3,016*	-	*-13,705*	***-71,922***

Detailed information on fixed assets as at December 31, 2023

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets	Total fixed assets
Reconciliation of changes in fixed assets										
Fixed assets - opening balance	**14,951**	**1,784**	**1,847**	**1,230**	**147**	**8,399**	**3,309**	**105**	**1,329**	**33,101**
Gross carrying amount	*34,027*	*4,197*	*3,749*	*2,886*	*715*	*14,652*	*4,925*	*105*	*9,901*	***75,157***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-19,076*	*-2,413*	*-1,902*	*-1,656*	*-568*	*-6,253*	*-1,616*	-	*-8,572*	***-42,056***
Accumulated depreciation	*-19,076*	*-2,413*	*-1,902*	*-1,656*	*-568*	*-6,253*	*-1,616*	-	*-8,572*	***-42,056***
Changes in fixed assets										
Increase other than from business combinations	27,907	-	1,484	76	74	2,994	2,031	9,112	2,379	**46,057**
Gross carrying amount	*27,907*	-	*1,484*	*76*	*74*	*2,994*	*2,031*	*9,112*	*2,379*	***46,057***
Depreciation and amortization	11,919	445	539	376	111	2,587	708	-	2,361	**19,046**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*11,919*	*445*	*539*	*376*	*111*	*2,587*	*708*	-	*2,361*	***19,046***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*11,919*	*445*	*539*	*376*	*111*	*2,587*	*708*	-	*2,361*	***19,046***
Disposals and retirements										

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets	Total fixed assets
Disposals	-	-	-	14	-	-	313	9,057	-	**9,384**
Gross carrying amount	*9,466*	*60*	-	*74*	*17*	*96*	*442*	*9,057*	*197*	***19,409***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-9,466*	*-60*	-	*-60*	*-17*	*-96*	*-129*	-	*-197*	***-10,025***
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	*-9,466*	*-60*	-	*-60*	*-17*	*-96*	*-129*	-	*-197*	***-10,025***
Total disposals and retirements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**313**	**9,057**	**-**	**9,384**
Gross carrying amount	*9,466*	*60*	-	*74*	*17*	*96*	*442*	*9,057*	*197*	***19,409***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-9,466*	*-60*	-	*-60*	*-17*	*-96*	*-129*	-	*-197*	***-10,025***
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	*-9,466*	*-60*	-	*-60*	*-17*	*-96*	*-129*	-	*-197*	***-10,025***
Total increase (decrease) in fixed assets	**15,988**	**-445**	**945**	**-314**	**-37**	**407**	**1,010**	**55**	**18**	**17,627**
Gross carrying amount	*18,441*	*-60*	*1,484*	*2*	*57*	*2,898*	*1,589*	*55*	*2,182*	***26,648***
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	*-2,453*	*-385*	*-539*	*-316*	*-94*	*-2,491*	*-579*	-	*-2,164*	***-9,021***
Accumulated depreciation	*-2,453*	*-385*	*-539*	*-316*	*-94*	*-2,491*	*-579*	-	*-2,164*	***-9,021***
Fixed assets - closing balance	**30,939**	**1,339**	**2,792**	**916**	**110**	**8,806**	**4,319**	**160**	**1,347**	**50,728**
Gross carrying amount	*52,468*	*4,137*	*5,233*	*2,888*	*772*	*17,550*	*6,514*	*160*	*12,083*	***101,805***
Accumulated depreciation	*-21,529*	*-2,798*	*-2,441*	*-1,972*	*-662*	*-8,744*	*-2,195*	-	*-10,736*	***-51,077***
Accumulated depreciation	*-21,529*	*-2,798*	*-2,441*	*-1,972*	*-662*	*-8,744*	*-2,195*	-	*-10,736*	***-51,077***

Additional information on fixed assets as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets
Gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets still in use	10,034	2,195	1,441	1,086	632	2,866	54	10,130	**28,438**
Gross carrying amount	*10,034*	*2,195*	*1,441*	*1,086*	*632*	*2,866*	*54*	*10,130*	***28,438***

Additional information on fixed assets as at December 31, 2023

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	Other fixed assets
Gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets still in use	446	2,004	1,441	718	313	4,695	11	9,984	**19,612**
Gross carrying amount	*446*	*2,004*	*1,441*	*718*	*313*	*4,695*	*11*	*9,984*	***19,612***

• IFRS7 • 822390-00 Notes – Financial instruments

Financial instruments in 2024

Disclosure of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified into financial assets, financial liabilities, equity instruments and derivative financial instruments.
The Bank recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability on its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (a party to the contractual obligation).
Financial instruments are measured and accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.
The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is calculated by reducing the gross carrying amount by the accumulated impairment (net carrying amount) separately for each financial instrument. The note includes the maximum exposure for each financial instrument.

Maximal exposure to credit risk

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Maximal exposure to credit risk	**Maximal exposure to credit risk**
Loan commitments	49,797	15,000
Financial guarantee contracts	55,007	2,370
Cash and cash equivalents	650,240	710,875
Mortgage loans	5,317	6,824
Loans to customers	3,698	4,387
Loans to corporate entities	78,758	38,068
Government debt instruments held	75,856	103,897
Other receivables on financial assets	51,686	6,920
Financial instruments	970,359	888,341

• IFRS7 • 822390-01 Notes – Financial assets

Disclosure of financial assets. Current reporting period

As at 31.12.2024, the total amount of financial assets was UAH 2,142,020 thousand. In this note, the amount of financial assets does not include cash and amounts to UAH 1,943,845 thousand.

Financial assets as at December 31, 2024

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial assets
		Measured at fair value	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,123,000	-	-	**1,123,000**
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans to corporate entities	513,820	-	-	**513,820**
Customers loans	25,199	-	-	**25,199**
Mortgage loans	39,417	-	-	**39,417**
Total loans and advances to customers	**578,436**	**-**	**-**	**578,436**
Investments in securities				
Government debt instruments held	-	180,740	180,740	**180,740**
Total investments in securities	**-**	**180,740**	**180,740**	**180,740**
Other financial assets				
Other receivables on financial assets	61,669	-	-	**61,669**
Total other financial assets	**61,669**	**-**	**-**	**61,669**
Total financial assets	**1,763,105**	**180,740**	**180,740**	**1,943,845**

Financial assets as at December 31, 2023

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial assets
		Measured at fair value	total	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,087,602	--		1,087,602
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans to corporate entities	523,440	--		523,440
Customers loans	24,100	--		24,100
Mortgage loans	46,696	--		46,696
Total loans and advances to customers	**594,236**	**--**		**594,236**
Investments in securities				

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial assets
		Measured at fair value	Total	
Government debt instruments held	-	401,419	401,419	401,419
Total investments in securities	**-**	**401,419**	**401,419**	**401,419**
Other financial assets				
Other receivables on financial assets	14,028	-	-	14,028
Total other financial assets	**14,028**	**-**	**-**	**14,028**
Total financial assets	**1,695,866**	**401,419**	**401,419**	**2,097,285**

• IFRS7 • 822390-02 Notes – Credit ratings

Internal credit rating as at December 31, 2024

	Credit risk 1	Credit risk 2	Credit risk 3	Credit risk 4	Credit risk 5
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents other than cash	946,147	175,410	76	10	5,593
Loans and advances to customers					
Mortgage loans	2,203	16,530	345	-	35,725
Loans to customers	1,479	9,776	2,657	2,294	14,046
Loans to corporate entities	83,436	231,626	-	80,982	138,648
Total loans and advances to customers	**87,118**	**257,932**	**3,002**	**83,276**	**188,419**
Other receivables on financial assets	1,119	11,602	-	51,687	-
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1,034,384**	**444,944**	**3,078**	**134,973**	**194,012**
Financial assets at fair value					
Debt securities					
Government debt instruments held	182,195	-	-	-	-
Total debt securities held	**182,195**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total financial assets at fair value	**182,195**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total financial assets at fair value	**1,216,579**	**444,944**	**3,078**	**134,973**	**194,012**

Internal credit rating as at December 31, 2023

	Credit risk 1	Credit risk 2	Credit risk 3	Credit risk 4	Credit risk 5
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents other than cash	1,086,419	1,416	36	32	1,568
Loans and advances to customers					
Mortgage loans	4,087	21,795	-	453	40,043
Loans to customers	1,383	13,624	3,033	-	10,096
Loans to corporate entities	54,095	211,911	85,702	104,138	127,278
Total loans and advances to customers	**59,565**	**247,330**	**88,735**	**104,591**	**177,417**
Other receivables on financial assets	3,646	10,235	1,002	-	-

	Credit risk 1	Credit risk 2	Credit risk 3	Credit risk 4	Credit risk 5
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1,149,630**	**258,981**	**89,773**	**104,623**	**178,985**
Financial assets at fair value					
Debt securities					
Government debt instruments held	402,535	-	-	-	-
Total debt securities held	**402,535**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other financial assets at fair value	-	1,786	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value	**402,535**	**1,786**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total financial assets	**1,552,165**	**260,767**	**89,773**	**104,623**	**178,985**

• IFRS7 • 822390-03 Notes – Financial liabilities

2024 financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total financial liabilities
Due to customers	1,705,213	**1,705,213**
Other financial liabilities	59,505	**59,505**
Total financial liabilities	**1,764,718**	**1,764,718**

2023 financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total financial liabilities
Due to customers	1,821,736	**1,821,736**
Other financial liabilities	32,795	**32,795**
Total financial liabilities	**1,854,531**	**1,854,531**

• IFRS7 • 822390-08 Notes - Income, expense, profit or loss under financial instruments

Income, expenses, profit or loss from financial instruments

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Profit (loss) from financial instruments		
Profit (loss) from financial assets at amortized cost	13,894	-8,426
Other comprehensive income, before tax, changes in value, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**-**	**-3,975**
Profit (loss) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, before tax	182	611
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, before tax	291	4,586
Interest income and interest expense on financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	78,362	103,159
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	219,339	264,035
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,199	80,808
Commission income and expense		
Commission income arising from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	177,960	65,699
Commission expense arising from financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	68,952	19,849
Gain (loss) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Profit arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	49	57
Losses arising on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	103	732
Net profit (loss) arising on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	**-54**	**-675**

• IFRS7 • 822390-11 Notes – Nature and level of risk related to financial instruments

The nature and level of risks associated with financial instruments

Banking activities involve risk, which is managed through an ongoing process of identifying, measuring, mitigating, evaluating and monitoring risks, subject to risk limits and other controls.

The risk management process covers all types of the Bank's activities and is a continuous process of analyzing the business environment in which risks arise and making management decisions to influence the risks themselves and the level of the Bank's vulnerability to such risks.

The Bank identifies the following categories of risks that have a significant impact on the Bank's operations:

- credit risk;
- market risk;
- interest rate risk of the banking book;
- operational risk;
- liquidity risk;
- compliance risk.

The Bank organizes a risk management system based on the division of responsibilities between the Bank's units using the three lines of defense model:

- the first line at the level of the bank's business units and support units. These units accept risks and are responsible for them, carry out ongoing risk management and submit reports on the ongoing management of such risks;
- the second line at the level of risk management units and the compliance control unit;
- the third line at the level of the internal audit unit to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk management system.

The main objective of the Bank's risk management system is to reduce the level of risks inherent in banking activities, including the negative impact of unforeseen events and environmental phenomena on the implementation of the Bank's strategic and operational objectives, preventing a decline in the market value of the Bank's capital and financial performance.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk associated with the borrower's failure to fulfill its obligations to the Bank - failure to pay the principal amount of the loan and interest thereon. When determining its credit policy, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” uses the principles of a balanced assessment of credit risk and adheres to a prudent approach to credit procedures, which allows to effectively manage and control the lending process. The Bank grants loans in accordance with the approved procedure, which includes analysis and evaluation, approval, support, management and control of the funds provided.

The Bank uses two groups of credit risk management methods: credit risk management methods at the level of an individual loan; credit risk management methods at the level of a loan portfolio. The first group of methods includes: analysis of the borrower's creditworthiness, analysis and evaluation of the loan, structuring of the loan, documentation of loan transactions, monitoring of the loan and collateral. The credit risk analysis focuses on five main aspects: financial aspect, which determines the borrower's ability to generate cash flows sufficient to repay the loan; industry aspect, which reflects the development of the industry and the competitive position of the client and is an integral part of the overall credit risk of the borrower; management aspect, which assesses the quality of management and the effectiveness of management; collateral quality aspect, which determines the level of control over the collateral by the Bank and the possibilities and conditions for the realization of the collateral; moral and

The methods of loan portfolio risk management include diversification (sectoral, geographical, portfolio), limitation, and creation of provisions for losses on credit operations. In the process of limiting, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” was guided by the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine, set forth in the Instruction on the Procedure for Regulating the Activities of Banks in Ukraine, and in creating provisions - by the provisions of the National Bank of Ukraine and the requirements of international financial reporting standards.

The Bank has implemented continuous monitoring and control over credit risk. For this purpose, an effective structure of the risk management unit has been developed and standing committees for risk management have been established.

The Credit Committee is a permanent collegial management body of the Bank. The activities of the Credit Committee are aimed at coordinating measures and actions for the efficient use of the Bank's resources, and allocation of funds for active operations.

The Credit Risk Management Department is also involved in the credit risk management system in terms of identifying, assessing, analyzing credit risks, developing and implementing appropriate credit risk management methodologies in accordance with its functions and responsibilities. The Supervisory Board ensures the functioning and control over the effectiveness of the risk management system, approves the list of limits for each type of risk, etc.

The Bank timely and in full makes provisions for possible losses on loans and other active operations. JSC “CRYSTALBANK” calculates the amount and creates provisions (if necessary) to cover risks from possible losses:

- for loans to customers and banks;
- for accounts receivable;
- for debt on funds placed on correspondent accounts;
- for impairment of securities in the Bank's portfolio.

During the reporting period, the Bank complied with credit risk ratios set by the National Bank of Ukraine.

- the maximum credit risk exposure to a single counterparty (N7) was 19.32% (2023: 16.75%) (the regulatory value is not more than 25%);
- large credit risk ratio (N8) - 87.12% (2023: 85.64%) (regulatory value - not more than 800%);
- maximum credit risk exposure to related parties (N9) - 0.38% (2023: 2.09%) (regulatory value - not more than 25%).

Market risk

Market risk management is a system of measures to minimize and protect against risks arising from adverse fluctuations in the value of securities, commodities, and foreign exchange rates in the Bank's trading portfolio.

The purpose of market risk management is to achieve the Bank's target level of profitability at a level of risk acceptable to shareholders, i.e. minimize losses from unexpected fluctuations.

The Bank's policy is to invest exclusively in securities with a high level of reliability.

Market risk is assessed/measured by analyzing the dynamics of changes in the market value of securities in the Bank's trading portfolio, as well as the dynamics of exchange rates in the domestic and international financial markets. The fair value of securities at the balance sheet date is also determined on an ongoing basis.

The Bank's market risk management consists of:

- diversification of securities in the Bank's trading portfolio;
- control of net spread, net interest margin, net interest position and their adequacy to the comparable group of banks;
- compliance with capital and currency risk ratios; hedging operations and other measures to minimize the Bank's market risk.

The Bank has implemented management reporting sufficient for decision-making in the field of market risk management.

Sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk as at 01.01.2025:

- default risk arising from the failure of the issuer of a debt security or other instrument held in the bank's trading book to fulfill its contractual obligations. As of 01.01.2025, there are no instruments in the trading book on the bank's balance sheet, so the bank is not sensitive to the risk of issuer default.
- interest rate risk of the trading book arising from unfavorable changes in market interest rates affecting the value of a debt security or other fixed income instrument, the value of a derivative financial instrument (derivative) with the market interest rate as the underlying variable, which are contained in the bank's trading book. As of 01.01.2025, there are no instruments in the trading book on the bank's balance sheet, so the bank is not sensitive to interest rate risk of the trading book.
- credit spread risk arising from the widening (increase) of the credit spread between the yield to maturity of a security or other fixed income financial instrument held in the bank's trading book and the risk-free yield to maturity (yield to maturity of domestic government bonds denominated in the national currency) with a similar duration, which affects the market value of such instruments. The widening of the credit spread may be due to a decrease in the credit quality of the issuer of the financial instrument, as well as to general changes in market conditions. As of 01.01.2025, there are no instruments in the trading book on the bank's balance sheet, so the bank is not sensitive to interest rate risk of the credit spread.

- equity risk arising from unfavorable changes in the market value of shares and other non-fixed income securities held in the bank's trading book. As of 01.01.2025, there are no instruments in the trading book on the bank's balance sheet, so the bank is not sensitive to stock risk.
- commodity risk arising from unfavorable changes in the market value of commodities, including precious metals, contained in the trading and banking books of the bank. As of 01.01.2025, the Bank's balance sheet does not contain investments in commodities, including precious metals, so the Bank is not sensitive to commodity risk.
- volatility risk arising from unfavorable changes in the volatility of market prices, interest rates, market indices and exchange rates, which lead to a decrease in the value of options, including embedded options in other financial instruments. The Bank assesses volatility risk if the sum of the values of options in its balance sheet, including embedded options in other financial instruments, for which the underlying variables are market prices of shares or commodities, interest rates, market indices or foreign exchange rates, without regard to the sign of the position, exceeds 1% of the Bank's regulatory capital. As of 01.01.2025, there are no instruments in the trading book on the bank's balance sheet, so the bank is not sensitive to volatility risk.
- currency risk arising from unfavorable fluctuations in foreign exchange rates affecting assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions in the trading and banking books of the bank. As of 01.01.2025, the Bank is sensitive to currency risk due to the following:

The actual value of long and short currency position ratios as at December 31, 2024, is as follows:

- - L13-1 - 3.3% (2023: 2.59%) ;
- - L13-2 - 0.16% (2023: 0.08%).

Changes in profit or loss and equity resulting from possible changes in the official exchange rate of the hryvnia to foreign currencies at the reporting date, with all other variables held constant

(UAH’000)

Item	December 31,2024		December 31, 2023	
	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)
Strengthening of the US dollar by 30%	3 876	3 876	138	138
Weakening of the US dollar by 20%	(2 584)	(2 584)	(92)	(92)
Strengthening of the euro by 30%	(104)	(104)	2 743	2 743
Weakening of the euro by 20%	69	69	(1 829)	(1 829)
Strengthening of other currencies and banking metals	67	67	(98)	(98)
Weakening of other currencies and banking metals	(45)	(45)	66	66

To implement operational management of currency risk, the Bank has a system of risk limitation instruments:

- NBU regulations and limits;
- stress testing and modeling of currency risk.

Methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis:

- - analysis of the open currency position;
- - stress test of the open currency position.

When assessing sensitivity, the bank did not make any changes to the assumptions and methods compared to the previous reporting period.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the bank book is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income as a result of the impact of unfavorable changes in interest rates on the bank book. Interest rate risk of the bank book affects the economic value of the bank's capital and net interest income.

The Bank has established an effective system for managing interest rate risk of the bank book:

the collegial bodies of the Management Board (Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, Credit Committee) are responsible for coordination of actions of the Bank's structural units involved in the process of interest rate risk management, setting interest rates and other related terms (commissions, etc.) for active and passive operations, analysis and monitoring of indicators and parameters of interest rate risk within the limits of their delegated powers;

structural business units of the Bank that have a direct or indirect impact on the level of interest rate risk are obliged to coordinate current activities with the restrictions established by the decisions of the Supervisory Board, Management Board, AL, Credit Committee, and are responsible for the implementation of AL decisions on interest rate risk management.

The Bank has implemented interest rate risk management as a centralized process performed at the Head Office level. The subjects of this process are: Supervisory Board, Management Board, ALCO, Credit Committee, structural business units of the Bank and Risk Management Department.

The Bank implements appropriate systems for administration, valuation and monitoring of assets and liabilities:

The Bank creates and maintains a system of current administration of interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities by amounts, interest rates and maturities (calculation and monitoring of static and dynamic gaps between interest-bearing assets and liabilities, weighted average terms);

The Bank implements a system of measuring and assessing interest rate risk in accordance with the nature, volume and complexity of its operations, at certain organizational levels of the Bank, applies modeling, stress testing;

The Bank implements appropriate information and analytical tools that allow management to assess interest rate risk, including on- and off-balance sheet transactions. The management reporting system is aimed at providing its users with adequate information on the size and structure of the Bank's interest-bearing assets and liabilities, yield on interest-bearing assets and cost of interest-bearing liabilities, interest rate risk indicators, return on net assets, weighted average maturities of interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities, GAP analysis; when assessing interest rate risk, the Bank takes into account potential future changes in the economic environment, changes in market interest rates, and forecasted movement of interest-bearing transactions.

Methods of assessment and tools for interest rate risk management are defined in the Regulation on Interest Rate Risk Management of the banking book of JSC “CRYSTALBANK”.

Monitoring of interest rates on financial instruments (%)

Item	December 31,2024				December 31, 2023			
	UAH	USD	EUR	Other	UAH	USD	EUR	Other
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	14	-	-	-	16,48	0,94	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	20,26	8,3	4,45	-	18,65	7,84	7,62	-
Government debt instruments held (government bonds) FVOCI	19,41	-	-	-	15,47	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Due to customers	6,54	2,03	0,97	-	4,07	1,97	0,23	-
- current accounts	4,57	-	-		- 2,13	-	-	-
- term funds	13,75	2,73	1,38	-	15,98	3,15	0,42	-

Operating risk

Operating risk is the probability of incurring losses or additional losses or failure to receive planned income as a result of deficiencies or errors in the organization of internal processes, intentional or unintentional actions of the bank's employees or other persons, failures in the operation of the bank's information systems or due to external factors. Operational risk includes legal risk but should exclude reputational risk and strategic risk.

The purpose of operating risk management is to reduce the level of operational risk by implementing control procedures and preventing risks in the future. When implementing measures to minimize the level of operating risks, the cost-effectiveness of such measures is taken into account, namely: assessment of the ratio of costs for the implementation of control procedures and the amount of possible losses: the cost of control measures and minimization of operating risk should be less than the amount of possible losses of the Bank from this risk.

The entire risk management process is inextricably linked to the Bank's business processes and operations and is focused on finding and adopting specific solutions to optimize them, which will minimize possible losses.

In 2023-2024, the Bank's operating risk level did not exceed the established risk appetite limits.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk management at the Bank is carried out in accordance with the Bank's Compliance Risk Management Policy and other regulatory documents developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Compliance risks are managed in accordance with the “three lines of defense” model, which involves all employees of the Bank in this process.

The Bank has a Compliance Department headed by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), who is subordinated to and accountable to the Bank's Supervisory Board. Reporting on compliance risk management in the Bank is reviewed by the Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis.

Compliance risk management is aimed at reducing the likelihood of losses/sanctions, additional losses or shortfall in planned income or loss of reputation as a result of the Bank's failure to comply with the requirements of laws, regulations, market standards, fair competition rules, corporate ethics rules, conflicts of interest, as well as internal documents of the Bank.

The Bank's structural units and governing bodies ensure close cooperation to implement measures aimed at mitigating the Bank's compliance risks. The Bank pays considerable attention to familiarizing the Bank's employees with the requirements for internal documents on compliance, monitoring the implementation of compliance functions by business units, support units and control units to ensure that the Bank's activities comply with the established requirements. The Bank's compliance risk level in 2023-2024 did not exceed the established risk appetite limits.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity management is one of the important processes subject to daily control. Liquidity is defined as the Bank's ability to meet its obligations in a timely manner and in full. Liquid funds include assets that are quickly realized in the market for cash with minimal price risk. The main source of liquid funds is the money markets in which the Bank operates.

Liquidity risk arises from the inability to manage unplanned outflows of funds, changes in funding sources or meet off-balance sheet commitments.
One of the most influential factors leading to liquidity shortages is unexpected deposit outflows, which may be caused by concentration of deposits of a particular group or individual, impact of seasonality or cyclicality on deposits, sensitivity of deposits to changes in interest rates.
The main method for assessing liquidity is the analysis of the adequacy of the Bank's asset and liability structure, which is based on the analysis of the liquidity of assets and stability of liabilities. The essence of this method is to compare the flows of cash inflows to the Bank and cash outflows. Cash flows are analyzed using a table that reflects the maturity or call periods of all the Bank's assets and liabilities.
The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure sufficient funds to meet all of the Bank's obligations to customers, creditors and other counterparties in full and on time, as well as to achieve the planned growth of its assets and the Bank's profitability.
The Bank's liquidity management requires an analysis of the level of liquid assets necessary to settle liabilities as they fall due, access to various funding sources, availability of funding contingency plans and monitoring of the balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements. The Bank calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine.
The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, to which the Management Board delegates the functions of asset and liability management, determines the liquidity strategy.
Liquidity management involves setting limits on the maximum amount of certain balance sheet items, controlling the gaps between the maturities of assets and liabilities as a measure of the risk to which the Bank is exposed by limiting their size, diversifying external funding sources, and determining future funding needs.
Significant attention is paid to concentrations of loan and deposit portfolios, as well as the degree of liquidity of existing assets.
Key liquidity ratios are monitored by the Bank's management. The Bank performs daily internal control and analysis of the maturity profile of assets and liabilities used in its operations. This analysis is the main basis for making decisions on operational liquidity management.
In order to manage the risk, the Bank developed the Liquidity Risk Management Policy in JSC “CRYSTALBANK”, which defines the system, methods, organization of the liquidity risk management process.
The Bank complies with the established regulatory requirements for the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in all currencies (LCR BB) - 219.5% (2023: 130.1%) with the regulatory value not lower than 100% and in foreign currency (LCR IB) - 398.31% (2023: 285%) with the regulatory value not lower than 100%.

Disclosures about credit risk
Credit risk is managed by regularly analyzing the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing or closing the relevant lending limits where appropriate. In addition, credit risk management involves obtaining collateral and guarantees from legal entities.

Information on how the entity determines whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition
In determining whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information, as well as analysis based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment. To assess whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Bank determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to the probability of default since the initial recognition of the financial instrument.

Information on determination of default by an entity

In assessing whether a default event has occurred on the Bank's borrower's obligations, qualitative and quantitative indicators developed internally are considered. The main considerations for the loan impairment analysis include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 90 days (for legal entities and individuals). Additional evidence that a financial instrument is impaired includes, but is not limited to, the following observable data:

- the debtor/counterparty has filed for bankruptcy;
- the debtor/counterparty was declared bankrupt/liquidation (termination) of a legal entity was initiated in accordance with the procedure established by law/a debtor bank was declared bankrupt by a decision of the
- of the National Bank is classified as insolvent/its banking license is revoked;
- the bank has initiated bankruptcy proceedings against the debtor/counterparty in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine;
- one of the assets/part of the assets of the debtor/counterparty was written off at the expense of the provision;
- one of the assets/part of the debtor/counterparty's assets was sold at a loss of 20 percent or more of the debt;

- assets acquired from another financial institution for which the Bank does not expect to receive contractual cash flows at initial recognition.

Information on the method of grouping instruments in case of collective assessment of expected credit losses
For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (credit ratings, absence of signs of impairment, financing objectives, etc.) that are indicative of the borrower's ability to meet the debt service obligations in accordance with the contractual terms. These characteristics are determined based on the significance of their impact on the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets and are indicative of the borrower's ability to make debt service payments in accordance with the terms of the agreement Information on how the entity identifies financial assets that are impaired The Bank recognizes an allowance for impairment of assets if there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired as a result of one or more events that have occurred or will occur in the future after initial recognition, and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated from the date of recognition until the date of derecognition.
The main inputs for the estimation of expected credit losses are:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD).

These indicators are derived from internal models and other historical data. The probability of default (PD) is an estimate as of a certain date calculated on the basis of the Bank's statistical data and estimated using estimation tools adapted to different categories of counterparties.

The loss given default (LGD) represents the amount of probable loss in the event of default. The Bank estimates LGD based on information on recovery rates from defaulting counterparties. The recovery amount is calculated based on discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate as a discount ratio.

Description of the basis for inputs and assumptions and estimation methods for determining the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses
<u>Allowance for expected lifetime credit losses</u>
For loans allocated to Stage 2, Stage 3 and ROSI, the Bank calculates an allowance based on expected credit losses for the entire life of the financial instrument either on a portfolio or individual basis.
The Bank determines the amount of the allowance for expected credit losses individually for each significant loan on an individual basis.
On a portfolio basis, the Bank determines the amount of allowance for expected credit losses for financial instruments granted to customers, each of which is not individually significant.
Expected credit losses are determined by taking into account the following information:

- historical portfolio losses for a particular type of financial instrument over the life of the financial asset
- current economic conditions;
- the period of time until the loss is expected to be incurred in the future.

<u>Allowance for 12-month ECL</u>
For loans allocated to Stage 1, the Bank calculates an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses at the portfolio level.
To calculate the allowance, the Bank allocates the portfolio of financial instruments into groups with similar characteristics (e.g., segment, customer rating, type of loan product, etc.).

Expected credit losses are measured by taking into account the following information

- losses in the portfolio on a 12-month horizon in previous periods;
- current economic conditions;
- the appropriate period of time before a loss is likely to occur in the future.

Description of the basis for inputs and assumptions and estimation techniques for determining whether credit risk on financial instruments is likely to have increased significantly after initial recognition

The main considerations for the analysis of a significant increase in credit risk include whether payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 30 days.

- additional evidence of a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument may include, but is not limited to, the following observable data
- deterioration of the financial condition of a legal entity borrower, which resulted in a 4-point downgrade of the

internal rating;

- for banks and individuals - downgrading of the internal rating by 2 notches;
- downgrading to the last two notches of the rating scale, regardless of the number of downgrades since the date of initial recognition.

The cessation of all of the above signs of a significant increase in credit risk is considered to be a criterion that the credit risk has decreased to the point where the financial instrument can be classified as Stage 1.

Description of the basis for inputs and assumptions and valuation techniques for determining whether a financial asset is credit-impaired

The Bank considers a financial asset to be credit-impaired if it is not expected to receive any cash flows, contractual or otherwise, including those from collateral.

Description of how forward-looking information is taken into account in determining expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the assets.

Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current and future conditions that were not present in the period to which the historical loss experience relates.

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• IFRS7 • 822390-12 Notes – Reconciliation of changes in possible losses and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount of financial instruments

Disclosures of reconciliation of changes in allowance for impairment losses and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount for financial instruments

Portfolio credit quality The Bank manages the quality of its loan portfolio by using a system of borrower credit ratings. This ensures targeted management of relevant risks and comparison of credit risks across all lines of business, geographical regions and products.

The Bank has procedures in place for the acceptability of various types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Types of collateral received as at 31.12.2024:

- for corporate lending transactions:
- real estate belonging to the housing stock (apartments);
- cash collateral placed with the lending bank;
- real estate not belonging to the housing stock (except for land plots);
- vehicles;
- objects in the form of an integral property complex;
- equipment
- for lending transactions to individuals:
- real estate belonging to the housing stock (houses, apartments);
- real estate not belonging to the housing stock (except for land plots);
- land plots;
- cash collateral placed with a lending bank;
- passenger cars

- **Reconciliation of changes in cash and cash equivalents other than cash as at December 31, 2024**

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets - opening balance	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,087,928	-326	**1,087,602**	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets.						
Decrease due to derecognition	832,777	-16	**832,761**	**832,777**	**-16**	**832,761**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	855,597	-23	**855,574**	**855,597**	**-23**	**855,574**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	8,787	-30	**8,757**	**8,787**	**-30**	**8,757**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	6,129	-2,301	**3,828**	**6,129**	**-2,301**	**3,828**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**14,916**	**-2,331**	**12,585**	**14,916**	**-2,331**	**12,585**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**37,736**	**-2,338**	**35,398**	**37,736**	**-2,338**	**35,398**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**1,125,664**	**-2,664**	**1,123,000**	**1,125,664**	**-2,664**	**1,123,000**
Financial assets - closing balance	1,125,664	-2,664	**1,123,000**	**1,125,664**	**-2,664**	**1,123,000**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,125,664	-2,664	**1,123,000**	**1,125,664**	**-2,664**	**1,123,000**

- **Reconciliation of changes in cash and cash equivalents other than cash as at December 31, 2023**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL		Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**
Financial assets - opening balance	**1,693,935**	**-2,232**	**1,691,703**	**1,523**	**-1,523**	**1,695,458**	**-3,755**	**1,691,703**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,693,935	-2,232	**1,691,703**	-	-	**1,693,935**	**-2,232**	**1,691,703**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total	
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	-	**-**	1,523	-1,523	**1,523**	**-1,523**	**-**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets.								
Decrease due to derecognition	1,453,857	-243	**1,453,614**	-	-	**1,453,857**	**-243**	**1,453,614**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	832,787	-16	**832,771**	-	-	**832,787**	**-16**	**832,771**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	4,391	-14	**4,377**	20	-20	**4,411**	**-34**	**4,377**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	10,672	1,693	**12,365**	-1,543	1,543	**9,129**	**3,236**	**12,365**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**15,063**	**1,679**	**16,742**	**-1,523**	**1,523**	**13,540**	**3,202**	**16,742**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-606,007**	**1,906**	**-604,101**	**-1,523**	**1,523**	**-607,530**	**3,429**	**-604,101**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**	**-**	**-**	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**
Financial assets - closing balance	1,087,928	-326	**1,087,602**	-	-	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,087,928	-326	**1,087,602**	-	-	**1,087,928**	**-326**	**1,087,602**

Reconciliation of changes in the mortgage as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets - opening balance	**35,240**	**-4,722**	**30,518**	**31,139**	**-14,961**	**16,178**	**66,379**	**-19,683**	**46,696**
including financial instruments with good credit quality	34,727	-4,391	**30,336**	6,893	-69	**6,824**	**41,620**	**-4,460**	**37,160**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	513	-331	**182**	24,246	-14,892	**9,354**	**24,759**	**-15,223**	**9,536**
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	4,839	-496	**4,343**	2,216	-983	**1,233**	**7,055**	**-1,479**	**5,576**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase due to issue or acquisition	8,173	-48	**8,125**	-	-	-	**8,173**	**-48**	**8,125**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	-	20	-20	-	**20**	**-20**	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	4,363	1,308	**5,671**	-4,363	-1,308	**-5,671**	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-6,855	317	**-6,538**	-5,808	2,518	**-3,290**	**-12,663**	**2,835**	**-9,828**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-6,855**	**317**	**-6,538**	**-5,808**	**2,518**	**-3,290**	**-12,663**	**2,835**	**-9,828**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**842**	**2,073**	**2,915**	**-12,407**	**2,213**	**-10,194**	**-11,565**	**4,286**	**-7,279**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**36,082**	**-2,649**	**33,433**	**18,732**	**-12,748**	**5,984**	**54,814**	**-15,397**	**39,417**
Financial assets - closing balance	36,082	-2,649	**33,433**	852	-608	**244**	**36,934**	**-3,257**	**33,677**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	-	2	**2**	17,880	-12,142	**5,738**	**17,880**	**-12,140**	**5,740**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	9,442	-120	**9,322**	3,238	-1,505	**1,733**	**12,680**	**-1,625**	**11,055**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	26,640	-2,529	**24,111**	15,494	-11,243	**4,251**	**42,134**	**-13,772**	**28,362**
Collectively assessed expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	712	**712**	-	**712**	**712**

Reconciliation of changes in the mortgage as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**65,479**	**-1,661**	**63,818**	**162,663**	**-127,650**	**35,013**	**228,142**	**-129,311**	**98,831**
including financial instruments with good credit quality	64,414	-1,245	**63,169**	9,865	-359	**9,506**	**74,279**	**-1,604**	**72,675**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	1,065	-416	**649**	152,798	-127,291	**25,507**	**153,863**	**-127,707**	**26,156**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	29,540	-443	29,097	-	-	-	29,540	-443	29,097
Increase due to issue or acquisition	7,872	-149	7,723	-	-	-	7,872	-149	7,723
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	-	131,117	-131,117	-	131,117	-131,117	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	2,994	74	3,068	-2,994	-74	-3,068	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	53	-21	32	36	-30	6	89	-51	38
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	-11,618	-3,408	-15,026	2,551	-18,324	-15,773	-9,067	-21,732	-30,799
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	-11,565	-3,429	-14,994	2,587	-18,354	-15,767	-8,978	-21,783	-30,761
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-30,239	-3,061	-33,300	-131,524	112,689	-18,835	-161,763	109,628	-52,135
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	35,240	-4,722	30,518	31,139	-14,961	16,178	66,379	-19,683	46,696
Financial assets – closing balance	34,727	-4,391	30,336	6,893	-69	6,824	41,620	-4,460	37,160
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	513	-331	182	24,246	-14,892	9,354	24,759	-15,223	9,536
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	6,011	-95	5,916	6,896	-71	6,825	12,907	-166	12,741
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	29,229	-4,627	24,602	24,243	-14,890	9,353	53,472	-19,517	33,955
Collectively assessed expected credit losses	-	318	318	-	404	404	-	722	722

Reconciliation of changes in consumer loans as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	20,089	-534	19,555	8,047	-3,502	4,545	28,136	-4,036	24,100

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	20,089	-535	**19,554**	246	-197	**49**	**20,335**	**-732**	**19,603**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	1	**1**	7,801	-3,305	**4,496**	**7,801**	**-3,304**	**4,497**
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	2,569	-75	**2,494**	1,160	-705	**455**	**3,729**	**-780**	**2,949**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	8,716	-1,034	**7,682**	-	-	**-**	**8,716**	**-1,034**	**7,682**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	239	-239	**-**	**239**	**-239**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	-773	-318	**-1,091**	773	318	**1,091**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-5,879	1,156	**-4,723**	3,237	-2,148	**1,089**	**-2,642**	**-992**	**-3,634**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-5,879**	**1,156**	**-4,723**	**3,237**	**-2,148**	**1,089**	**-2,642**	**-992**	**-3,634**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-505**	**-121**	**-626**	**2,611**	**-886**	**1,725**	**2,106**	**-1,007**	**1,099**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**19,584**	**-655**	**18,929**	**10,658**	**-4,388**	**6,270**	**30,242**	**-5,043**	**25,199**
Financial assets - closing balance	19,584	-655	**18,929**	2,649	-286	**2,363**	**22,233**	**-941**	**21,292**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	-	-	**-**	8,009	-4,102	**3,907**	**8,009**	**-4,102**	**3,907**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	3,956	-39	**3,917**	-	-	**-**	**3,956**	**-39**	**3,917**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	15,629	-616	**15,013**	10,658	-4,388	**6,270**	**26,287**	**-5,004**	**21,283**

Reconciliation of changes in consumer loans as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets – opening balance	**8,430**	**-213**	8,217	**9,109**	**-4,358**	4,751	17,539	-4,571	12,968

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	8,430	-213	**8,217**	251	-15	**236**	**8,681**	**-228**	**8,453**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	-	**-**	8,858	-4,343	**4,515**	**8,858**	**-4,343**	**4,515**
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	2,111	-61	**2,050**	1,816	-1,816	**-**	**3,927**	**-1,877**	**2,050**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	15,988	-461	**15,527**	-	-	**-**	**15,988**	**-461**	**15,527**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	29	-29	**-**	**29**	**-29**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	-111	73	**-38**	111	-73	**38**	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	1	-	**1**	-	-	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	-2,108	6	**-2,102**	672	-916	**-244**	**-1,436**	**-910**	**-2,346**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-2,107**	**6**	**-2,101**	**672**	**-916**	**-244**	**-1,435**	**-910**	**-2,345**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**11,659**	**-321**	**11,338**	**-1,062**	**856**	**-206**	**10,597**	**535**	**11,132**
Financial assets - closing balance	**20,089**	**-534**	**19,555**	**8,047**	**-3,502**	**4,545**	**28,136**	**-4,036**	**24,100**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	20,089	-535	**19,554**	246	-197	**49**	**20,335**	**-732**	**19,603**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	-	1	**1**	7,801	-3,305	**4,496**	**7,801**	**-3,304**	**4,497**
Individually assessed expected credit losses	8,300	-181	**8,119**	-	-1	**-1**	**8,300**	**-182**	**8,118**
Collectively assessed expected credit losses	11,789	-353	**11,436**	8,047	-3,501	**4,546**	**19,836**	**-3,854**	**15,982**

Reconciliation of changes in corporate loans as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying amount**
Financial assets - opening balance	**409,595**	**-8,553**	**401,042**	**173,530**	**-51,132**	**122,398**	**583,125**	**-59,685**	**523,440**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	409,595	-8,553	**401,042**	102,344	-3,851	**98,493**	**511,939**	**-12,404**	**499,535**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	-	**-**	71,186	-47,281	**23,905**	**71,186**	**-47,281**	**23,905**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Increase (decrease) due to transfer.	-	-	**-**	22	-	**22**	**22**	**-**	**22**
Decrease due to derecognition	98,955	-2,074	**96,881**	109,222	-48,468	**60,754**	**208,177**	**-50,542**	**157,635**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	259,571	-3,254	**256,317**	-	-	**-**	**259,571**	**-3,254**	**256,317**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	17,558	-17,558	**-**	**17,558**	**-17,558**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	-22,129	9,476	**-12,653**	22,129	-9,476	**12,653**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-90,763	-5,663	**-96,426**	8,474	-20,372	**-11,898**	**-82,289**	**-26,035**	**-108,324**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-90,763**	**-5,663**	**-96,426**	**8,474**	**-20,372**	**-11,898**	**-82,289**	**-26,035**	**-108,324**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**47,724**	**2,633**	**50,357**	**-96,155**	**36,178**	**-59,977**	**-48,431**	**38,811**	**-9,620**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**457,319**	**-5,920**	**451,399**	**77,375**	**-14,954**	**62,421**	**534,694**	**-20,874**	**513,820**
Financial assets - closing balance	457,318	-5,918	**451,400**	49,184	-4,629	**44,555**	**506,502**	**-10,547**	**495,955**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1	-	**1**	28,191	-10,325	**17,866**	**28,192**	**-10,325**	**17,867**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	447,040	-5,506	**441,534**	77,375	-14,954	**62,421**	**524,415**	**-20,460**	**503,955**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	10,279	-412	**9,867**	-	-	**-**	**10,279**	**-412**	**9,867**

Reconciliation of changes in corporate loans as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**294,280**	**-3,398**	**290,882**	**198,620**	**-58,955**	**139,665**	**492,900**	**-62,353**	**430,547**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	294,280	-3,398	**290,882**	92,916	-7,424	**85,492**	**387,196**	**-10,822**	**376,374**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	-	**-**	105,704	-51,531	**54,173**	**105,704**	**-51,531**	**54,173**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	47,652	-810	**46,842**	32,794	-6,222	**26,572**	**80,446**	**-7,032**	**73,414**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	276,919	-7,583	**269,336**	-	-	-	**276,919**	**-7,583**	**269,336**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	4,605	-22	**4,583**	2,557	-10	**2,547**	**7,162**	**-32**	**7,130**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	-118,557	1,640	**-116,917**	5,147	1,611	**6,758**	**-113,410**	**3,251**	**-110,159**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-113,952**	**1,618**	**-112,334**	**7,704**	**1,601**	**9,305**	**-106,248**	**3,219**	**-103,029**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**115,315**	**-5,155**	**110,160**	**-25,090**	**7,823**	**-17,267**	**90,225**	**2,668**	**92,893**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**409,595**	**-8,553**	**401,042**	**173,530**	**-51,132**	**122,398**	**583,125**	**-59,685**	**523,440**
Financial assets - closing balance	409,595	-8,553	**401,042**	102,344	-3,851	**98,493**	**511,939**	**-12,404**	**499,535**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	-	-	**-**	71,186	-47,281	**23,905**	**71,186**	**-47,281**	**23,905**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	400,929	-7,881	**393,048**	170,586	-50,528	**120,058**	**571,515**	**-58,409**	**513,106**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	8,665	-672	**7,993**	2,944	-604	**2,340**	**11,609**	**-1,276**	**10,333**

Reconciliation of changes in government debt instruments held as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	402,535	-1,116	**401,419**	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets						
Decrease due to derecognition	268,928	-983	**267,945**	**268,928**	**-983**	**267,945**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	45,149	-57	**45,092**	**45,149**	**-57**	**45,092**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	3,438	-1,264	**2,174**	**3,438**	**-1,264**	**2,174**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**3,438**	**-1,264**	**2,174**	**3,438**	**-1,264**	**2,174**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-220,341**	**-338**	**-220,679**	**-220,341**	**-338**	**-220,679**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**182,194**	**-1,454**	**180,740**	**182,194**	**-1,454**	**180,740**
Financial assets - closing balance	182,194	-1,454	**180,740**	**182,194**	**-1,454**	**180,740**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	182,194	-1,454	**180,740**	**182,194**	**-1,454**	**180,740**

Reconciliation of changes in government debt instruments held as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**915,647**	**-2,394**	**913,253**	**915,647**	**-2,394**	**913,253**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	915,647	-2,394	**913,253**	**915,647**	**-2,394**	**913,253**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets						
Decrease due to derecognition	667,422	-2,394	**665,028**	**667,422**	**-2,394**	**665,028**

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase due to issue or acquisition	150,619	-235	**150,384**	**150,619**	**-235**	**150,384**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	3,691	-881	**2,810**	**3,691**	**-881**	**2,810**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**3,691**	**-881**	**2,810**	**3,691**	**-881**	**2,810**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-513,112**	**1,278**	**-511,834**	**-513,112**	**1,278**	**-511,834**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**
Financial assets - closing balance	402,535	-1,116	**401,419**	**402,535**	**-1,116**	**401,419**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	402,534	-1,116	**401,418**	**402,534**	**-1,116**	**401,418**

Reconciliation of changes in other receivables on financial assets as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets – opening balance	**12,835**	**-1,918**	**10,917**	**3,835**	**-724**	**3,111**	**16,670**	**-2,642**	**14,028**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	12,835	-1,918	**10,917**	3,127	-17	**3,110**	**15,962**	**-1,935**	**14,027**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality				708	-707	**1**	**708**	**-707**	**1**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	960	-6	**954**	2,917	-37	**2,880**	**3,877**	**-43**	**3,834**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	53,171	-49	**53,122**	-	-	**-**	**53,171**	**-49**	**53,122**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	5	-5	**-**	**5**	**-5**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	382	-31	**351**	-382	31	**-351**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes									
Increase (decrease) due to other actions	-2,420	49	**-2,371**	868	-144	**724**	**-1,552**	**-95**	**-1,647**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**-2,420**	**49**	**-2,371**	**868**	**-144**	**724**	**-1,552**	**-95**	**-1,647**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**50,173**	**-25**	**50,148**	**-2,436**	**-71**	**-2,507**	**47,737**	**-96**	**47,641**
Financial assets - closing balance	**63,008**	**-1,943**	**61,065**	**1,399**	**-795**	**604**	**64,407**	**-2,738**	**61,669**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	61,216	-151	**61,065**	629	-25	**604**	**61,845**	**-176**	**61,669**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	1,792	-1,792	**-**	770	-770	**-**	**2,562**	**-2,562**	**-**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	61,216	-151	**61,065**	-	-	**-**	**61,216**	**-151**	**61,065**
Expected credit losses based on collective assessment	-	-	**-**	3,191	-2,587	**604**	**3,191**	**-2,587**	**604**

Reconciliation of changes in other receivables on financial assets as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets – opening balance	**6,000**	**-39**	**5,961**	**689**	**-660**	**29**	**6,689**	**-699**	**5,990**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	6,000	-39	**5,961**	28	-13	**15**	**6,028**	**-52**	**5,976**
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality	-	-	**-**	661	-647	**14**	**661**	**-647**	**14**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	3,566	-33	**3,533**	87	-79	**8**	**3,653**	**-112**	**3,541**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	13,482	-253	**13,229**	-	-	**-**	**13,482**	**-253**	**13,229**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	-8	10	**2**	8	-10	**-2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to changes in risk model or parameters	-3,094	-	**-3,094**	3,094	-	**3,094**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	-109	-	**-109**	-	-	**-**	**-109**	**-**	**-109**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	130	-1,669	**-1,539**	131	-133	**-2**	**261**	**-1,802**	**-1,541**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**21**	**-1,669**	**-1,648**	**131**	**-133**	**-2**	**152**	**-1,802**	**-1,650**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**6,835**	**-1,879**	**4,956**	**3,146**	**-64**	**3,082**	**9,981**	**-1,943**	**8,038**
Financial assets - closing balance	**12,835**	**-1,918**	**10,917**	**3,835**	**-724**	**3,111**	**16,670**	**-2,642**	**14,028**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	12,835	-1,918	**10,917**	3,127	-17	**3,110**	**15,962**	**-1,935**	**14,027**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	-	-	**-**	708	-707	**1**	**708**	**-707**	**1**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	11,042	-125	**10,917**	-	-	**-**	**11,042**	**-125**	**10,917**
Expected credit losses based on collective assessment	4,888	-1,793	**3,095**	740	-724	**16**	**5,628**	**-2,517**	**3,111**

Reconciliation of changes in financial assets as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**1,968,222**	**-17,169**	**1,951,053**	**216,551**	**-70,319**	**146,232**	**2,184,773**	**-87,488**	**2,097,285**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,967,709	-16,839	**1,950,870**	112,610	-4,134	**108,476**	**2,080,319**	**-20,973**	**2,059,346**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	513	-330	**183**	103,941	-66,185	**37,756**	**104,454**	**-66,515**	**37,939**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Increase (decrease) due to transfer	-	-	**-**	22	-	**22**	**22**	**-**	**22**
Decrease due to derecognition	1,209,028	-3,650	**1,205,378**	115,515	-50,193	**65,322**	**1,324,543**	**-53,843**	**1,270,700**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,230,377	-4,465	**1,225,912**	-	-	**-**	**1,230,377**	**-4,465**	**1,225,912**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	17,822	-17,822	**-**	**17,822**	**-17,822**	**-**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	-18,157	10,435	**-7,722**	18,157	-10,435	**7,722**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	8,787	-30	**8,757**	-	-	**-**	**8,787**	**-30**	**8,757**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	-96,350	-7,706	**-104,056**	6,771	-20,146	**-13,375**	**-89,579**	**-27,852**	**-117,431**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-87,563**	**-7,736**	**-95,299**	**6,771**	**-20,146**	**-13,375**	**-80,792**	**-27,882**	**-108,674**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-84,371**	**1,884**	**-82,487**	**-108,387**	**37,434**	**-70,953**	**-192,758**	**39,318**	**-153,440**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**1,883,851**	**-15,285**	**1,868,566**	**108,164**	**-32,885**	**75,279**	**1,992,015**	**-48,170**	**1,943,845**
Financial assets - closing balance	1,882,058	-13,491	**1,868,567**	53,314	-5,548	**47,766**	**1,935,372**	**-19,039**	**1,916,333**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,793	-1,790	**3**	54,850	-27,339	**27,511**	**56,643**	**-29,129**	**27,514**

Reconciliation of changes in financial assets as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	**2,983,771**	**-9,937**	**2,973,834**	**372,604**	**-193,146**	**179,458**	**3,356,375**	**-203,083**	**3,153,292**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	2,982,706	-9,521	**2,973,185**	103,060	-7,811	**95,249**	**3,085,766**	**-17,332**	**3,068,434**
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	1,065	-416	**649**	269,544	-185,335	**84,209**	**270,609**	**-185,751**	**84,858**
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	2,204,148	-3,984	**2,200,164**	34,697	-8,117	**26,580**	**2,238,845**	**-12,101**	**2,226,744**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,297,667	-8,697	**1,288,970**	-	-	**-**	**1,297,667**	**-8,697**	**1,288,970**
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	**-**	131,146	-131,146	**-**	**131,146**	**-131,146**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	2,875	157	**3,032**	-2,875	-157	**-3,032**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	12-months ECL			Lifetime ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase (decrease) due to changes in model or risk parameters	+	-	**-3,094**	3,094	-	**3,094**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	8,941	-57	**8,884**	2,613	-60	**2,553**	**11,554**	**-117**	**11,437**
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	-117,790	-2,619	**-120,409**	6,958	-16,219	**-9,261**	**-110,832**	**-18,838**	**-129,670**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-108,849**	**-2,676**	**-111,525**	**9,571**	**-16,279**	**-6,708**	**-99,278**	**-18,955**	**-118,233**
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	**-1,015,549**	**-7,232**	**-1,022,781**	**-156,053**	**122,827**	**-33,226**	**-1,171,602**	**115,595**	**-1,056,007**
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	**1,968,222**	**-17,169**	**1,951,053**	**216,551**	**-70,319**	**146,232**	**2,184,773**	**-87,488**	**2,097,285**
Financial assets - closing balance	1,967,709	-16,839	**1,950,870**	112,610	-4,134	**108,476**	**2,080,319**	**-20,973**	**2,059,346**
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	513	-330	**183**	103,941	-66,185	**37,756**	**104,454**	**-66,515**	**37,939**

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL	Total
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**64,956**	**64,956**
Increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts		
Decrease due to derecognition	26,722	**26,722**
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	165,903	**165,903**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes		
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	1,583	**1,583**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**1,583**	**1,583**
Total increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**140,764**	**140,764**

	12-months ECL	Total
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	**205,720**	**205,720**
Expected credit losses based on the aggregate assessment	868	**868**

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL	Total
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**147,401**	**147,401**
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts		
Decrease due to derecognition	10,240	**10,240**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	29,451	**29,451**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	-101,656	**-101,656**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-101,656**	**-101,656**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**-82,445**	**-82,445**
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**64,956**	**64,956**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	64,618	**64,618**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	340	**340**

Reconciliation of changes to financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL		Lifetime ECL	Total	
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**41,902**	**-1,467**	**-**	**41,902**	**-1,467**
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Decrease due to derecognition	28,426	-961	-	**28,426**	**-961**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	342,626	-4,786	-	**342,626**	**-4,786**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	-1	35	1	**-**	**35**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-1**	**35**	**1**	**-**	**35**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**314,199**	**-3,790**	**1**	**314,200**	**-3,790**
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**356,101**	**-5,257**	**1**	**356,102**	**-5,257**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	255,608	-1,677	1	**255,609**	**-1,677**
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	100,493	-3,580	-	**100,493**	**-3,580**

Reconciliation of changes to financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	**Accumulated impairment**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Accumulated impairment**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**30,679**	**-1,088**	**30,679**	**-1,088**

	12-months ECL		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Decrease due to derecognition	22,553	-774	**22,553**	**-774**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	33,776	-1,157	**33,776**	**-1,157**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes				
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	-	4	**-**	**4**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**-**	**4**	**-**	**4**
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**11,223**	**-379**	**11,223**	**-379**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	**41,902**	**-1,467**	**41,902**	**-1,467**
Expected credit losses based on the aggregate assessment	41,902	-1,467	**41,902**	**-1,467**

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2024

	12-months ECL		Lifetime ECL	Total	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**106,858**	**-1,467**	**-**	**106,858**	**-1,467**
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Through derecognition	55,148	-961	-	**55,148**	**-961**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	508,529	-4,786	-	**508,529**	**-4,786**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes					
Increase (decrease) due to other actions	1,582	35	1	**1,583**	**35**

	12-months ECL		Lifetime ECL	Total	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**1,582**	**35**	**1**	**1,583**	**35**
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**454,963**	**-3,790**	**1**	**454,964**	**-3,790**
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	**561,821**	**-5,257**	**1**	**561,822**	**-5,257**

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2023

	12-months ECL		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	**178,080**	**-1,088**	**178,080**	**-1,088**
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Decrease due to derecognition	32,793	-774	**32,793**	**-774**
Increase due to issue or acquisition	63,227	-1,157	**63,227**	**-1,157**
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	-101,656	4	**-101,656**	**4**
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	**-101,656**	**4**	**-101,656**	**4**
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	**-71,222**	**-379**	**-71,222**	**-379**
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**106,858**	**-1,467**	**106,858**	**-1,467**

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets written off during the reporting period that remain subject to enforcement actions, outstanding contractual debt	7,154	131,146

• IFRS7 • 822390-13 Notes – Credit risk exposure

Disclosure of credit risk exposure by type of expected credit loss measurement

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total financial instruments	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total financial instruments
Financial assets	**1,868,566**	**75,279**	**1,943,845**	**1,951,053**	**146,232**	**2,097,285**
Credit risk exposure 1	1,213,239	463	**1,213,702**	1,545,812	3,111	**1,548,923**
Credit risk exposure 2	435,749	141	**435,890**	239,429	13,292	**252,721**
Credit risk exposure 3	2,863	-	**2,863**	88,097	-	**88,097**
Credit risk exposure 4	133,361	-	**133,361**	58,227	43,281	**101,508**
Credit risk exposure 5	83,354	74,675	**158,029**	19,488	86,548	**106,036**
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**556,565**	**-**	**556,565**	**105,391**	**-**	**105,391**
Credit risk exposure 1	522,305	-	**522,305**	89,208	-	**89,208**
Credit risk exposure 2	1,080	-	**1,080**	3,761	-	**3,761**
Credit risk exposure 3	841	-	**841**	-	-	**-**
Credit risk exposure 4	7,247	-	**7,247**	2,126	-	**2,126**
Credit risk exposure 5	25,092	-	**25,092**	10,296	-	**10,296**

Information on exposure to credit risk by methods of measurement of expected credit losses

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	Expected credit losses, collective assessment	Total financial instruments	Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	Expected credit losses, collective assessment	Total financial instruments
Financial assets	**1,883,734**	**60,111**	**1,943,845**	**2,033,902**	**63,383**	**2,097,285**
Credit risk exposure 1	1,208,472	5,230	**1,213,702**	1,540,603	8,320	**1,548,923**
Credit risk exposure 2	416,277	19,613	**435,890**	236,771	15,950	**252,721**
Credit risk exposure 3	76	2,787	**2,863**	85,185	2,912	**88,097**
Credit risk exposure 4	130,454	2,907	**133,361**	101,009	499	**101,508**
Credit risk exposure 5	128,455	29,574	**158,029**	70,334	35,702	**106,036**
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**458,783**	**97,782**	**556,565**	**64,617**	**40,774**	**105,391**
Credit risk exposure 1	454,566	67,739	**522,305**	64,617	24,591	**89,208**
Credit risk exposure 2	-	1,080	**1,080**	-	3,761	**3,761**
Credit risk exposure 3	-	841	**841**	-	-	**-**
Credit risk exposure 4	-	7,247	**7,247**	-	2,126	**2,126**
Credit risk exposure 5	4,217	20,875	**25,092**	-	10,296	**10,296**

Information on exposure to credit risk in relation to impairment of credit financial instruments as at December 31, 2024

	Financial instruments not credit-impaired	Financial instruments credit-impaired: acquired or intiated	Financial instruments credit-impaired: After acquisition or creation	Financial instruments credit-impaired: Total	Total for financial instruments
Financial assets	**1,916,334**	**508**	**27,003**	**27,511**	**1,943,845**
Credit risk exposure 1	1,213,702	-	-	-	**1,213,702**
Credit risk exposure 2	435,890	-	-	-	**435,890**
Credit risk exposure 3	2,863	-	-	-	**2,863**
Credit risk exposure 4	133,361	-	-	-	**133,361**
Credit risk exposure 5	130,518	508	27,003	**27,511**	**158,029**
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**556,565**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**556,565**
Credit risk exposure 1	522,305	-	-	-	**522,305**
Credit risk exposure 2	1,080	-	-	-	**1,080**
Credit risk exposure 3	841	-	-	-	**841**
Credit risk exposure 4	7,247	-	-	-	**7,247**
Credit risk exposure 5	25,092	-	-	-	**25,092**

Information on exposure to credit risk in relation to impairment of credit financial instruments as at December 31, 2023

	Financial instruments not credit-impaired	Financial instruments credit-impaired: acquired or intiated	Financial instruments credit-impaired: After acquisition or creation	Financial instruments credit-impaired: Total	Total for financial instruments
Financial assets	**2,059,347**	**588**	**37,350**	**37,938**	**2,097,285**
Credit risk exposure 1	1,548,923	-	-	-	**1,548,923**
Credit risk exposure 2	252,721	-	-	-	**252,721**
Credit risk exposure 3	88,097	-	-	-	**88,097**
Credit risk exposure 4	101,508	-	-	-	**101,508**
Credit risk exposure 5	68,098	588	37,350	**37,938**	**106,036**
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**105,391**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**105,391**
Credit risk exposure 1	89,208	-	-	-	**89,208**
Credit risk exposure 2	3,761	-	-	-	**3,761**
Credit risk exposure 4	2,126	-	-	-	**2,126**
Credit risk exposure 5	10,296	-	-	-	**10,296**

Information on exposure to credit risk by carrying amount

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Gros carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount	Gros carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount
Financial assets	**1,992,015**	**-48,170**	**1,943,845**	**2,184,773**	**-87,488**	**2,097,285**
Credit risk exposure 1	1,216,579	-2,877	**1,213,702**	1,552,167	-3,244	**1,548,923**
Credit risk exposure 2	444,943	-9,053	**435,890**	260,767	-8,046	**252,721**
Credit risk exposure 3	3,079	-216	**2,863**	89,773	-1,676	**88,097**
Credit risk exposure 4	134,973	-1,612	**133,361**	104,623	-3,115	**101,508**
Credit risk exposure 5	192,441	-34,412	**158,029**	177,443	-71,407	**106,036**

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Gros carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount	Gros carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount
Exposure to credit risk for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**561,822**	**-5,257**	**556,565**	**106,858**	**-1,467**	**105,391**
Credit risk exposure 1	526,449	-4,144	**522,305**	90,112	-904	**89,208**
Credit risk exposure 2	1,122	-42	**1,080**	3,863	-102	**3,761**
Credit risk exposure 3	873	-32	**841**	-	-	**-**
Credit risk exposure 4	7,513	-266	**7,247**	2,203	-77	**2,126**
Credit risk exposure 5	25,865	-773	**25,092**	10,680	-384	**10,296**

• IFRS7 • 822390-14 Notes – Matrix of provisions for liabilities

Information on the provision matrix

Expected level of losses on loans calculated as a proportion of accumulated impairment in the total amount of financial guarantee contracts. Risks associated with commitments to extend guarantees in the amount of UAH 77,915 thousand are included in loan commitments.

Financial instruments by classes

	December 31,2024		December 31, 2023	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Loan commitments	205,720	-	64,957	-
Financial guarantee contracts	356,102	1.48%	41,902	3.50%
Other receivables from financial assets assets	64,407	4.25%	14,884	5.75%
Total financial instruments	**626,229**	**1.28%**	**121,743**	**1.91%**

Financial instruments by overdue status

	December 31,2024		December 31, 2023	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Current	625,612	1.18%	121,148	1.44%
Over 1 and not more than 2 months	-	-	20	50.00%
Over 2 and not more than 3 months	38	50.00%	2	50.00%
Over 3 months	579	100.00%	572	100.00%
Total financial instruments	**626,229**	**1.28%**	**121,743**	**1.91%**

Carrying amount of financial instruments

	December 31,2024		December 31, 2023	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Gross carrying amount	626,229	1.28%	121,743	1.91%
Accumulated impairment	-7,995	1.28%	-2,324	1.91%
Carrying amount	**618,234**	**1.28%**	**119,419**	**1.91%**

• IFRS7 • 822390-15 Notes – Financial assets overdue or impaired

Information disclosure on mortgages that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 1 and not more than 2 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount				
Financial assets	36,082	852	17,868	**54,802**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	151	-	-	**151**
Including impairment of financial assets that are individually assessed for credit losses	9,442	-	3,227	**12,669**
Including impairment of financial assets that are collectively assessed for credit losses	26,640	852	14,641	**42,133**
Accumulated impairment				
Financial assets	-2,648	-608	-12,129	**-15,385**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-119	-	-1,492	**-1,611**
Including impairment of financial assets that are collectively measured for credit losses	-2,529	-608	-10,637	**-13,774**
Carrying amount				
Financial assets	33,434	244	5,739	**39,417**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	151	-	-	**151**
Including impairment of financial assets that are individually assessed for credit losses	9,323	-	1,735	**11,058**
Including impairment of financial assets that are collectively assessed for credit losses	24,111	244	4,004	**28,359**

Information on customer loans that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 1 and not more than 2 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount				
Financial assets	19,596	2,650	8,007	**30,253**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	65	-	-	**65**
Including impairment of financial assets that are individually assessed for credit losses	3,955	-	-	**3,955**

	Current	Over 1 and not more than 2 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Including impairment of financial assets that are collectively assessed for credit losses	15,641	2,650	8,007	**26,298**
Accumulated impairment				
Financial assets	-668	-286	-4,100	**-5,054**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-39	-	-	**-39**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	-629	-286	-4,100	**-5,015**
Carrying amount				
Financial assets	18,928	2,364	3,907	**25,199**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	65	-	-	**65**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	3,916	-	-	**3,916**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	15,012	2,364	3,907	**21,283**

Information on corporate loans that are past due or impaired

	Current	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount			
Financial assets	506,502	28,192	**534,694**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	285	-	**285**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	496,225	28,192	**524,417**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	10,277	-	**10,277**
Accumulated impairment			
Financial assets	-10,547	-10,327	**-20,874**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-10,135	-10,327	**-20,462**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	-412	-	**-412**
Carrying amount			
Financial assets	495,955	17,865	**513,820**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	285	-	**285**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	486,090	17,865	**503,955**

	Current	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	9,865	-	**9,865**

Information on other financial assets at amortized cost that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 2 and not more than 3 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount				
Financial assets	1,191,027	38	579	**1,191,644**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	998,499	-	-	**998,499**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	1,188,453	-	-	**1,188,453**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	2,574	38	579	**3,191**
Accumulated impairment				
Financial assets	-6,377	-19	-579	**-6,975**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-4,388	-	-	**-4,388**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	-1,989	-19	-579	**-2,587**
Carrying amount				
Financial assets	1,184,650	19	-	**1,184,669**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	998,499	-	-	**998,499**
Including impairment of financial assets individually estimated for credit losses	1,184,065	-	-	**1,184,065**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	585	19	-	**604**

Information on financial assets at amortized cost that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 1 but mot more than2 months	Over 2 but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount					
Financial assets	1,753,207	3,502	38	54,646	**1,811,393**
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	999,000	-	-	-	**999,000**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	1,698,075	-	-	31,419	**1,729,494**

	Current	Over 1 but mot more than2 months	Over 2 but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	55,132	3,502	38	23,227	**81,899**
Accumulated impairment	-20,240	-894	-19	-27,135	**-48,288**
	-14,681	-	-	-11,819	**-26,500**
Financial assets	-5,559	-894	-19	-15,316	**-21,788**
Including impairment of financial assets individually estimated for credit losses	1,732,967	2,608	19	27,511	**1,763,105**
	999,000	-	-	-	**999,000**
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	1,683,394	-	-	19,600	**1,702,994**
	49,573	2,608	19	7,911	**60,111**

Information on other financial assets at fair value that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount		
	182,194	**182,194**
Financial assets	182,194	**182,194**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-1,454	**-1,454**
	-1,454	**-1,454**
Accumulated impairment		
	180,740	**180,740**
Financial assets	180,740	**180,740**

Information on financial assets at fair value that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount		
Financial assets	182,194	**182,194**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	182,194	**182,194**
Accumulated impairment		

	Current	Total by overdue status
Financial assets	-1,454	**-1,454**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-1,454	**-1,454**
Carrying amount		
Financial assets	180,740	**180,740**
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	180,740	**180,740**

• IFRS7 • 822390-16 Notes – Non-derivative/derivative financial liabilities by maturities

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities in 2024

	Gross lease liabilities	Bank borrowings	Other financial liabilities	Total non-derivative financial liabilities
No more than one month	6,420	1,200,548	14,478	**1,221,446**
More than one month and no more than three months	3,598	306,566	450	**310,614**
No more than three months	**10,018**	**1,507,114**	**14,928**	**1,532,060**
More than three months and not more than six months	5,258	33,536	1,580	**40,374**
More than six months and not more than one year	9,809	163,965	604	**174,378**
More than three months and not more than one year	**15,067**	**197,501**	**2,184**	**214,752**
No more than one year	**25,085**	**1,704,615**	**17,112**	**1,746,812**
More than one year and not more than two years	13,782	13,076	1,301	**28,159**
More than two years and not more than three years	4,182	1,077	178	**5,437**
More than one year and not more than three years	**17,964**	**14,153**	**1,479**	**33,596**
More than three years and no more than four years	3,721	-	57	**3,778**
More than four years and not more than five years	593	-	58	**651**
More than three years and not more than five years	**4,314**	**-**	**115**	**4,429**
More than one year and not more than five years	**22,278**	**14,153**	**1,594**	**38,025**
More than one year	**22,278**	**14,153**	**1,594**	**38,025**
Total financial liabilities	**47,363**	**1,718,768**	**18,706**	**1,784,837**

1. Bank borrowings: non-discounted cash flows
2. Other financial liabilities: non-discounted cash flows

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities in 2023

	Gross lease liabilities	Bank borrowings	Other financial liabilities	Total non-derivative financial liabilities
No more than one month	1,033	1,543,303	5,136	**1,549,472**
More than one month and no more than three months	2,355	223,242	192	**225,789**
No more than three months	**3,388**	**1,766,545**	**5,328**	**1,775,261**
More than three months and not more than six months	4,078	38,613	224	**42,915**
More than six months and not more than one year	9,207	23,700	176	**33,083**
More than three months and not more than one year	**13,285**	**62,313**	**400**	**75,998**
No more than one year	**16,673**	**1,828,858**	**5,728**	**1,851,259**
More than one year and not more than two years	5,927	-	43	**5,970**
More than two years and not more than three years	3,321	-	91	**3,412**
More than one year and not more than three years	**9,248**	**-**	**134**	**9,382**
More than three years and no more than four years	2,832	-	25	**2,857**
More than four years and not more than five years	3,241	-	63	**3,304**
More than three years and not more than five years	**6,073**	**-**	**88**	**6,161**
More than one year and not more than five years	**15,321**	**-**	**222**	**15,543**
More than one year	**15,321**	**-**	**222**	**15,543**
Total financial liabilities	**31,994**	**1,828,858**	**5,950**	**1,866,802**

1. Bank borrowings: non-discounted cash flows
2. Other financial liabilities: non-discounted cash flows

• IFRS7 •822390-17 Notes – Liquidity risk management

Information on liquidity risk management by the Bank

Liquidity management is one of the important processes subject to daily control. Liquidity is defined as the Bank's ability to meet its obligations in a timely manner and in full.

Liquid funds include assets that are quickly realized in the market for cash with minimal price risk.

The primary source of liquid funds is the money markets in which the Bank operates.

Liquidity risk arises from the inability to manage unplanned outflows of funds, changes in funding sources or meet off-balance sheet commitments.

One of the most influential factors leading to liquidity shortages is unexpected deposit outflows, which may be caused by concentration of deposits of a particular group or person, impact of seasonality or cyclicality on deposits, sensitivity of deposits to changes in interest rates.

The principal method for assessing liquidity is the analysis of the adequacy of the Bank's assets and liability structure, which is based on the analysis of the liquidity of assets and the stability of liabilities. The essence of this method is to compare the flows of cash inflows to the Bank and cash outflows. Cash flows are analyzed using a table that reflects the maturity or call periods of all the Bank's assets and liabilities.

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure sufficient funds to meet all the Bank's obligations to customers, creditors and other counterparties in full and on time, as well as to achieve the planned growth of its assets and the Bank's profitability.

The Bank's liquidity management requires analyzing the level of liquid assets necessary to settle liabilities as they fall due, ensuring access to various funding sources, maintaining funding contingency plans and monitoring compliance of balance sheet liquidity ratios with regulatory requirements.

The Bank calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine. The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, to which the Management Board delegates asset and liability management functions, sets the strategy to maintain liquidity adequacy.

Disclosure of maturity analysis of financial assets held for liquidity risk management

Liquidity management involves setting limits on the maximum amount of certain balance sheet items, controlling the maturity gaps between assets and liabilities as a measure of the risk to which the Bank is exposed by limiting their size, diversifying external funding sources, and determining future funding needs.

Significant attention is paid to concentrations of loan and deposit portfolios, as well as the degree of liquidity of existing assets.

Key liquidity ratios are monitored by the Bank's management.

The Bank performs daily internal control and analysis of the maturity profile of assets and liabilities used in its operations. This analysis is the main basis for making decisions on operational liquidity management.

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Disclosure of the analysis of financial assets held for liquidity risk management by maturity in 2024

	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and advances to customers	Investments in securities	Other financial assets	Total financial assets
No more than one month	1,233,296	28,461	1,297	53,194	**1,316,248**
More than one month and no more than three months	87,880	47,451	718	76	**136,124**
No more than three months	**1,321,175**	**75,913**	**2,014**	**53,269**	**1,452,372**
More than three months and not more than six months	-	58,669	40,495	-	**99,164**
More than six months and not more than one year	-	144,751	95,412	100	**240,263**
More than three months and not more than one year	**-**	**203,420**	**135,907**	**100**	**339,427**
No more than one year	**1,321,175**	**279,332**	**137,922**	**53,370**	**1,791,799**
More than one year and not more than two years	-	198,019	26,974	8,299	**233,293**
More than two years and not more than three years	-	66,166	586	-	**66,752**
More than one year and not more than three years	**-**	**264,185**	**27,560**	**8,299**	**300,044**
More than three years and no more than four years	-	16,047	15,258	-	**31,306**
More than four years and not more than five years	-	7,100	-	-	**7,100**
More than three years and not more than five years	**-**	**23,147**	**15,258**	**-**	**38,406**
More than one year and not more than five years	**-**	**287,332**	**42,819**	**8,299**	**338,450**
More than five years and not more than seven years	-	7,131	-	-	**7,131**
More than seven years and not more than ten years	-	3,630	-	-	**3,630**
More than five years and not more than ten years	**-**	**10,761**	**-**	**-**	**10,761**
More than ten years and not more than fifteen years	-	1,011	-	-	**1,011**
More than ten years	**-**	**1,011**	**-**	**-**	**1,011**
More than five years	**-**	**11,771**	**-**	**-**	**11,771**
More than one year	**-**	**299,104**	**42,819**	**8,299**	**350,222**
Total financial assets	**1,321,175**	**578,436**	**180,740**	**61,669**	**2,142,020**

Disclosure of the analysis of financial assets held for liquidity risk management by maturity in 2023

	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and advances to customers	Investments in securities	Other financial assets	Total financial assets
No more than one month	1,095,527	51,326	104,542	13,972	**1,265,367**
More than one month and no more than three months	120,541	37,042	5,690	56	**163,329**
No more than three months	**1,216,068**	**88,368**	**110,232**	**14,028**	**1,428,696**
More than three months and not more than six months	-	86,651	4,226	-	**90,877**
More than six months and not more than one year	-	137,176	156,886	-	**294,062**
More than three months and not more than one year	**-**	**223,827**	**161,112**	**-**	**384,939**
No more than one year	**1,216,068**	**312,195**	**271,344**	**14,028**	**1,813,635**
More than one year and not more than two years	-	142,058	130,075	-	**272,133**
More than two years and not more than three years		84,960			**84,960**

	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and advances to customers	Investments in securities	Other financial assets	Total financial assets
More than one year and no more than three years		**227,018**	**130,075**		**357,093**
More than three years and no more than four years		28,271	-		**28,271**
More than four years and not more than five years		12,967	-		**12,967**
More than three years and not more than five years		**41,238**	**-**		**41,238**
More than one year and not more than five years		**268,256**	**130,075**		**398,331**
More than five years and not more than seven years		8,737	-		**8,737**
More than seven years and not more than ten years		4,219	-		**4,219**
More than five years and not more than ten years		**12,956**	**-**		**12,956**
More than ten years and not more than fifteen years		755	-		**755**
More than fifteen years and not more than twenty years		74	-		**74**
More than ten years		**829**	**-**		**829**
More than five years		**13,785**	**-**		**13,785**
More than one year		**282,041**	**130,075**		**412,116**
Total financial assets	**1,216,068**	**594,236**	**401,419**	**14,028**	**2,225,751**

• IFRS7 • 822390-18 Notes – Sensitivity analysis

Information on financial instruments by type of interest rate

As at 01.01.2025, the Bank uses financial instruments with fixed interest rates.

Information on financial instruments by type of interest rate

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Fixed interest rate	All interest rates	Fixed interest rate	All interest rates
Financial assets	1,943,845	**1,943,845**	2,097,285	**2,097,285**
Financial liabilities	1,764,718	**1,764,718**	1,854,531	**1,854,531**

Detailed disclosure of loans

As at 01.01.2024, the Bank's largest creditors are corporate clients concentrated in the financial and insurance industries, construction and manufacturing.

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• IFRS13 • 823000-1 Notes – Fair value measurement of assets

Information on fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable in the market or estimated using another valuation technique.

The Bank measures the fair value of financial instruments based on available market information, if any, and using appropriate valuation techniques.

Judgment is required in interpreting market information to arrive at the estimated fair value. Whilst the Ukrainian economy is considered to be of market status, it continues to display certain characteristics consistent with that of an emerging market and economic conditions continue to limit the level of activity in the financial markets.

Quoted market prices may be outdated or reflect forced sales transactions and are therefore not indicative of the fair value of financial instruments. Management has used all available market information in determining the fair value of financial instruments. However, certain judgments are required in interpreting market information to arrive at estimated fair values.

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments according to the valuation model:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2: valuation techniques that use observable inputs for fair value that are either directly or indirectly derived from active markets;

Level 3: valuation techniques that use unobservable inputs as a basis for determining fair value.

Assets and liabilities whose fair value approximates their carrying amount. In the case of financial assets that are liquid or have a short-term maturity (less than three months), it is assumed that their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

In estimating the fair value of buildings, the Bank uses the results of an appraisal performed by a property appraiser, an employee of the Bank who holds a qualification certificate of an appraiser, using a comparative approach to valuation.

For the comparative approach, market sales prices for comparable properties in the immediate vicinity are adjusted for differences in key parameters (such as the area of the property). The main parameter used in this valuation method is the price per square meter of the property.

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets carried at amortized cost is determined by comparing interest rates in accordance with contractual terms with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments.

Fair value measurement of assets as at December 31, 2024

	Debt securities	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	164,637	-	-	**164,637**
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	164,637	-	-	**164,637**
Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy				

	Debt securities	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Assets	16,103	-	-	**16,103**
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	16,103	-	-	**16,103**
Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	-	4,224	2,074,615	**2,078,839**
Including those not measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	4,224	-	**4,224**
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	-	-	2,074,615	**2,074,615**
Assets				
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	180,740	4,224	2,074,615	**2,259,579**
Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy	180,740	-	-	**180,740**
Assets	-	4,224	-	**4,224**
Including those not measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	-	2,074,615	**2,074,615**

Fair value measurement of assets as at December 31, 2023

	Debt securities	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	401,419	-	-	**401,419**
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	401,419	-	-	**401,419**
Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	-	4,292	1,917,435	**1,921,727**
Including those not measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	4,292	-	**4,292**
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are	-	-	1,917,435	**1,917,435**
All levels of fair value hierarchy				
Assets	401,419	4,292	1,917,435	**2,323,146**
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	401,419	-	-	**401,419**

	Debt securities	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Including those not measured at fair value on a recurring basis	-	4,292	-	**4,292**
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but for which fair value disclosures are made	-	-	1,917,435	**1,917,435**

Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurements of assets categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Assets at the beginning of the period	**4,292**	**1,917,435**	**1,921,727**
Changes in fair value measurements			
Acquisition, measurement at fair value	-	157,180	**157,180**
Disposal, measured at fair value	68	-	**68**
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement	**-68**	**157,180**	**157,112**
Assets at the end of the period	**4,224**	**2,074,615**	**2,078,839**

Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurements of assets categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2023

	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Assets at the beginning of the period	**4,232**	**2,442,574**	**2,446,806**
Changes in fair value measurements			
Acquisition, measurement at fair value	60	-	**60**
Disposal, measured at fair value	-	525,139	**525,139**
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement	**60**	**-525,139**	**-525,079**
Assets at the end of the period	**4,292**	**1,917,435**	**1,921,727**

• IFRS13 • 823000-2 Notes – Fair value measurement of liabilities

Information on fair value measurement

Information on fair value measurement of liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are liquid or short-term (less than three months) are assumed to approximate fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and variable interest rate financial instruments.

The fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates at the date of initial recognition with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments, taking into account simplifications.

Simplification for deposits**:**

- the amount of the deposit is greater than or equal to UAH 300 thousand;
- the deposit maturity is later than or equal to 01.04.2025;
- the date of attraction is before 01.10.2024.

(UAH’000)

Item	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Liabilities at the beginning of the period:	**1 892 745**	**2 951 503**
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	1 892 745	2 951 503
Changes in fair value measurements		
Disposal, fair value measurement, liabilities	95 491	1 058 758
Total amount of increase (decrease) in fair value measurement	- 95 491	- 1 058 758
Liabilities at the end of the period:	**1 797 254**	**1 892 745**
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	1 797 254	1 892 745

• IAS38 • 823180 Notes – Intangible assets

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill that are not internally generated as at December 31, 2024

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Intangible assets and goodwill at the beginning of the period	**7,608**	**10,652**	**18,260**
Gross carrying amount	*7,608*	*18,000*	***25,608***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-7,348*	***-7,348***
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Additions other than from business combinations	7,061	8,669	**15,730**
Gross carrying amount	*7,061*	*8,669*	***15,730***
Amortization	-	3,570	**3,570**
Accumulated amortization	-	*3,570*	***3,570***
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	8,669	-	**8,669**
Gross carrying amount	*8,669*	-	***8,669***
Disposals and retirements	-	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount	-	*277*	***277***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-277*	***-277***
Total amount of disposals and retirements	**8,669**	**-**	**8,669**
Gross carrying amount	*8,669*	*277*	***8,946***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-277*	***-277***
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	**-1,608**	**5,099**	**3,491**
Gross carrying amount	*-1,608*	*8,392*	***6,784***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-3,293*	***-3,293***
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	**6,000**	**15,751**	**21,751**
Gross carrying amount	*6,000*	*26,392*	***32,392***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-10,641*	***-10,641***

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill that are not internally generated as at December 31, 2023

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Intangible assets and goodwill at the beginning of the period	**646**	**7,143**	**7,789**
Gross carrying amount	*646*	*12,460*	***13,106***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-5,317*	***-5,317***
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Increase other than as a result of a business combination	12,502	5,540	**18,042**
Gross carrying amount	*12,502*	*5,540*	***18,042***
Amortization	-	2,031	**2,031**
Accumulated amortization	-	*2,031*	***2,031***
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	5,540	-	**5,540**
Gross carrying amount	*5,540*	-	***5,540***
Total amount of disposals and retirements	**5,540**	**-**	**5,540**
Gross carrying amount	*5,540*	-	***5,540***
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	**6,962**	**3,509**	**10,471**
Gross carrying amount	*6,962*	*5,540*	***12,502***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-2,031*	***-2,031***
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	**7,608**	**10,652**	**18,260**
Gross carrying amount	*7,608*	*18,000*	***25,608***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-7,348*	***-7,348***

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill as at December 31, 2024

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Intangible assets and goodwill at the beginning of the period	**7,608**	**10,652**	**18,260**
Gross carrying amount	*7,608*	*18,000*	***25,608***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-7,348*	***-7,348***
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Additions other than from business combinations	7,061	8,669	**15,730**
Gross carrying amount	*7,061*	*8,669*	***15,730***
Amortization	-	3,570	**3,570**
Accumulated amortization	-	*3,570*	***3,570***
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	8,669	-	**8,669**
Gross carrying amount	*8,669*	-	***8,669***
Disposals and retirements	-	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount	-	*277*	***277***
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	*-277*	***-277***
Total amount of disposals and retirements	**8,669**	**-**	**8,669**
Gross carrying amount	*8,669*	*277*	***8,946***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-277*	***-277***
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	**-1,608**	**5,099**	**3,491**
Gross carrying amount	*-1,608*	*8,392*	***6,784***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-3,293*	***-3,293***

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	**6,000**	**15,751**	**21,751**
Gross carrying amount	*6,000*	*26,392*	***32,392***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-10,641*	***-10,641***

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill as at December 31, 2023

	Intangible assets under development	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets
Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Intangible assets and goodwill at the beginning of the period	**646**	**7,143**	**7,789**
Gross carrying amount	*646*	*12,460*	***13,106***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-5,317*	***-5,317***
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Additions other than from business combinations	12,502	5,540	**18,042**
Gross carrying amount	*12,502*	*5,540*	***18,042***
Amortization	-	2,031	**2,031**
Accumulated amortization	-	*2,031*	***2,031***
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	5,540	-	**5,540**
Gross carrying amount	*5,540*	-	***5,540***
Total amount of disposals and retirements	**5,540**	**-**	5,540
Gross carrying amount	*5,540*	-	***5,540***
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	**6,962**	**3,509**	10,471
Gross carrying amount	*6,962*	*5,540*	***12,502***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-2,031*	***-2,031***
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	**7,608**	**10,652**	18,260
Gross carrying amount	*7,608*	*18,000*	***25,608***
Accumulated amortization	-	*-7,348*	***-7,348***

• IAS2 • 826380 Notes – Inventories

Inventories in 2024

Information on inventories

Inventories consist of household materials, tangible assets required for the Bank's current operations, for repair, creation and improvement of non-current assets.

In addition, the Bank recognizes as current assets (inventories) property transferred to the Bank as a pledgee for the purpose of further sale that does not meet the criteria for recognition as non-current assets held for sale and cannot be recognized as non-current assets for use in current operations or investment property. As at the end of the year, the cost of these assets amounted to UAH 10,167 thousand.

Inventories are recognized in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories. Upon initial recognition, inventories are measured at cost. Subsequently, such inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

To determine the cost of homogeneous inventories used or sold during the reporting period and to estimate their ending balances, the Bank uses the “first-in, first-out (FIFO)” formula.

During 2024, the Bank did not impair the value of the property transferred to the Bank as a pledge**.**

Inventories in 2023

Information on inventories

Inventories consist of business materials, tangible assets required for the Bank's current operations, for repair, creation and improvement of non-current assets.

In addition, the Bank recognizes as current assets (inventories) property transferred to the Bank as a pledgee for the purpose of further sale that does not meet the criteria for recognition as non-current assets held for sale and cannot be recognized as non-current assets for use in current operations or investment property. As at the end of the year, the value of these assets amounted to UAH 15,369 thousand.

Inventories are recognized in accordance with IAS 2 “Inventories”. Upon initial recognition, property is measured at cost. Subsequently, such inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

To determine the cost of homogeneous inventories used or sold during the reporting period and to estimate their ending balances, the Bank uses the “first-in, first-out (FIFO)” formula.

During 2023, the Bank did not impair the value of the property transferred to the Bank as a pledge.

Information on inventories

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Inventories, at fair value less costs to sale	10,868	16,502

• IAS37 • 827570 Notes – Other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Information on other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Legal proceedings.

In the normal course of business, the Bank may be subject to legal actions and complaints from customers and other stakeholders. However, management believes that no material unaccrued losses will be incurred and the Bank will not be held liable for such claims.

As at the end of the day on 31.12.2024, the Bank had no property-related claims.

Tax legislation and recognition of deferred taxes.

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank has no contingent liabilities related to taxes, and there are no open or pending legal proceedings regarding possible fines and penalties.

Information on other collateral
The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risks. The Bank uses similar credit control and risk management policies in making off-balance sheet commitments as it does for on-balance sheet transactions.
All commitments under credit lines and overdrafts are revocable and are not subject to any risk.

Changes in provisions for liabilities in 2024

(UAH’000)

Changes	Guarantees issued	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**1 088**	**1 088**
Provisioning and/or increase of provision	379	379
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**1 467**	**1 467**
Provisioning and/or increase in provision	3 790	3 790
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**5 257**	**5 257**

• IFRS16 • 832610 Notes – Leases

Information on leases in 2024

A bank that is a lessee at the commencement date of a lease recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is the right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, which is the obligation to make lease payments.

The Bank assesses a lease (rental) agreement (hereinafter referred to as a lease agreement) as a whole or its separate components as a lease agreement if the following criteria are simultaneously met:

- the asset is identifiable;
- the right to receive substantially all the economic benefits during the term of the asset is transferred to the lessee (lessee);
- the lessee is transferred the right to determine how the asset is used for a specified period of time in exchange for compensation;
- the lessor does not have a significant right to substitute items during the life of the asset.

The Bank may apply the simplified method (does not recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet) for

- short-term leases (12 months or less);
- leases under which the underlying asset is of low value (USD 5,000 or less in UAH equivalent). USD 5,000 or less in the hryvnia equivalent at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine effective at the date of commencement of the lease, given that such an asset would have been acquired new at the date of commencement of the lease).

At the commencement date, the Bank measures the right-of-use assets at cost.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (excluding value added tax), net of any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The Bank's financial statements include lease agreements for non-residential premises for the purpose of placing the head office and branches. In 2024, the Bank terminated and entered into 10 lease agreements accounted for under IFRS 16, of which 7 agreements were concluded for a new term.

Information on leases in 2023

A bank that is a lessee at the commencement date of a lease recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is the right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, which is the obligation to make lease payments.

The Bank assesses a lease (rental) agreement (hereinafter referred to as a lease agreement) as a whole or its separate components as a lease agreement if the following criteria are simultaneously met:

- the asset is identifiable;
- the right to receive substantially all the economic benefits during the term of the asset is transferred to the lessee (lessee);
- the lessee is transferred the right to determine how the asset is used for a specified period of time in exchange for compensation;
- the lessor does not have a significant right to substitute for the asset during the period of use.

The Bank may apply the simplified method (does not recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet) for:

- short-term leases (12 months or less);
- leases under which the underlying asset has a low value (USD 5,000 or less in the UAH equivalent at the end of the lease term). USD 5,000 or less in the hryvnia equivalent at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine effective at the date of commencement of the lease, given that such an asset would have been acquired new at the date of commencement of the lease).

At the commencement date, the Bank measures the right-of-use assets at cost.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (excluding value added tax), net of any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The Bank's financial statements include lease agreements for non-residential premises for the purpose of placing the head office and branches. In 2023, the Bank terminated 1 agreement and entered into 8 lease agreements that were accounted for under IFRS 16. In addition, the Bank changed its judgment on the lease term for the head office premises and recognized an asset under the agreement to which the simplified method of exemption was previously applied as a short-term lease.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Presentation of the lease for the lessee		
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period		
Current lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	15,487	3,965
Non-current lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	11,358	7,541
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	**26,845**	**11,506**
Lease liabilities at the end of the period		
Current lease liabilities at the end of the period	21,373	15,487
Non-current lease liabilities at the end of the period	19,425	11,358
Lease liabilities at the end of the period	**40,798**	**26,845**

Leases in 2024

Description of items in the statement of financial position that include right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in the statement of financial position within other property, plant and equipment**.**

Statement of financial position line items comprising lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented within other non-financial liabilities**.**

Cross-references to lease disclosures

Accrued depreciation of right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets are disclosed in the note "Property, plant and equipment".

Quantitative lease disclosures to the lessee

Quantitative disclosures about right-of-use assets

Twenty-three right-of-use assets

Leases in 2023

Description of items in the statement of financial position that include right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented in the statement of financial position within other property, plant and equipment.

Statement of financial position line items comprising lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented within other non-financial liabilities.

Cross-references to lease disclosures

Accrued depreciation of right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets are disclosed in the note “Property, plant and equipment”.

Quantitative lease disclosures to the lessee

Quantitative disclosures about right-of-use assets

Twenty-three right-of-use assets

Quantitative disclosures of right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2024

	Depreciation	Right-of-use assets
Property, plant and equipment	**22,223**	**40,008**
Land plots and buildings	**22,223**	**40,008**
Buildings	22,223	40,008
Total assets	**22,223**	**40,008**

Quantitative disclosures of right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2023

	Depreciation	Right-of-use assets
Property, plant and equipment	**11,875**	**26,929**
Land plots and buildings	**11,875**	**26,929**
Buildings	11,875	26,929
Total assets	**11,875**	**26,929**

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,900	1,231
Expenses related to short-term leases that qualify for recognition exemption	2,296	2,083
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets that qualify for the recognition exemption	4,149	3,113
Cash outflows under lease contracts	6,445	5,196
Additions to right-of-use assets	35,302	27,887

Additional information on leasing activities for the lessee in 2024

Information on the nature of the lessee's lease activity

The Bank leases property exclusively for the purpose of conducting its business activities.

Statement that a recognition exemption has been applied to account for short-term leases by a lessee

The Bank applies the recognition exemption to short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of less than 12 months at the commencement date and no purchase option). Lease payments under short-term leases are recognized as lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Assertion that a recognition exemption has been applied to the accounting for low-value assets by a lessee

The Bank also applies the low-value asset exemption to leases of office equipment and leases of other assets that are deemed to be of low value (i.e., USD 5,000 or less in UAH equivalent). USD and less in the UAH equivalent at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine effective at the date of commencement of the lease). Lease payments for leases of low-value assets are recognized as lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Additional information on leasing activities for the lessee in 2023

Information on the nature of the lessee's lease activity

The Bank leases property exclusively for the purpose of conducting its business activities.

Statement that a recognition exemption has been applied to account for short-term leases by a lessee

The Bank applies the recognition exemption to short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of less than 12 months at the commencement date and no purchase option). Lease payments under short-term leases are recognized as lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Assertion that a recognition exemption has been applied to the accounting for low-value assets by a lessee

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Quantitative lease disclosures for the lessor

	Current reporting period	**Previous reporting period**
Operating lease income	5	57

• IAS12 • 835110 Notes – Income taxes

Information on income tax in 2024

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax expense.

The Bank calculates income tax by multiplying the tax rate by the taxable item, which is determined by adjusting (increasing or decreasing) the financial result before taxation (profit or loss) determined in the Bank's financial statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards by differences arising in accordance with the requirements of the current tax legislation of Ukraine. The amounts of differences are determined on the basis of separate tax accounting data. The Bank's profit in 2024 is subject to income tax at the rate of 50%. Starting from 2025, the income tax rate of 25% will be applied.

In the reporting year 2024, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” maintained profitable operations and received a profit of UAH 9,946 thousand.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized and/or taxable temporary differences can be offset against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets of UAH 1,895 thousand (December 31, 2024) represent income taxes recoverable through the use of taxable profits in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. The assessment of future taxable profits and the amount of tax assets as at 31 December 2024 that are probable in the future is based on the business plan that expects to generate profit during 2025.

Taking into account the projected future profits in the next year, management believes that the recognition of deferred tax assets is appropriate.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the related assets are realized, or the related liabilities are settled. The Bank has applied the basic (main) income tax rate of 25 percent to calculate deferred assets and liabilities.

Information on income tax in 2023

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax expense.

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of the nature of the expense, which excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current taxes is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted during the reporting period. Law of Ukraine of November 21, 2023, No. 3474-IX

On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on Peculiarities of Taxation of Banks and Other Taxpayers changed approaches to taxation of banks' profits, in particular, revised the corporate income tax rates. The new Law establishes an increased basic income tax rate of 50 percent for 2023 (including for advance payments on dividends), and starting from the reporting periods of 2024 and subsequent years, the basic rate will be 25 percent.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized and/or taxable temporary differences can be offset against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The Bank did not recognize in equity deferred tax assets in the amount of UAH 1,866 thousand on the impairment of securities. The conditions of widespread armed aggression and the imposition of martial law in Ukraine have a widespread global impact on the economy, markets and businesses, causing significant instability and uncertainty. High uncertainty caused by active military operations, available information from the banking market and forecasts for the Ukrainian economy in general makes it difficult to predict economic processes with an acceptable probability.

The Bank's management believes that it is more likely than not that such assets will not be utilized in the future and is taking a prudent position. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered and/or the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the related assets are realized, or the related liabilities are settled.

The Bank has applied the basic (main) income tax rate of 25 percent to calculate deferred assets and liabilities.

Significant components of tax expense (tax refund income)

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Current tax expense (income from tax refunds) and adjustments to current tax of prior periods		
Current tax expense (income from tax refunds)	13,989	30,116
The total current tax expense (income) and adjustments to current tax for prior periods	**13,989**	**30,116**
Deferred tax expense (income) related to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	-1,033	-288
Total tax expense (income from tax refund)	**12,956**	**29,828**

Temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax benefits as at December 31, 2024

	Other temporary differences	Temporary differences	Total
Deferred tax assets and liabilities			
Deferred tax assets	1,895	**1,895**	**1,895**

	Other temporary differences	Temporary differences	Total
Net deferred tax liability (asset)	**-1,895**	**-1,895**	**-1,895**
Net deferred tax assets and liabilities			
Net deferred tax assets	1,895	**1,895**	**1,895**
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the beginning of the period	**-862**	**-862**	**-862**
Changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax expense (income from tax refund) recognized in profit or loss	-1,033	**-1,033**	**-1,033**
Total increase (decrease) in deferred tax liability (asset)	**-1,033**	**-1,033**	**-1,033**
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the end of the period	**-1,895**	**-1,895**	**-1,895**

Temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax benefits as at December 31, 2023

	Other temporary differences	Temporary differences	Total
Deferred tax assets and liabilities			
Deferred tax assets	862	**862**	**862**
Net deferred tax liability (asset)	**-862**	**-862**	**-862**
Net deferred tax assets and liabilities			
Net deferred tax assets	862	**862**	**862**
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the beginning of the period	**-574**	**-574**	**-574**
Changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss	-288	**-288**	**-288**
Total increase (decrease) in deferred tax liability (asset)	**-288**	**-288**	**-288**
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the end of the period	**-862**	**-862**	**-862**

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Reconciliation of accounting profit times applicable tax rates		
Accounting profit	22,903	52,281
Tax expense (income) at the applicable tax rate	11,451	29,828
Other tax effects on the reconciliation of accounting profit to tax expense (income)	1,505	-
Total tax expense (income from tax refund)	**12,956**	**29,828**
Reconciliation of the average effective tax rate and the applied tax rate		
Accounting profit	22,903	52,281
Applicable tax rate	50.00%	50.00%
Other impact of tax rate on the reconciliation of accounting profit to tax expense (income from tax refunds)	6.57%	-
Total average effective tax rate	**56.57%**	**50.00%**

• IAS33 • 838000 Notes – Earnings per share

Earnings per share

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Basic earnings per share		
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.4960	1.1197
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	**0.4960**	**1.1197**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	20,052	20,052
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**20,052**	**20,052**

Information disclosure on depositary receipts

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
	Basic equity instrument	Basic equity instrument
Basic earnings per share		
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.50	1.12
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	**0.50**	**1.12**

• IAS21 • 842000 Notes – Effect of FX rate changes

Effect of changes in currency exchange rates as at December 31, 2024

Disclosure of the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates

Description of the presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in the national currency of Ukraine - UAH

Disclosure of the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates as at December 31, 2023

Disclosure of the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates

Description of the presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in the national currency of Ukraine – UAH

Exchange rate gain (loss)

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Net exchange rate gain (loss)	1,592	867
Net exchange rate gain (loss)	3,948	2,026
Net exchange rate loss	2,356	1,160

FX rate for different currencies in 2024

	Rate as at December 31, 2023	Rate as at December 31, 2024	Average rate
643	0.421900	0.389760	**0.405830**
826	48.488300	52.946000	**50.717150**
840	37.982400	42.039000	**40.010700**
978	42.207900	43.926600	**43.067250**

FX rate for different currencies in 2023

	Rate as at December 31, 2022	Rate as at December 31, 2023	Average rate
643	-	-	**-**
826	44.004800	48.488300	**46.246550**
840	36.568600	37.982400	**37.275500**
978	38.951000	42.207900	**40.579450**

• IAS1 • 861200 Notes – Share capital, reserves and other additional capital

Information on share capital, reserves and other additional capital

The main components of the Bank's capital are share capital, reserve fund, revaluation reserves and retained earnings.

The Bank's profit is distributed in accordance with the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The general reserve, which is created to compensate for possible unforeseen risks, is formed annually by the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the amount of not less than 5% of the profit approved for distribution.

Retained earnings/loss is the net earnings/loss remaining at the disposal of the Bank after taxes and other statutory charges and formation of general reserves.

The Bank's revaluation reserves are formed as a result of revaluation of securities.

In 2024, the Bank's Share capital was increased by reinvestment of profits in the amount of UAH 156,407.6 million. 100% of the Bank's shares are owned by individuals, citizens of Ukraine.

Profit of the Bank were reinvested in 2024 to increase the Share capital:

Year for which the profit was earned	Profits are used to increase the Share capital, UAH million
before 2018	1 132,0
2019	6 662,3
2020	12 203,3
2021	85 956,6
2022	40 355,4
2023	10 098,0
Total:	**156 407,6**

Information on classes of share capital

The Bank has no bearer shares and no preference shares.

Information on classes of share capital

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Ordinary shares	**Ordinary shares**
Number of shares in issue		
Number of shares issued and fully paid	20,052	20,052
Total number of shares issued	**20,052**	**20,052**
Nominal value of shares	21.00	13.20

Information on reserves in equity

As at December 31, 2024, the balance of revaluation reserves includes a revaluation reserve for domestic government loan bonds and reflects changes in their fair value.

Nature and purpose of reserves in equity for 2024

Reserve and other funds of the Bank

The general reserve, which is created to compensate for possible unforeseen risks, is formed annually by the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the amount of not less than 5% of the profit approved for distribution. As at the beginning of 2024, the amount of the reserve fund amounted to UAH 14,151 thousand, during the reporting period the Bank allocated UAH 1,123 thousand to the reserve fund.

Approved for issue and signed on March 20, 2025

Chair of Management Board **Leonid Grebinskyi**

Chief accountant **Liudmyla Symonenko**

PKF UKRAINE LLC
52 Khmelnytskoho Bohdana St.
4th floor
Kyiv, 01054
Ukraine

+380 44 501 25 31
pkf@pkf.kiev.ua
www.pkf.ua

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Shareholders and Supervisory Board of
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK"

National Bank of Ukraine
National Securities and Stock Market Commission

Report on Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK" (the Bank), which comprise Statement of financial position by liquidity, [IAS1 220000], Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by nature of expense [IAS1 320000], Statement of comprehensive income, components of other comprehensive income after taxes [IAS1 410000], Statement of cash flows, direct method [IAS1 520000] and Statement of changes in equity [IAS1 610000] for the year ended December 31, 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and comply with the requirements to their preparation established by Ukrainian law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent to the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (hereinafter referred to as the IESBA Code) and ethical requirements applicable to our audit of financial statements in accordance with the Law of Ukraine On Audit of Financial Statements and Audit Activities and other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note IAS1 800610 *Significant information on accounting policies*, which indicates that as of February 24, 2022, operations of the Bank and its counterparts are significantly affected by ongoing full-scale military invasion of Ukraine by russian federation, while subsequent developments, impact, and timing of when those actions will cease are uncertain.

As stated in Note IAS1 800610 *Significant information on accounting policies*, these events or conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Banks's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PKF Ukraine

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers and investments in securities (government debt instruments)	
The recognition and measurement of expected credit losses (ECL') is highly complex and involves the use of significant judgment and estimation, including in the formulation and incorporation of multiple forward-looking economic conditions into the ECL estimates to meet the measurement objectives of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Accordingly, this matter required significant attention from us during the audit. In determining ECL, management is required to exercise judgment in defining what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. The accuracy of the assumptions used in the models, including the macroeconomic scenarios, impacts the level of allowance for impairment. Management exercises judgment in making estimations that require the use of assumptions which are highly subjective and very sensitive to the risk factors, in particular to changes in economic and credit conditions. We identified the issue of impairment of loans and advances to customers and investments in securities (government debt instruments) as key audit matter due to the materiality of the loan and investments in securities (government debt instruments) balances, the high complexity and subjective nature of the ECL calculation. For information on significant accounting policies, refer to IAS1 800610 *Significant information on accounting policies*, and IFRS7 822390-12 *Reconciliation of changes in possible losses and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount of financial instruments* and IFRS7 822390-*13 Credit risk exposure* for disclosures and details of the methods and models used, the amount of allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers and investments in securities (government debt instruments).	The controls management established to support their ECL calculations were tested during our audit procedures. We also assessed whether the impairment methodology used by the Bank is in line with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* requirements. Particularly we assessed the approach of the Bank regarding application of Significant increase in credit risk (SICR') criteria, definition of default, The Probability of Default (PD'), Loss Given Default (LGD') and Exposure at Default ('EAD') and incorporation of forward-looking information in the calculation of ECL. We have focused on assessing the Bank's assumptions and the expert adjustments applied in the model taking into account the empirical data and the existing credit and monitoring processes. For significant loans and advances assessed for impairment on an individual basis and investments in securities (government debt instruments) we applied our professional judgement for selection the sample taking into account different risk criteria. For selected loans and advances and investments in securities (government debt instruments) we checked the stage classification with assessing factors that affect the credit risk. Whereas, for selected impaired loans and advances (Stage 3) we tested the assumptions used in the ECL calculation, particularly expected scenarios and probabilities assigned to them and the timing and amount of expected cash flows, including cash flows from repayments and realization of collaterals. For individually insignificant loans and advances which are assessed for impairment on a portfolio basis we performed such procedures as testing the reliability of key data inputs and related management controls, examination of key management's judgements and assumptions, including the macro-economic scenarios and the associated probability weights, analyzing of impairment coverage of credit portfolio and its changes.

Information that is not financial statements and auditor's report thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Issuer report with the Management report and the Corporate Governance Report for 2024 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast

significant doubt on the Banks's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves
fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legislative and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the requirements of the National commission on securities and stock exchange regarding the audit report on the audit of financial statements

(This section of the independent auditor's report is included in accordance with Requirements to information related to audit or review of financial statements of participants at capital and organized commodities markets, overseen by National commission on securities and stock exchange, approved by Decision of National commission on securities and stock exchange N 555 of 22.07.2021, hereinafter – Requirements 555 and in accordance with the Regulations on disclosure of information by issuers of securities and entities providing collateral for such securities, approved by the decision of the NSSMC dated 06.06.2023 No. 608, hereinafter - Regulation 608).

Information in line with p. 10 of section I of Requirements 555 is presented in Information on Audit entity performing audit of financial statements section of independent auditor's report.

Additional information in line with Chapter 1 of section II of Requirements 555

1. Full name (in the meaning of Civil Code of Ukraine) of legal entity (applicant or participants at capital and organized commodities markets):
   - JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK";
2. In our opinion, the Bank complies with requirements, set forward by Regulation on form and content of ownership structure, approved by Order of Ministry of finances of Ukraine N 163 of March 19, 2021, registered by Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on June 8, 2021, registration number 768/36390, regarding completeness of disclosure on information on ultimate beneficiary owner and structure of ownership;
3. a) the Bank is not a controller/participant of non-banking financial group;

   b) the Bank is Public Interest Entity;
4. The Bank has no parent/subsidiary companies;

5. NCSSE rules and regulations do not imply prudential indicators for the sector where the Bank operates, therefore auditor's opinion on correctness of calculation of respective prudential indicators was not expressed.

Additional information in line with Chapter 8 of section II of Requirements 555 and paragraph 45 of section III of Regulation 608

Report on Corporate governance report

We reviewed information presented in Corporate governance report of the Bank as a component of Management report (hereinafter – Corporate governance report).

Management of the Bank is responsible for Corporate governance report and its preparation in accordance with part 3 of Article 127 of Law of Ukraine On Capital and Organized Commodities Markets.

Our review of Corporate governance report, including information, stated in p.p. 1 – 4 of part 3 of Article 127 of Law of Ukraine On Capital and Organized Commodities Markets, including and additionally specified in subparagraphs 1-5 of paragraph 43 of Regulation 608, included examination whether the information, presented in the Report, contradicts to the financial statements, and whether the Corporate governance report is prepared in compliance with current laws and regulations. Our review of Corporate governance report is not an audit, performed in accordance with International standards on auditing, being of much lesser scope. We believe that, as a result of our review, have a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

The Corporate Governance Report has been prepared and the information disclosed herein is in accordance with the requirements of part 3 of Article 127 of Law of Ukraine On Capital and Organized Commodities Markets. Information, stated in p.p. 5 – 9 of part 3 of Article 127 of Law of Ukraine On Capital and Organized Commodities Markets, including those additionally specified in subparagraphs 6-11 of paragraph 43 of Regulation 608, namely, description of major characteristics of internal-control and risk-management systems of the Bank; information on the availability of the Bank's approved risk appetite declaration, as well as a description of the key provisions of the Bank's risk appetite declaration; list of persons, who directly or indirectly own a significant share in the Bank; information on any limitations of right to participate and vote at general meeting of the Bank; rules and procedures of appointment and dismissal, and powers of Bank officials, presented in Corporate governance report, does not contradict to information gained during our audit of financial statements and complies with requirements of Law of Ukraine On Capital and Organized Commodities Markets.

Report on the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine regarding the audit report on the audit of financial statements

According to requirements of article 69 of Law of Ukraine On Banks and Banking and paragraph 27 of Regulations on the procedure for submitting an audit report to the National Bank of Ukraine based on the results of the annual audit of the financial statements of the bank, banking group and on the audit of the financial statements of a member of the banking group (approved by NBU Board Resolution No. 90 of August 2, 2018, with amendments. Hereinafter – Regulations 90) we are providing additional information (estimate) concerning annual financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2024, on:

- correspondence (reliable disclosure) of distribution of bank's assets and liabilities by maturity buckets in the statistical data file A7X "Data structure of assets and liabilities by time buckets", prepared by the Bank for filing to National Bank of Ukraine as at January 1 of the year following the reporting one;
- compliance of the Bank with requirements determined by regulations of the National Bank on:
    - internal control;
    - internal audit;
    - measurement of credit risk on active banking operations;

- identification of bank's related parties and conducting operations with them;
- adequacy of banks' capital based on asset's quality;
- accounting.

Issues, described in this report, were considered only within context of the audit of 2023 annual financial statements of the Bank based on sample testing and in the amounts, required for planning and performance of audit procedures according to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing.

This report is intended for shareholders, management of the Bank and for National Bank of Ukraine. When examining this report, as it was stated above, limited scope of procedures, related to operations of the Bank and organization of accounting system and internal control, should be taken into account.

Besides, it should be remembered that the criteria of estimation of issues, related to the operations of the Bank and organization of accounting system and internal control, used by us, may differ from the criteria, used by National Bank of Ukraine.

Below we present information and appropriate estimations that were mentioned above.

In compliance with the requirements of paragraph 27 of Regulations 90, that concern assessment of correspondence (reliable disclosure) of distribution of bank's assets and liabilities by maturity buckets in the statistical data file A7X "Data structure of assets and liabilities by time buckets", prepared by the Bank for filing to National Bank of Ukraine as at January 1 of the year following the reporting one, which is not an integral part of annual financial statements, the following conclusions can be reached.

- We did not identify any facts of significant inconsistency (unfair disclosure) in allocation of assets and liabilities by maturities in the statistical data file A7X Data structure of assets and liabilities by time buckets, for filing to National Bank of Ukraine as at January 1 of the year following the reporting one.

With regard to compliance of the Bank with requirements determined by regulations of the National bank of Ukraine on:

- internal control

In our opinion, the Bank's internal control organization is adequate in material respects to the risks relevant to the scope of its operations and nature of its activities, as well as to regulatory requirements. At the same time, given the permanent nature of changes in the external environment in which the Bank operates, the internal control system needs to be improved in the context of updating internal regulations on risk management.

- internal audit

In our opinion, the Bank's internal audit complies with the regulatory requirements, considering the specifics of the environment in which the Bank operated in the reporting period.

- measurement of credit risk for active banking operations

Based on our estimates, credit risk for active banking operations was assessed by the Bank in accordance with requirements of the regulations issued by National bank of Ukraine.

- identification of Bank's related parties and conducting operations with them

During our audit, we have not found infringements of legal requirements that are prescribed for related party transactions and identification process.

- adequacy of Banks' capital based on asset's quality

As at December 31, 2024 (end of the day), the Bank's regulatory capital calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Instruction on the Procedure for Regulation of Banks in Ukraine, approved by the NBU Board Resolution No. 368 dated August 28, 2001, based on the daily balance sheet, amounted to UAH 407,559 thousand.

The amount of capital as at the end of the reporting period is sufficient to perform operations that are specified in the banking license; the absolute amount of the capital corresponds to legal requirements for its size.

- accounting

Nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accounting of the Bank does not comply with legal requirements of National bank of Ukraine.

Information on Auditing entity performing audit of financial statements

Full name of legal entity in accordance with constituent documents:

- PKF UKRAINE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (ID code of legal entity 34619277);

Information on inclusion into Register of auditors and auditing entities:

The audit firm is registered in Auditing Entities, Having the Right to Perform Statutory Audits of Financial Statements of Public-Interest Entities section of Register of auditors and Auditing Entities. Registration number 3886;

- Address of the legal entity and factual place of business:

4 floor, 52 Khmelnytskoho Bohdana Str., Kyiv 01054

- Webpage/website of the audit entity:

www.pkf.ua

- Date and number of the audit agreement:

Agreement № 14 of 29.08.2022 and additional agreement №3 of 02.10.2024.

- Commencement and closing date of audit:

Commencement date: 02.10.2024

Closing date: 25.03.2025.

Additional information in accordance with the Law of Ukraine On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities

We have been appointed for statutory audit of the annual financial statements of the Bank by resolution of the Supervisory Board of 30.09.2024. The total duration of our audit engagements with the Bank is 3 years, including the reporting year.

During our audit of the financial statements, resulting in issuance of this Independent auditor's report, we performed audit procedures regarding assessment of risk of material misstatement of information in the financial statements, being audited, including fraud.

Significant risks that required our attention but did not modify our opinion are disclosed in *Key Audit Matters* and *Material uncertainty related to going concern* sections of our report.

We have designed and performed risk-assessment procedures to obtain audit evidence as a proper basis for identification and assessment of risk of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the level of financial statements of the Bank and assertions therein. We have designed further audit procedures to identify irregularities, including fraud, and get reasonable assurance to express our opinion on the financial statements in general.

As the Bank operates in a strictly controlled environment, our assessment of risk of material misstatements covered control environment, including procedures applied by the Bank to comply with regulatory requirements. Our assessment included review of key structures, policies and standards, understanding and evaluation of supervisory function and internal control in their design and implementation, as well as monitoring of compliance and testing or related controls.

We obtained an understanding of laws and regulations applicable to the Bank and determined the most significant requirements directly related to specific assertions in the financial statements. In particular, these requirements relate to compliance of economic ratios and other laws and regulations.

ISAs limit necessary audit procedures for identification of non-compliance with laws and regulations by enquiries to management, those charged with governance, if necessary, and review of correspondence, if any, with respective licensing bodies and regulators. If non-compliance is not disclosed to us or is not evident from respective correspondence, audit may not identify this non-compliance.

According to the results of our audit, all identified misstatements were discussed with the Bank's management, those of them that required corrections in the financial statements were corrected. The misstatements we found are not related to fraud risks.

Our report is agreed to additional report for Audit committee of Supervisory Board of the Bank.

We did not provide any services to the Bank, prohibited by article 6 of the Law of Ukraine On Audit of Financial Statements and Audit Activities.

PKF UKRAINE LLC audit firm and the engagement partner on the audit (key audit partner) of the financial statements of the Bank as at December 31, 2024, are independent from the Bank.

We and other members of PKF Global network, as well as other entities controlled by our firm, did not provide any other than statutory audit, services, information on which is not disclosed in management report and/or financial statements

The purpose of our audit is to increase degree of confidence of intended users to the financial statements of the Bank. It is achieved by expressing our opinion whether the financial statements are prepared in all material aspects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs and respective ethical requirements; it gives us the possibility to formulate our opinion. Inherent limitations of an audit result in most audit evidence on which the auditor draws conclusions and bases the auditor's opinion being persuasive rather than conclusive, so, audit is not an absolute guarantee that the financial statements are free of misstatements, and our audit does not guarantee future sustainability of the Bank efficiency or effectiveness of Bank management.

The engagement partner on the audit (key audit partner) resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sviatoslav Biloblovskyi.

Engagement partner on the audit — Sviatoslav BILOBLOVSKYI

(Registration Number in the Register of Auditors and Auditing Entities 100190)

On behalf of PKF UKRAINE LLC

Director — Iryna KASHTANOVA

Україна • м. Київ • Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю «ПКФ УКРАЇНА» Ідентифікаційний код 34619277

Kyiv, Ukraine

March 25, 2025