



JOINT-STOCK COMPANY

"CRYSTALBANK"

Annual financial statements

together with independent auditor's report

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Translation from the 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

Based on its current licenses, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” provides a full range of banking and other financial services, and also engages in other activities, including, without limitation, services related to operational, commercial, investment, and depository activities, as well as any other activities permitted to banks under the current legislation of Ukraine.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is a universal bank that provides its clients with the following range of banking and other financial services, including:

- attracting funds from legal entities and individuals in the form of deposits in national and foreign currencies.
- opening and servicing current (correspondent) accounts for clients, including escrow accounts and accounts used to record payment card transactions.
- granting bank loans to legal entities or individuals in the form of cash or non-cash funds, including in the form of overdrafts.
- issuing bank guarantees to ensure the fulfilment of contractual obligations related to the delivery of goods, ensuring their payment, as well as the fulfilment of other obligations arising from a contract concluded between two parties.
- leasing bank safes.
- foreign exchange transactions, including on the interbank market.
- trading desk operations.
- settlement and cash operations.
- cash acquiring, e-wallet acquiring, and merchant acquiring operations.
- transport of valuables (cash collection) services.
- securities transactions.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” is an authorized bank for the disbursement of pensions, financial assistance, and payments under the mandatory social insurance system.

The bank participates in the following government programs: “Affordable Loans 5-7-9%,” “Affordable Factoring,” and the “Energodim” Program, which were developed with the support of the President and the Government of Ukraine and serve as financial instruments to simplify customers’ access to bank financing.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” maintains business relationships with major industrial companies, energy sector enterprises, construction and real estate development firms, insurance, leasing, and other financial institutions—including non-banking ones—as well as utility providers in the cities of Kyiv and the Kyiv region, Odessa, Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, and Kremenchuk.

According to the classification of the National Bank of Ukraine, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” belongs to the group of privately owned banks. The Bank’s market share has remained stable in recent years, and as at January 1, 2026, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” ranks 28th among banks in this group by total net assets and 26th by total customer deposits.

In light of the military aggression in 2025, the Bank implemented measures to enhance its reliability.

The Bank’s capital ratio is its **primary indicator of financial soundness**. Overall, it significantly exceeded the regulatory requirements and industry averages. Specifically, regulatory capital as at the end of December 31, 2025, amounted to UAH 334,746.5 thousand. The regulatory capital adequacy ratio as at the end of the day on December 31, 2025, stood at 22.86%. The actual value is more than twice the regulatory requirement (10%) and significantly higher than the market average (16.4%). This indicates that the Bank is sufficiently capitalized.

The second key factor in the Bank’s reliability is liquidity. Over the year, the Bank maintained a significant liquidity buffer; the LCRac liquidity coverage ratio as of the end of the day of December 31, 2025, stood at 180.96%, which is 86.96% higher than regulatory requirements. The LCRfc liquidity ratio as at the end of the day of December 31, 2025, stood at 262.19%,

which is 162.19% higher than regulatory requirements.; - The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFRac) as at the end of the day of December 31, 2025, stood at 156.80%, which is 56.80% higher than regulatory requirements. As shown above, the bank's liquidity significantly exceeded the regulatory level, indicating the bank's ability to meet its obligations to customers both under normal market conditions and during stress scenarios.

The third key factor in reliability is the Bank's support from its shareholders.

According to the results for 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" generated UAH 703.2 million in total revenue, which is 47% more than in the previous year; operating income amounted to UAH 386.1 million, which is 18% more than the previous year's result. The income structure underwent significant changes compared to the previous year, driven by active measures to increase non-interest income—more than half of the income was generated from commission income. The Bank nearly doubled (by 98%) its commission income to UAH 353.2 million, while income from trading operations increased by 55% to UAH 60.8 million. Fee and commission income was generated primarily by proceeds from settlement and cash services for clients, foreign exchange market transactions, off-balance-sheet transactions (provision of guarantees), as well as from credit services for clients. The positive growth trend in trading income was driven by an increase in the volume of trading operations, including trading desk operations.

The total expenses of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2025 amounted to UAH 728.6 million, which is nearly 50% more than in the previous year. Administrative expenses (57%), interest expenses (17%), and commission expenses (26%) dominated the expense structure. Interest expenses increased by 49% year-over-year to UAH 123.9 million, driven by higher costs associated with transactions with businesses and individuals (expansion of the term deposit portfolio). Commission expenses increased to UAH 191.35 million, driven by a rise in online acquiring transactions, expanded cooperation with international payment systems (joining VISA, upgrading status with Mastercard), and provision of guarantee services.

Administrative and other operating expenses in 2025 totalled 417.3 million UAH, which is one-third higher than the previous year. This trend is primarily driven by fundamental pricing pressures; increased personnel expenses amid ongoing staff shortages; costs associated with automating a range of additional controls in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements; the implementation of additional measures to ensure uninterrupted operations and enhance cybersecurity; and expenses related to the maintenance of fixed assets.

Despite the Bank's active measures to increase and diversify revenue streams, as well as cost optimization initiatives, the Bank reported a loss of UAH 36 million for 2025, attributable to unforeseen expenses in the form of a fine paid to the regulator, rising operating expenses, and significant costs associated with implementing digital transformation projects.

The Bank's overall indicators are as follows: total assets as at the end of the day of December 31, 2025, amounted to UAH 2,875,471 thousand, which is UAH 613,976 thousand more than the figure as at the end of the day of December 31, 2024. Given the low yield on government bonds, the Bank placed the bulk of its highly liquid assets in NBU deposit certificates with yields of 13.5–19%. As a result, as at the end of the day of December 31, 2025, their volume amounted to UAH 1,171,000 thousand.

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

In 2025, the Bank continued to implement the goals strategically defined by the Shareholders.

The business model (Strategy) of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2026–2028 sets out the following key priorities:

- developing a sustainable universal banking model, building long-term and mutually beneficial relationships with customers, ensuring reliable liquidity support, with a prudent credit risk policy and adherence to corporate values.
- Building long-term partnerships with clients based on promoting and developing their capacity in the management of environmental and social issues, with the aim of ensuring long-term sustainability at the regional or sectoral levels.
- Improving operational activities in the areas of information technology and business processes and enhancing the ratio of operating expenses to revenue.
- Developing advanced channels of interaction between financial and non-financial institutions.
- Creating innovative financial products designed to meet the interests and needs of businesses.
- Developing employees' professional potential and motivating them to achieve key business goals, as well as strengthening corporate culture.

Given the economic challenges and energy crisis caused by Russian aggression, as well as the significant increase in credit risk under these conditions, the Bank is fully aware of its responsibility to creditors and shareholders; therefore, its business strategy calls for the Bank to adopt exclusively risk-oriented and conservative approaches in its operations.

In 2026, the Bank plans to focus its resources on further improving the customer experience—both in actual branches and through digital channels. This means personalized financial products, efficient and fast processes, as well as expanded opportunities for businesses.

The Bank is committed to achieving its strategic goals, enhancing customer experience, and providing high-quality service. It also remains dedicated to an individualized approach to the needs of each customer. Our customers 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 maintain a conservative approach in its operations.

Development of digital customer service channels. Improving digital channels for customer service, product sales, and user-friendly interaction will enhance the quality of banking services and serve as a solid foundation for the Bank’s further development.

The Bank’s operating philosophy is to develop a sustainable, highly liquid, and low-risk business model focused on profitability and dedicated to providing high-quality customer service.

Market goal is to rank among the top 40 leading banks in Ukraine by balance sheet total by the end of 2027, to ensure highly profitable operations throughout 2028–2029, with a return on assets exceeding 2% and a return on equity of at least 15%, to ensure that by 2027, the technological level of customer service matches that of Ukraine’s leading banks.

No dividends were paid in 2025.

The Bank operated in accordance with the areas of focus outlined in JSC “CRYSTALBANK”’s strategic plan for 2025 and reflected in the budget:

- in accordance with the development strategy, the branch network was optimized: 5 unprofitable branches were closed, and in the 4th quarter of 2025, a new branch was opened in Vinnytsia.
- the value of collateralized assets decreased by UAH 3.9 million down to UAH 6.3 million.

Disclosure of information about subsidiaries

As at the end of the day on December 31, 2025, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” has no subsidiaries.

Disclosure of information on branches or other separate structural units

- Branch No. 1 in Kyiv, Kyiv Directorate 01133, Kyiv, 4/1 Mechnikova St.
- Kryvyi Rih Directorate (Branch No. 2) 50050, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Kryvyi Rih, 17 Sobornosti St.
- Branch No. 3 in Kyiv 04053, Kyiv, 2 Kudryavskiy Uzviz
- Kremenchuk Directorate (Branch No. 4) 39600, Poltava Oblast, Kremenchuk, 40/2 Soborna St.
- Kherson Directorate (Branch No. 7) 73024, Kherson Oblast, Kherson, 31 Starobryadnytska St.
- Branch No. 8 of the Kyiv Directorate in Kyiv 01010, Kyiv, 4/6 Mykhailo Omelyanovych-Pavlenko St.
- Branch No. 9 in Kyiv 02105, Kyiv, 8 Pavla Usenka St.
- Branch No. 10 in Kyiv 02230, Kyiv, 7 Balzac St.
- Branch No. 11 in the village of Pylypets 90011, Zakarpattia Oblast, village of Pylypets, 43
- Branch No. 12 in Kyiv 03037, Kyiv, Lobanovsky Avenue, 17
- Branch No. 14 in Pavlohrad 51400, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Pavlohrad, Dnipovska St. 334A
- Branch No. 15 in Chernivtsi 58023, Chernivtsi Oblast, Chernivtsi, Ruska St., 244 A
- Branch No. 16 in Korosten 1 1500, Zhytomyr Oblast, Korosten, Sergiy Kemsky St., Bldg. 3
- Branch No. 17 in Zaporizhzhia 69035, Zaporizhzhia Oblast, Zaporizhzhia, 72 Nezalezhnoi Ukrainy St.
- Branch No. 18 in Odesa Odesa, 21 Lanzheronivska St.
- Branch No. 19 in the village of PISOCHYN 62416, Kharkiv Oblast, village of PISOCHYN, 116 Transportna St.
- Branch No. 20 in Kyiv 03131, Kyiv, 104A Stolychne Shose
- Branch No. 21 in Vasylykiv 08601, Kyiv Oblast, Vasylykiv, Volodymyrska St., 1
- Branch No. 22 in Bila Tserkva 09109, Kyiv Oblast, Bila Tserkva, Sukhoiarska St., 20
- Branch No. 23 in Kyiv, Kyiv Regional Directorate 01104, Kyiv, 6 Bolsunovska St.
- Cherkasy Regional Directorate (Branch No. 25) 18001, Cherkasy Oblast, Cherkasy, 261/3 Gogol St.
- Branch No. 26 in Kyiv 04112, Kyiv, Oranzhereina St., 1
- Branch No. 27 in Kyiv 03045, Kyiv, Stolychne Shosse, 90
- Branch No. 29 in the village of Rodnikovka 20324, Cherkasy Oblast, village of Rodnikovka, Highway Kyiv-Odesa 203 km + 800 m (on the left), unnumbered, Rodnikovka Village Council
- Branch No. 30 in Dnipro 49044, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Dnipro, Barikadna St., 16
- Branch No. 31 in Dnipro 49041, Dnipro, Praci Ave., 16
- Branch No. 33, Sofiiivska Borshchahivka 08138, Kyiv Oblast, Sofiiivska Borshchahivka village, 2 Tolstoy Street
- Branch No. 34 in Dovzhik 12417, Zhytomyr Oblast, village of Dovzhik, 1A Bohunskaya St.
- Branch No. 36 in Odessa 65031, Odessa, 27A Kyivskoye Shosse
- Branch No. 37 in Petropavlivska Borshchahivka 08130, Kyiv Oblast, Petropavlivska Borshchahivka, 2 Velyka Kiltseva St.
- Branch No. 38 in Zhovkva 80300, Lviv Oblast, Lviv district, Zhovkva, 10 Vokzalna St.

- Branch No. 39 in PISOCHYN 62416, Kharkiv Oblast, PISOCHYN, 15 NADIYA St.
- Branch No. 40 in Ivano-Frankivsk 76018, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk, 38 Hrushevsky St.
- Branch No. 41 in Bucha 08297, Kyiv Oblast, Bucha, Deputatska St., 1B
- Branch No. 42 in Kharkiv 61013, Kharkiv, 26 Shevchenko St.
- Central Branch 01133, Kyiv, 30B Lesya Ukrainka Blvd.
- Branch No. 44 in Cherkasy 18029, Cherkasy, 21 Lesya Ukrainka St.
- Branch No. 45 in Vinnytsia 21018, Vinnytsia Oblast, Vinnytsia, 1 Gogol St.

Disclosure of information on organizational structure and management

The Bank's organizational structure complies with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation and includes the structural units required to ensure an adequate level of banking and other financial services, as well as to ensure internal control, including risk management, in accordance with legal requirements, which ensures the Bank's overall stable and reliable operation.

The Bank employs a two-tier management structure.

The Bank's governing bodies are:

The supreme governing body - the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank (hereinafter—the General Meeting of Shareholders); The executive body—the Management Board of the Bank (hereinafter—the Management Board).

The collegial body that protects the rights of all the Bank's shareholders, depositors, and other creditors, manages the Bank within the scope of its authority, and supervises and regulates the activities of the Management Board is the Bank's Supervisory Board (hereinafter referred to as the Supervisory Board).

Information on liquidity and liabilities

As at the end of the day of December 31, 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" has a sufficient liquidity buffer of over 66.7% of liabilities to meet its obligations to creditors in a timely manner.

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

The liquidity management process is one of the key processes subject to daily monitoring. Liquidity is defined as the Bank's ability to fulfil its obligations in a timely manner and in full.

Liquid assets include assets that can be quickly converted into cash on the market 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 to meet off-balance sheet obligations.

The Bank manages liquidity risk by setting limits on the maximum amount of certain balance sheet items, monitoring 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.

Key liquidity indicators are monitored by the Bank's management. Daily internal monitoring and analysis of the maturity dates of assets and liabilities used by the Bank in its operations are conducted. This analysis serves as the primary basis for decision-making regarding operational liquidity management.

For the purpose of risk management, the Policy on Liquidity Risk Management at JSC "CRYSTALBANK" has been developed, which defines the system, methods, and organization of the liquidity risk management process.

Information on environmental issues

Given the nature of its business activities, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" has a limited direct impact on the environment. In 2025, the Bank did not carry out any activities or projects that could have a significant impact on the environment. However, since environmental impact depends on the use of limited natural resources, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" monitors the consumption of such resources and strives to use water, electricity, gas, and paper efficiently, while taking measures to reduce their consumption. In particular, the Bank is implementing a number of initiatives and measures aimed at reducing the volume of paper documents through the introduction of digital technologies and paperless processes, both in internal bank operations and in interactions with customers.

By developing remote customer service channels, particularly through Internet banking systems and the Contact Center, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" also contributes to environmental conservation, as this provides significant savings in natural resources and energy compared to serving customers at a bank branch.

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

JSC "CRYSTALBANK" adheres to the principles of environmentally and socially responsible business in the conduct of its banking activities. In particular, JSC "CRYSTALBANK"'s Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy stipulates that the Bank limits financing and/or does not finance projects for environmental and social reasons. Despite extraordinary challenges, thanks to the dedicated and cohesive work of the team and the trust of its clients, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" continued to support partners, clients, employees, and society throughout 2025, adhering to sustainable development goals. To help create

favourable conditions for the sustainable recovery of Ukraine's economy, the Bank implemented business solutions throughout the reporting year. During the year, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" also focused on employee safety and supporting socially important projects.

Information on social aspects and HR policies

As in previous periods, the Bank's employees and their intellectual capital remain the primary non-financial resource of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" during the reporting period. As of the close of business on December 31, 2025, the Bank's headcount stood at 309 employees. The vast majority of the Bank's employees hold higher education degrees (89% of the total workforce). In terms of gender composition, women prevail among the employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," accounting for 73% of the total workforce.

The Bank pursues a transparent human resources policy, under which employee selection, career advancement, and compensation are based on an assessment of qualifications, professional skills, and performance. The human resources policy is aimed at improving staff performance, achieving target levels of customer satisfaction, and attaining defined strategic goals.

The Bank's management possesses both a qualitative assessment and a well-founded forecast of the evolving situation regarding personnel policy and has the means to influence it. The Bank's HR department possesses not only tools for personnel assessment but also for forecasting the personnel situation over 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 labour legislation.
- rational use of labour potential.
- formation and maintenance of effective work of the labour collective.

The creation of a talent pool at JSC "CRYSTALBANK" serves as a solid foundation for the systematic training and preliminary assessment of future managers, ensuring a consistent process for selecting candidates for leadership positions and reducing the time required for them to adapt to these roles following their appointment. Training the talent pool is a professional duty of every manager of a structural or separate unit, reflecting their commitment to their responsibilities. The Bank comprehensively facilitates the swiftest possible adaptation of newly elected or appointed Managers, Influential and Key Personnel, and supports the development of their professional and technical competencies.

Staff training is an activity aimed at developing and maintaining the core competencies of the Bank's staff to ensure the Bank's effective operations within the framework of the approved development strategy, as well as compliance with requirements regarding the alignment of banking employees with the professional qualification standards of their roles.

The purpose of staff training is to ensure that the Bank's employees' knowledge, skills, and professional competencies meet the requirements for their qualifications, which, in turn, contributes to the high-quality performance of their duties, the ability to work effectively without violations of labour discipline, the capacity to make independent decisions within their areas of responsibility, and increased employee motivation.

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

Long-term planning of staff training activities takes place annually during the preparation of the Bank's consolidated budget for the following 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 directions of staff training for the following 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 the loan portfolio.
- loan review.
- insurance.

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 unfavourable 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 cost of capital.
- interest margin management.
- setting interest rates and related terms and conditions and adjusting them in a timely manner.
- optimizing the maturity structure of interest-bearing assets and liabilities.
- applying thresholds for internal interest rate risk indicators, GAP indicators, and additional profitability indicators, as well as monitoring and ensuring compliance with them.
- applying fixed interest rates.

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

The primary resource of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," which ensures its financial stability and enables it to raise additional funds in the market, is the capital contributed by its shareholders. As at December 31, 2025, the authorized capital of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" amounts to UAH 421,097.3 thousand, divided into 20,052,250 ordinary registered shares with a par value of UAH 21 each. The Bank's authorized capital is formed in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation.

The Bank discloses and publishes information regarding its relations with shareholders and persons related to the Bank in accordance with the procedure established by applicable law, regulatory acts of the National Securities and Stock Market Commission and the National Bank of Ukraine, the Articles of Association, and other internal documents of the Bank. In managing these relationships, the Bank is guided by and strictly adheres to the norms and requirements of: applicable law; the Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"; the Bank's Principles (Code) of Corporate Governance; the Procedure for Conducting Transactions with Persons Related to JSC "CRYSTALBANK," approved by the Supervisory Board.

Equity of the Bank

Share capital and share premium

Item	Quantity of shares in circulation (thou pcs)	Ordinary shares	Total
As at December 31, 2024	20 052,2	20 052,2	421 097
As at December 31, 2025	20 052,2	20 052,2	421 097

The number of issued and paid-up shares as at December 31, 2025, 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
Grebinskyi L.A.	24,999997

Equity

Item	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Registered capital	421 097	421 097
Reserves and other funds	15 771	15 273
Revaluation reserve	454	6 621
Retained earnings	20 682	11 233
Profit of the year	(36 040)	9 946
Total equity	421 964	464 170

As at the end of the day of 31.12.2025, 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).

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 at January 1, 2026, 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 access services for customers to banking services and improvement of the IT infrastructure, namely:
- Implementation of a new "Client-Bank" system for individuals, featuring online customer identification services and the ability to open accounts without physically visiting a bank.

- Improvement of the "Client-Bank" system for legal entities and private entrepreneurs.
- Activating the PTKS network.
- Transitioning users to working with ABS B2 via the B2ng web application.
- Improving the bank's data processing center.
- Developing the network of POS terminals.
- Modernizing the ATM network.
- Developing factoring and financial leasing programs; developing the branch network.

The plan is to achieve a technological breakthrough in the Bank's operations between 2026 and 2028 by implementing a series of digital transformation projects. Specifically:

- launching a new mobile banking app for individuals and sole proprietors starting in 2026, featuring the following services:
 - online customer identification.
 - opening accounts without physically visiting the Bank.
 - currency exchange, opening deposits, and issuing debit cards.
 - implementation of a more advanced electronic document management system and electronic archive, automation of key business processes.
 - establishment of an API bus for the Bank's ODB in 2026.
 - improvement of the Bank's contact center for additional customer verification control.
 - Improving the Bank's monitoring system, including through the implementation of additional software.
 - Transitioning users to working with ABS B2 via the B2ng web application.
 - Implementation of OpenBanking starting in 2026.
 - Implementation of a CRM system.
 - Implementation of a scoring system.

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

- to open accounts, purchase, and use the Bank's products (including deposits, payment cards, virtual and tokenized cards, currency exchange, payments in national and other currencies, including instant SEP payments, payroll projects, corporate cards, and more), without physically visiting the Bank's branches and regardless of its regional presence.
- use government and social programs (e-Restoration, e-Home, National Cashback, Pension Fund of Ukraine, SMEs, and others).
- quickly access the Bank's products and services (including opening current accounts, bank guarantees, loans, etc.) along with documents signed with a digital signature (both offline and online) thanks to the Bank's automated business processes.
- share personal information (account balance, transaction history) with other financial service providers; quickly and securely pay for various goods and services; use a single mobile app to manage the family budget, which consolidates data from all the customer's bank accounts.

This will enable the Bank to:

- significantly streamline key business processes and decision-making times, ensuring the fastest possible delivery of products to customers.
- minimize risks by ensuring high-quality and instant data exchange between core systems through their integration with the ODB and remote service systems.
- ensure the Bank's operational continuity, including potential adverse scenarios in the banking market.

Other material information

On March 13, 2025, a landmark event took place in Kyiv—the "Main Financial Award of the Year 2025" ceremony honouring the best representatives of Ukraine's financial sector, organized by the Association of Ukrainian Banks. CRYSTALBANK was recognized as a leader in the categories: "Bank Trusted by Ukrainians" and "Development of the Acquiring Network."

In March 2025, the Ukrainian rating agency IBI-KAPD announced that the long-term credit rating of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" had been maintained at [the AAAA level](#), with an "upward" outlook, and confirmed the reliability rating of bank deposits at level 5 ([excellent reliability](#)).

In April 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" signed a cooperation agreement with the Entrepreneurship Development Fund regarding participation in the state program "Affordable Factoring."

In June 2025, the Ukrainian rating agency IBI-KAPD announced that the long-term credit rating of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" had been maintained at the AAAA level, with an "upward" outlook, and confirmed the reliability rating of bank deposits at level 5 ([excellent reliability](#)).

In July 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" received a letter of appreciation from the National Bank of Ukraine for supporting financial literacy initiatives for children and young people.

In August 2025, the Ukrainian rating agency IBI-KAPD announced that it had maintained JSC "CRYSTALBANK"'s long-term credit rating at iaAAA with a "stable" outlook and confirmed the bank deposit reliability rating at level 5 (excellent reliability).

In October 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and the Energy Efficiency Fund began a partnership that opens new opportunities for participants in the state program "Energodim."

In December 2025, the Ukrainian rating agency IBI-KAPD announced that the long-term credit rating of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" had been maintained at the AAAA level, with an "upward" outlook, and confirmed the reliability rating of bank deposits at level 5 (excellent reliability).

On December 2, 2025, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" received the prestigious "Leadership in Documentary Operations" award at the 17th All-Ukrainian "Bank of the Year-2025" competition, organized by the Ukrainian Association of Banks (UAB). For the bank, this is not only recognition of its professional competence but also confirmation of its leading position in one of the most dynamic market segments—documentary operations and bank guarantees.

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/pryntsyropy-kodeks-korporatyvnoho-upravhnnnya.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/pryntsyropy-kodeks-korporatyvnoho-upravhnnnya.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 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.

The Bank created organizational structure, procedures, internal control measures aimed at:

- achievement of the Bank's goals, including the fulfilment 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 defence model:

- the first line of defence 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 defence 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 defence have been designed and are functioning properly.
- the third line of defence is at the level of the internal audit unit, which independently assesses the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defence 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 Statute, 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 Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and are determined within the current legislation of Ukraine.

Information on 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 Grebinska, who owns 25.000002% of the share capital.
- Leonid Grebinskyi, 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, and 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

The General Meeting is the Bank's highest governing body, which oversees the Bank's overall operations and determines its objectives and main areas of activity.

The General Meeting may resolve matters whose resolution is assigned by law to the exclusive authority of the general meeting of shareholders of a joint-stock company.

The powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" are established by the Bank's Articles of Association and the laws of Ukraine. The exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders includes resolving issues assigned by law to the exclusive competence of the general meeting of shareholders of a joint-stock company, in particular:

- determining the Bank's main areas of activity.
- deciding on amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association, except as provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies".
- making decisions regarding the cancellation of repurchased shares or shares acquired by other means.
- making decisions regarding a change in the type of joint-stock company.
- making decisions regarding a change in the management structure.
- making decisions regarding the issuance of shares, except in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies".
- making decisions regarding the issuance of securities convertible into shares, as well as the issuance of securities in an amount exceeding 25 percent of the Bank's assets value.
- making decisions regarding the Bank's sale of its own shares that have been repurchased from shareholders or otherwise acquired.
- making decisions regarding an increase in the Bank's authorized capital, except in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies".
- making decisions regarding the reduction of the Bank's authorized capital.
- making decisions regarding the split or consolidation of shares.
- approving the regulations governing the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Supervisory Board, as well as amending them; approving the regulations regarding the remuneration of Supervisory Board members, the requirements for which are established by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- approving the report on the remuneration of Supervisory Board members, the requirements for which are established by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- reviewing the Supervisory Board's report and making decisions based on the results of such review.
- reviewing the findings of the audit report prepared by an audit firm and approving measures based on the results of such review.
- approval of the results of financial and economic activities for the relevant year and the distribution of the Bank's profits, or approval of the procedure for covering the Bank's losses.
- making a decision on the Bank's repurchase of its issued shares, except in cases of mandatory share repurchase as defined by applicable law.
- making a decision regarding the non-exercise by shareholders of their preemptive rights to purchase shares of an additional issue.
- making a decision regarding the payment of dividends on the Bank's common shares, approving the amount of annual dividends in accordance with legal requirements and the method of their payment.
- making decisions regarding the procedure for holding the General Meeting of Shareholders and approving the rules of procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- electing the Chair and members of the Supervisory Board, approving the terms of civil law agreements and employment contracts entered into with them, determining the amount of their remuneration, and appointing a person authorized to sign agreements and contracts with the Chair and members of the Supervisory Board.
- making decisions on the termination of the powers of the Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board, except in cases established by applicable law.
- electing members of the counting commission.
- making decisions on the execution of a significant transaction and on the execution of transactions involving a conflict of interest in cases provided for by applicable law.
- making decisions regarding the spin-off and dissolution of the Bank, except in cases provided for by applicable law, regarding the liquidation of the Bank, the election of a liquidation commission, the approval of the procedure and timeline for liquidation, the procedure for distributing among shareholders the assets remaining after satisfying creditors' claims, and the approval of the liquidation balance sheet.
- making decisions regarding the application of the Corporate Governance Code, approved by the National Securities and Stock Market Commission, or the corporate governance code of an organized capital market operator, an association of legal entities, or another corporate governance code.
- electing members of the Bank's liquidation commission.
- approval of the budget for the Supervisory Board's operations.
- resolution of other matters falling within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The powers to resolve matters falling within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders may not be delegated to other bodies of the Bank.

The General Meeting of Shareholders has the following powers:

To approve the Bank's annual report (the report on the results of the audit of the Bank's financial and economic activities for the fiscal year), which also constitutes the issuer's annual information within the meaning of Article 126 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Capital Markets and Organized Commodity Markets'.

Functioning of the highest management body

The procedure for preparing, convening, holding, and adopting resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders is governed by applicable law, the Statute and the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders.

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 Supervisory Board of the Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Supervisory Board) is the collegial body responsible for protecting the rights of all the Bank's shareholders, depositors, and other creditors; managing the Bank within the scope of its authority; and supervising and regulating the activities of the Management Board.

The composition of the Bank's Supervisory Board complies with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation and the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association.

During the reporting period, the composition of the Supervisory Board remained unchanged. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board exercised its powers with a membership of five persons, three of whom are independent members of the Supervisory Board, namely:

- Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov - Chair of the Supervisory Board.
- Oksana Volodymyrivna 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 Dolinskyi - independent member of the Supervisory Board.

The aforementioned members of the Bank's Supervisory Board were elected by a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of March 1, 2024 (Minutes No. 2), with a term of office of three years. Throughout 2025, members of the Supervisory Board performed their functions and exercised their powers as part of the Bank's Supervisory Board committees, specifically: as part of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

Powers of supervisory body

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

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

The Supervisory Board bears full responsibility for establishing a comprehensive, adequate, and effective risk management system to address the risks the Bank faces in its operations.

The Supervisory Board is a key component of the risk management system and is responsible for overall risk management, ensuring oversight of the performance of functions delegated by it. The Supervisory Board establishes a permanent risk management unit and a compliance unit and ensures the independence of these units.

The Bank's Supervisory Board has the right to perform functions related to risk management, the organization and operation of the Bank's internal control system, and the Bank's internal financial monitoring system, provided such functions do not conflict with the requirements of legislation and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine. Interaction between the Supervisory Board, the Management Board, and the Bank's control units is carried out in accordance with the procedures established by internal bank documents, including, but not limited to, matters of corporate governance, risk management, internal control and audit, and the internal financial monitoring system.

Remuneration of members of the supervisory body for the year

The Remuneration Policy sets forth the fundamental principles and policies of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" regarding the determination of remuneration for members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter referred to as the Supervisory Board or the Board), establishes the procedure for paying remuneration to members of the Supervisory Board for their activities in their capacities as Chair and members of the Board, and the procedure for reimbursement of expenses incurred during the performance of their duties.

Members of the Supervisory Board are entitled to remuneration for the performance of their duties in the form of fixed and variable compensation and to reimbursement of expenses related to the performance of their functions in accordance with the terms of employment agreements (contracts) and civil law agreements approved by the General Meeting (hereinafter referred to as the Agreements).

The fixed remuneration of the Chairperson/member of the Supervisory Board who is a full-time employee of the Bank includes the base salary (position-based salary) established in the employment contract or in a civil law contract concluded in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, as well as components of additional salary and compensation payments, namely: allowances, bonuses, guaranteed and compensatory payments provided for by the current legislation of Ukraine (including, but not limited to: wage indexation, payment for annual and additional leave, compensation for unused leave, a fixed allowance for performing additional functional duties, payment for temporary incapacity for work at the expense of the Bank and state social insurance funds, benefits for pregnancy and childbirth, payment for work on weekends and holidays, financial assistance to employees who are military personnel serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and remuneration for time spent on business trips (excluding reimbursement of expenses related to the business trip: per diem, travel costs, and expenses for renting accommodation)).

The General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" determines the amount of fixed remuneration for members of the Board, taking into account the need to provide appropriate incentives for Board members to contribute to the Bank's achievement of its strategic goals, areas of activity, and sustainable development, as defined by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The amount of a Board member's fixed remuneration for the performance of their duties is specified in the employment agreement (contract) or civil law agreement concluded with them.

The approaches to determining the variable remuneration of Supervisory Board members are based exclusively on the performance by the Bank's Board members of control, monitoring, and other functions falling within the competence of the Supervisory Board under Ukrainian law, the Bank's Articles of Association, and other internal bank documents, as well as on the achievement of objectives related to these functions, and is not and shall not be linked to or dependent on the Bank's performance indicators.

The criteria for determining the amount of variable remuneration for members of the Supervisory Board are:

- alignment of the business strategy with the Bank's long-term goals, interests, and values.
- promotion of effective risk management, in terms of avoiding the acceptance of excessive risks.
- assessment of the effectiveness of the Bank's Supervisory Board as a collegial body; assessment of the compliance of the Chairperson/member of the Supervisory Board with qualification requirements.

The assessment of compliance with the aforementioned criteria is carried out through the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" reviewing the report on the activities of the Bank's Supervisory Board for the reporting (annual) period, the report on the remuneration of Supervisory Board members, and adopting a resolution based on the results of such review.

Based on the results of its review of the Supervisory Board's reports, the General Meeting may decide to pay variable remuneration to members of the Bank's Supervisory Board, the amount of which is determined individually for the Chair and each member of the Bank's Supervisory Board. For members of the Bank's Supervisory Board with whom employment agreements (contracts) have been concluded, such remuneration constitutes a bonus and is included in the Bank's supplementary salary fund.

Thus, in accordance with the aforementioned procedures and regulatory requirements, the payment of remuneration to the Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2025 was carried out in accordance with the terms of the employment agreements (contracts) and civil law agreements concluded with the members of the Board, within the limits of the Budget for Expenses to Support the Activities of the Bank's Supervisory Board, approved by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on April 29, 2025 (Minutes No. 1).

The total amount of fixed remuneration accrued by the Bank to members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" based on the results of the 2025 fiscal year was UAH 42 510,6 thousand (before deduction of all taxes, fees, and mandatory payments), which, among other things, includes payment for annual leave and financial assistance for family circumstances. The remuneration was paid within the limits of the Expense Estimate for the Support of the Bank's Supervisory Board's Activities, approved by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of April 29, 2025 (Minutes No. 1), within the

timeframes, in the manner, and under the terms and conditions consistent with the Regulations on Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," the resolution of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders, and the terms of the Agreements. Variable remuneration in cash (bonus) to the Chairman and members of the Bank's Supervisory Board was not established or paid during 2025.

Names and composition of committees accountable to supervisory body

In accordance with the recommendations and guidance of the National Bank regarding the mandatory establishment of supervisory board committees at banks, in January 2025, the Supervisory Board established two (2) standing committees to conduct preliminary review of matters delegated to them within the scope of the Supervisory Board's authority and to prepare such matters for consideration by the Supervisory Board at its meetings. Specifically, the following were established:

- Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter referred to as the Audit Committee).
- Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter referred to as the Appointments and Remuneration Committee).

Audit Committee

During 2025, the Audit Committee carried out its duties with the following composition:

Name	Position	Chair/member
Vladyslav Didovets	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Chair
Oksana Grebinska	Member of Supervisory Board	Member
Nataliia Dmytrenko	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Member
Leonid Dolinskyi	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Member

There were no changes in the Committee's membership during the reporting period.

The Audit Committee duly performed its functions and duties to ensure oversight of the implementation of an adequate internal control system, the development of internal audit, accounting, and financial reporting policies, the conduct of external audits, effectively examined the issues under consideration and provided recommendations to the Supervisory Board for making informed decisions, and utilized the methods and procedures set forth in the Regulations on the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," which enabled the effective organization of the process of exercising its assigned powers. In 2025, the Audit Committee held 8 meetings, during which 21 issues were considered. In particular, the Audit Committee preliminarily reviewed issues submitted for consideration by the Supervisory Board and falling within its competence, and provided its recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding:

- reports (conclusions) of an independent auditor.
- reports on the results of audits conducted by the internal audit department.
- reports on the results of monitoring the implementation of recommendations and work plans of the internal audit department.
- reports by the Chief Compliance Officer regarding the monitoring of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- reports on the Bank's implementation of recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- key components of the internal audit department's budget.
- the staffing table of the internal audit department.
- the selection of a qualified independent evaluator to conduct an external independent assessment of the effectiveness and quality of the Bank's internal audit department's work; internal bank documents regarding the functioning and regulation of the internal audit department's activities, etc.

All members of the Audit Committee actively participated in all Committee meetings and in the preparation of proposals for the Supervisory Board during the reporting period.

The table below provides information on the attendance (and voting participation) of Audit Committee members at meetings.

Meetings of the Audit Committee in 2025

Name	Participation (voting)	% of participation (voting)
Vladyslav Didovets, Chair	8	100

Oksana Grebinska, member	8	100
Nataliia Dmytrenko, member	7	88
Leonid Dolinskyi, member	8	100

The average attendance rate is 97%.

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Part 10 of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies," it should be noted that during 2025, the members of the Audit Committee had no objections regarding the independence of the external audit. The external auditor adheres to the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which operates under the International Federation of Accountants. Taking into account the criteria for selecting an audit firm, as well as the assurances provided by PKF UKRAINE LLC regarding compliance with independence criteria in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities" during the audit of the annual financial statements of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Audit Committee concluded that the external audit of the Bank was conducted independently, in particular regarding the independence of the External Auditor.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

The Committee performed its duties in the composition established in accordance with the decision of the Supervisory Board of January 31, 2025 (Minutes No. 6):

Name	Position	Chair/member
Nataliia Dmytrenko	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Chair
Vadym Kopylov	Chair of the Supervisory Board	Member
Vladyslav Didovets	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Member
Leonid Dolinskyi	Independent member of the Supervisory Board	Member

There were no changes in the Committee's membership during the reporting period.

In 2025, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee duly performed its functions and duties regarding remuneration and appointments, examined the issues under consideration and provided recommendations to the Supervisory Board for making informed decisions, and utilized the methods and procedures set forth in the Regulations on the Supervisory Board's Committee on Appointments and Remuneration of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," which enabled the effective organization of the process of exercising its assigned powers. In 2025, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee held 10 meetings, during which 22 issues were considered. In particular, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee preliminarily reviewed issues submitted for consideration by the Supervisory Board and falling within its competence, and provided its recommendations to the Supervisory Board, specifically regarding:

- candidates for the positions of members of the Management Board and heads of departments reporting to the Supervisory Board, whose election or appointment falls within the competence of the Supervisory Board as defined by the Bank's Articles of Association, Ukrainian legislation and regulatory acts, including proposals submitted to the Bank's Supervisory Board regarding the essential terms of agreements and contracts to be concluded with such persons.
- remuneration of members of the Management Board, heads of control departments, and heads of other departments subordinate to the Supervisory Board.
- internal bank documents regarding remuneration and incentives, which were revised taking into account the recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine following the results of a scheduled on-site inspection regarding the assessment of asset quality, the level of corporate governance, and internal control.
- the internal bank procedure for conducting inspections of managers, the head of the internal audit department, the chief risk manager, the chief compliance manager, the corporate secretary, and the Responsible Officer of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" regarding their compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation.
- a review of the List of Persons Whose Professional Activities Have a Significant Impact on the Bank's Risk Profile and the List of Key Structural Divisions of the Bank.
- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2024.
- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Compliance Department of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and a report on

the assessment of the effectiveness of the Risk Management Department of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in 2024.

- a report on the effectiveness of the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” for 2024; a report on the remuneration of members of the Bank’s Supervisory Board for 2024 and a report on the remuneration of members of the Management Board and key personnel of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in 2024.

All members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee actively participated in all Committee meetings and in the preparation of proposals for the Supervisory Board during the reporting period. The table below provides information on the attendance (and voting participation) of Committee members.

Name	Participation (voting)	% of participation (voting)
Nataliia Dmytrenko, Chair	9	90
Vadym Kopylov, member	10	100
Vladyslav Didovets, member	10	100
Leonid Dolinskyi, member	10	100

The average attendance rate is 98%.

To ensure the effective operation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee and to thoroughly prepare for making informed decisions, the Chair and members of the Committee actively engaged with the Bank’s Supervisory Board and Management Board, heads of control departments, the director of the Finance and Budget Department, and the head of the Human Resources Management Department.

Powers of committees accountable to supervisory body

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

The Bank’s Supervisory Board authorizes the Committee to take all necessary actions that the Committee deems appropriate to fulfil its duties.

The Committee has the authority to request and receive any information it requires from the Bank’s Management Board, any collegial bodies, departments, or employees of the Bank.

Committee members have unrestricted access to any information regarding the Bank’s accounting (including source documents), its financial activities, as well as all information related to the conduct of the external audit.

If a Committee member is provided with information subject to restricted access, such person is obligated to ensure compliance with the rules governing the use and disclosure of such information as established by the laws of Ukraine.

Bank employees are obliged to provide the Committee with all requested information in a timely manner and to otherwise provide comprehensive support to the Committee in its activities.

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

The Committee has the right to invite the head of the control department, the Chairman or members of the Bank’s Management Board, and Bank officials to attend Committee meetings (including closed-door meetings) to discuss matters within its purview. The Committee has the right to obtain independent advice and assistance on matters within its competence, including, without limitation, advice and assistance from external experts, including regarding international accounting standards.

Appointments 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 should 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

As at the end of 2025, the Management Board consisted of the following members:

- Chairman of the Management Board – Leonid Andriyovych Grebinskyi.

Members of the Management Board:

- Yevgen Oleksandrovykh Kazakov,
- Oleksandr Mykolayovych Sukhomlinov*,
- Svitlana Volodymyrivna Shyrobokova,
- Lyudmyla Mykolayivna Symonenko,
- Oleksiy Pavlovych Lazarenko.

*Board Member O.M. Sukhomlinov, pursuant to Order No. 609-os dated December 12, 2022, has been temporarily relieved of his duties for the duration of his military service following the conscription of officers, with his position and title retained.

Powers of executive body

The Management Board ensures the fulfilment 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 fulfil 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 fulfilment 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 Statute.

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 fulfil 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 Statute.

Remuneration of members of the executive body for the year

The procedure for remuneration and financial incentives for the Chairman and members of the Bank's Management Board is determined by the laws of Ukraine, the Statute, and the Bank's internal Regulations on Remuneration of Management Board Members and Certain Employees. The fixed portion of the remuneration of the Bank's Management Board members is established by a resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board through the determination of a base salary and the conclusion of a contract with the Management Board member in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian law.

The Bank's policy regarding the term of contracts with members of the Management Board is determined by the Bank's Articles of Association; upon termination of employment, members of the Management Board receive payments provided for by Ukrainian labour legislation, and additional payments may be made by a separate decision of the Supervisory Board. The variable portion of the remuneration of members of the Bank's Management Board in the form of additional payments, allowances, and bonuses is established and paid based on a corresponding decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. These types of variable remuneration for members of the Management Board may be established for a period specified in the decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. According to the Report on Remuneration of Members of the Bank's Management Board for 2025, the amount of remuneration paid is UAH 37 299 thousand.

Changes in executive body during the year

The following changes took place in the Bank's Management Board during 2025:

- Termination of the powers of Management Board member and Deputy Chairman of the Management Board Vitaliy Pavlovich Vorotnikov (Resolution No. 27 of the Bank's Supervisory Board of June 9, 2025).
- Termination of the powers of Board member and Deputy Chairman of the Board Iryna Mykolayivna Zhabska (Resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board No. 33 of July 31, 2025).
- Appointment (election) as a member of the Board, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Kostyantyn Viktorovich Skrypka (Resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board No. 33 of July 31, 2025) for the period of temporary absence of Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and member of the Management Board Oleksandr Mykolayovych Sukhomlinov (due to his military service during the mobilization period).
- termination of the powers of Board Member and Deputy Chairman of the Management Board Kostyantyn Viktorovich Skrypka (Resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board No. 43 of October 13, 2025).
- Appointment (election) of Oleksiy Pavlovich Lazarenko as a member of the Management Board (Resolution of the Bank's Supervisory Board No. 47 of November 11, 2025).

Names and composition of the executive body committees

THE ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (ALCO).

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

- Leonid Andriyovych Grebinskyi,
- Symonenko Liudmyla Mykolaivna,
- Oleksiy Pavlovich Lazarenko,
- Kolomiets Elena Andreevna,
- Kazakov Yevhen Oleksandrovych.

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

- Leonid Andriyovych Grebinskyi,
- Oleksiy Pavlovych Lazarenko,
- Volodymyr Kryvenko,
- Serhiy Stepanovich Zagoriychuk,
- Kolomiets Olena Anatoliivna,

Authorities of executive body committees

The main authorities of the ALCO 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 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 Statute 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 Statute.

- 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.

Functioning of executive body committees

ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (ALCO).

The ALCO shall consist of at least five (5) members. The composition of the ALCO is approved by the decision of the Management Board. The Committee is headed by the Chair of the ALCO. In the absence of the Chair (vacation, business trip, temporary disability, etc.), his functions are performed by the Deputy Chair of the ALCO

The ALCO 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.

Meetings of the Management Board are held as needed, but at least once a month. Meetings of the Control Committee at all levels are held as needed, but at least once a month. The timing of Control Committee meetings is determined based on the Bank's needs and on the initiative of the Bank's departments. The CC meeting is attended by CC members with voting rights, the CC secretary without voting rights, the presenter (if not a CC member) without voting rights, and additional and permanent invitees without voting rights. CC members with voting rights may vote only "for" or "against."

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.

Disclosure of other information that had a material impact on the state of corporate governance of the reporting entity

In addition to the mandatory audit of the Bank's annual financial statements during the reporting year, PKF UKRAINE LLC also provided the following audit services:

- assessment of the Bank's resilience (assessment of asset quality and the acceptability of collateral for credit transactions) as at January 1, 2025.
- assessment of the Bank's resilience (assessment of the quality of assets and the acceptability of collateral for credit transactions) as at January 1, 2026 (the services had not yet been completed as at the date of this report).

• IAS 1 101608 - Management Report (for securities issuers)

A Message to Shareholders, Members, and Other Stakeholders from the Chairman of the Board

Dear Shareholders, Clients, and Partners!

Despite the challenging external conditions of 2025, CRYSTALBANK demonstrated resilience and responsibility, establishing itself as a reliable participant in Ukraine's financial market and strengthening its business reputation.

The Bank remains operationally resilient and liquid, improving its operational activities during these extremely difficult years. While focusing primarily on supporting priority sectors of the economy and critical infrastructure enterprises (facilities), we also actively pursued areas that are important to the Bank, namely: ensuring functionality and continuity, improving the risk management and internal control systems, and enhancing and developing services, both digital and those delivered through physical infrastructure.

In fiscal year 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board paid particular attention to achieving economic development and improving the Bank's financial performance under martial law, the overall financial situation, and the Bank's prospects and strategy. The Supervisory Board focused primarily on supporting the Bank's executive body in implementing the approved strategy, encouraging further measures to enhance efficiency, while simultaneously assessing and monitoring the Bank's opportunities and risk profile.

The work continues: to achieve our strategic transformation goals, the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are reviewing initiatives aimed at further developing the Bank's technological capabilities and accessibility.

CRYSTALBANK will continue to be a reliable partner for Ukrainian businesses and citizens. We will continue to provide loans to businesses and introduce new products and services that meet the current needs of our clients and the financial services market.

The Bank's Supervisory Board and management as a whole are fully aware of their responsibility to society regarding the protection of the Bank's clients' rights, strict compliance with all requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, and fair competition.

Maintaining the Bank's financial stability, improving mechanisms to identify potential threats to such stability, and meeting customer needs by providing the highest quality services are our primary commitments for the coming periods.

On behalf of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our Clients, Partners, and Shareholders for their trust and fruitful cooperation.

Special thanks go to the Bank's team for their high level of professionalism, resilience, and dedicated work throughout this challenging year.

Glory to Ukraine!

Chairman of the Supervisory Board Vadym KOPYLOV

Message to Shareholders/Participants and Other Stakeholders from the CEO

Dear Chairman and Members of the Supervisory Board, Shareholders, Clients, and Partners!

For CRYSTALBANK, 2025 was a year of customer-focused decisions. Despite challenging conditions, we continued to grow our client business, supporting the resilience of the country's financial system and strengthening economic stability. Since the start of the war, the Bank has adapted its strategy and processes to the priorities of clients and the state. JSC "CRYSTALBANK" remains a reliable partner, ensuring the uninterrupted operation of banking services.

In 2025, we continued to support government initiatives on energy independence and expanded lending programs for businesses and individuals. The Bank joined the "Energodim" Program, implemented by the Energy Efficiency Fund. Participation in the "Energodim" Program will allow us to support Ukrainians on their path to more energy-efficient, comfortable, and safe housing. For the Bank, this is not only a partnership but also an investment in the country's sustainable development. In April 2025, the Bank became a participant in the state program "Affordable Factoring," thereby introducing a new financial instrument to simplify access to bank financing for micro, small, and medium-sized businesses. The program aims to reduce the cost of factoring financing in order to support Ukrainian producers of any goods or services manufactured or provided by Ukrainian producers, which is important for the sustainable development of Ukraine's economy.

The level of trust that customers and depositors have in the Bank remains quite high, which enables the Bank to maintain and steadily grow its funding base through funds from corporate customers and individual depositors.

The more than 30% increase in individual deposits over the course of the year is compelling evidence of customer confidence in the Bank.

In wartime conditions, bank guarantees are a key indicator of the recovery of business activity. They have become a crucial tool for businesses. It is against this backdrop that CRYSTALBANK achieved a record result: in 2025, the volume of its guarantee portfolio more than tripled. This allowed the Bank to become a leader in providing documentary services and to

receive the prestigious industry award “Leadership in Documentary Operations” at the 17th All-Ukrainian “Bank of the Year 2025” competition, organized by the Ukrainian Banking Association. For the Bank, this is not only recognition of its expertise but also confirmation of its leading position in one of the most dynamic market segments — documentary operations and bank guarantees.

However, our strategy is not just about growth — it is also about financial stability, flexibility, and responsibility. We place significant emphasis on strengthening our risk management system by adapting our financial models to a rapidly changing environment. The Bank’s stability allows us to invest in development: the digitization of services, accessibility, and the implementation of innovative solutions for our customers. Throughout the year, the Bank met liquidity ratios with a substantial margin; the Bank complied with all prudential ratios and foreign exchange position limits; specifically, as of the end of the reporting period, the regulatory capital adequacy ratio stood at 22.86% against a minimum requirement of 10%, demonstrating the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations in a timely and full manner and the presence of a sufficient buffer in the event of potential unexpected adverse events. In 2026, we will focus on further improving the customer experience—both in physical branches and through digital channels. This means personalized financial products, efficient and fast processes, as well as expanded opportunities for businesses. We understand that customer trust is one of the Bank’s key assets, and it is this trust that allows us to move forward.

I would like to thank the Bank’s customers, partners, and employees for the trust they placed in us in 2025.

The Bank’s Management Board is fully committed to further strengthening our fruitful cooperation.

We believe in the power of teamwork.

Cooperation, mutual respect, and support will help us achieve more and effectively address challenges. Together, we are building a strong bank.

Chairman of the Management Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” Leonid GREBINSKYI

Information on the development and likely prospects for the future growth of the entity

According to the classification of the National Bank of Ukraine, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” belongs to the group of privately owned banks. The Bank’s market share has remained stable in recent years, and as at January 1, 2026, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” ranks 28th among banks in this group by total net assets and 26th by total customer deposits.

The rating agency IBI-Rating has once again confirmed JSC “CRYSTALBANK”’s long-term credit rating at ‘iaAAA’ with an “on development” outlook. The reliability rating for bank deposits has remained stable at “5” (excellent reliability) for several years in a row. Factors supporting the credit rating level:

- adequate capitalization ratios and the availability of financial support from shareholders.
- acceptable level of non-performing debt within the structure of operating assets.
- gradual reduction in the concentration of the loan and deposit portfolios among major counterparties.
- maintenance of a high level of liquidity and an acceptable balance between assets and liabilities in terms of maturity, taking into account significant balances of relatively stable funding.
- sufficient performance indicators and the Bank’s long-term profitability against the backdrop of a good level of income diversification; ongoing military hostilities on the territory of Ukraine due to aggression by the Russian Federation, as well as deteriorating operating conditions and uncertainty regarding the prospects for economic development.

During the reporting year, JSC “CRYSTALBANK” complied with all prudential standards established by the National Bank of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the National Bank, NBU).

As part of Ukraine’s European integration process, the National Bank updated the capital adequacy requirements for the regulation of banking activities. As at January 1, 2026, the Bank complied with all three implemented capital adequacy ratios: Tier 1 core capital adequacy of 22.86% (requirement of at least 5.625%); Tier 1 capital adequacy of 22.86% (requirement of at least 7.5%); regulatory capital adequacy of 22.86% (requirement of at least 10%). During the reporting period, the Bank’s regulatory capital decreased (by 17.9%) to UAH 334.8 million due to a loss caused by unforeseen expenses in the form of a fine paid to the regulator, an increase in operating expenses, and significant expenditures on digital transformation projects. The Bank’s authorized capital and reserve funds remained unchanged at UAH 421.1 million and UAH 15.8 million, respectively. The level of equity coverage of assets and the loan and investment portfolio is sufficient for further development, given the significant share of risk-free assets in the Bank’s balance sheet structure.

JSC “CRYSTALBANK” fulfils its obligations to creditors in a timely manner and in full. As at January 1, 2026, the actual Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for all currencies and in foreign currency stood at 180.96% and 262.19%, respectively (with a minimum requirement of 100%), which indicates the Bank’s high resilience to short-term liquidity shocks—a phenomenon characteristic of crisis periods when there is a significant outflow of customer funds. The actual value of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as at January 1, 2026, was 157%, which significantly exceeds the minimum required value (100%) and indicates a sufficient level of long-term funding. In 2025, the National Bank established a minimum value for the leverage ratio (LR), calculated as the ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets and off-balance-sheet liabilities, with a minimum value of 3%. The Bank met the LR requirement with a substantial margin — as at January 1, 2026, the LR stood at 11.13%.

The volume of highly liquid assets remained at a high level throughout 2025 and, as at January 1, 2026, accounted for more than half of total assets. Despite the predominance of demand deposits from corporate clients in the liability structure, the balance between assets and liabilities of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" remains at a high level.

As at January 1, 2026, the total liabilities of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" amounted to UAH 2.45 billion, representing a 36.5% increase year-over-year. The main source of liabilities remains funds from legal entities and individuals, which as of the reporting date accounted for 71% and 23% of total liabilities, respectively. The majority of funds consists of balances in corporate clients' current accounts, the volume of which increased by more than 50% to UAH 1,388 million; the volume of term deposits also increased by 14% year-over-year. As part of its strategy to reduce the concentration of its deposit portfolio, the Bank pursued an active policy of attracting retail deposits throughout 2025, which grew by 30% over the year to UAH 406.8 million. Thanks to the positive dynamics of deposit mobilization, the maturity profile of the liability portfolio remains at a high level, with the Bank's historically characteristic level of resource base concentration. As at January 1, 2026, the total assets of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" amounted to UAH 2.9 billion, with an annual growth rate of 27%. Highly liquid assets (63% of total assets) and the loan portfolio (27% of total assets) constitute the bulk of the Bank's assets. Approximately 84% of the Bank's assets are denominated in the national currency, and about 75% of assets have final contractual maturities within one year. The low percentage of assets in foreign currency is the result of the Bank's prudent policy aimed at reducing sensitivity to currency risk. As noted, as part of its strategic goals and income diversification efforts, the Bank significantly increased the volume of off-balance-sheet transactions with clients during the reporting year — as at January 1, 2026, the volume of guarantees provided to clients amounted to UAH 1,160.9 million, which is more than three times the figure for the previous year (UAH 356.1 million as at January 1, 2025). This growth reflects both market demand and the Bank's strategic focus on areas prioritized by the state.

In 2025, the Bank provided guarantees totalling over UAH 478 million under contracts related to:

- the restoration and protection of energy facilities.
- the operation of the gas transmission system.
- the supply of equipment and machinery to military units.
- implementation of healthcare projects.
- performance of work for government agencies and critical infrastructure enterprises.

These guarantees are directly aimed at supporting the country's defence capabilities and energy resilience —including work on the physical protection of energy facilities, emergency restoration work, the provision of supplies to military units, and the implementation of infrastructure projects. In fact, every other hryvnia in this portfolio of guarantees was linked to the fulfilment of tasks critical to the functioning of the state during wartime and essential for the sustainable development of Ukraine's economy.

As at January 1, 2026, the customer loan portfolio of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" amounted to UAH 776.3 million, which is 34% more than as at January 1, 2025. Corporate loans increased by 38% to UAH 714 million, accounting for nearly 92% of the total loan portfolio. Loans to individuals increased by 3% year-over-year.

No funds were raised from the budget or extrabudgetary funds, nor were any loans obtained from international organizations during the reporting period.

Participation in state lending programs and investment projects remains one of the Bank's priorities; in particular, the Bank participates in the state programs: "Affordable Loans 5-7-9%,"

"Affordable Factoring," and the "Energodim" Program, which were developed with the support of the President and the Government of Ukraine and serve as financial instruments to simplify clients' access to bank financing. The quality of the Bank's performing assets is rated highly. The share of past-due debt on loans and accrued income as at January 1, 2026, stands at 4%, and the coverage ratio by established provisions exceeded 140%. The total amount of debt classified by the Bank as Stage 3 impairment is UAH 43.82 million, a decrease of 16.7% on an annual basis.

The Bank is actively working to resolve non-performing assets, including through the sale of collateral, and plans to continue implementing a very prudent lending policy, guided primarily by the minimization of risks associated with active operations.

Despite the predominance of demand deposits from corporate clients in the structure of liabilities, the balance between assets and liabilities of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" as at January 1, 2026, remains acceptable. This was achieved by increasing the volume of term deposits and investing funds in short-term, highly liquid assets (in the form of NBU deposit certificates), which demonstrates an effective liquidity management policy and helps maintain liquidity ratios at a high level.

In the interbank market, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" continues to cooperate with Ukrainian banks, utilizing the BLOOMBERG and UKRDILING trading platforms.

In its cooperation with counterparty banks, the Bank adheres to the principles of long-term mutually beneficial partnerships, entering into master agreements governing the conduct of interbank transactions. As of the end of 2025, the Bank had concluded over 30 master agreements with banks.

One of the Bank's primary objectives when conducting operations in interbank markets is the effective management of cash flows and achieving an optimal balance between liquidity, risk, and profit. Given its sufficient level of liquidity and available highly liquid collateral, the Bank conducted significant volumes (over UAH 150 billion) of transactions involving the purchase of deposit certificates of the National Bank of Ukraine in 2025.

The Bank conducted transactions on the interbank foreign exchange market in accordance with applicable laws (taking into account the restrictions in effect during the period of martial law), executing currency purchase and sale transactions on behalf of clients to support export and import operations. The bulk of these transactions traditionally involves U.S. dollars and euros. The volume of currency bought and sold on Ukraine's interbank foreign exchange market on behalf of clients in 2025 exceeded the equivalent of 3.2 billion hryvnias.

The bank also conducted arbitrage transactions as part of its trading desk activities. The volume of trading operations (trading book) on Ukraine's interbank foreign exchange market in 2025 exceeded the equivalent of 86 billion hryvnias.

According to the 2025 results, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" reported total revenue of UAH 703.2 million, which is 47% higher than the previous year; operating income amounted to UAH 386.1 million, an increase of 18% over the previous year. The revenue structure underwent significant changes compared to the previous year, driven by active measures to increase non-interest income - more than half of the revenue was generated from commission income. The Bank nearly doubled (by 98%) its commission income to UAH 353.2 million, while income from trading operations increased by 55% to UAH 60.8 million. Fee income was generated primarily by revenues from settlement and cash services for clients, foreign exchange market transactions, off-balance-sheet transactions (provision of guarantees), as well as from credit services for clients. The positive growth trend in trading income was driven by an increase in the volume of trading operations, including trading desk operations. The total expenses of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2025 amounted to UAH 728.6 million, which is nearly 50% more than in the previous year. Administrative expenses (57%), interest expenses (17%), and commission expenses (26%) dominated the expense structure. Interest expenses increased by 49% on an annual basis to UAH 123.9 million, which is associated with higher expenses on transactions with business entities and individuals (growth of the term deposit portfolio). Commission expenses increased to UAH 191.35 million, driven by growth in online acquiring transactions, expanded cooperation with international payment systems (joining VISA, upgrading status with Mastercard), and guarantee services. Administrative and other operating expenses in 2025 totalled UAH 417.3 million, which is one-third higher than last year's figure. This trend is primarily driven by fundamental cost pressures; increased personnel expenses amid ongoing staff shortages; costs associated with automating a range of additional controls required by legislation and the regulator; implementation of additional measures to ensure uninterrupted operations and enhance cybersecurity; and expenses related to the maintenance of fixed assets.

Despite the Bank's active efforts to increase and diversify its revenue streams, as well as its cost-optimization measures, the Bank reported a loss of UAH 36 million in 2025, attributable to unforeseen expenses in the form of a fine to the regulator, an

increase in operating expenses, and significant costs associated with the implementation of digital transformation projects.

Going forward, the profitability of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" will depend on many factors, including the effectiveness of efforts to attract new customers and retain the existing customer base, the introduction of competitive banking products, and the expansion of a high-quality loan and investment portfolio, among others. It was precisely to achieve these and other goals that, in 2025, the Bank continued to implement projects to transform its IT infrastructure, invested in technology and security, adapted to new challenges, and expanded opportunities for customers. We are moving forward by implementing solutions that make banking services simpler, faster, and more accessible.

In today's digital world, data is a strategic asset, and its loss or compromise can have grave consequences for both the Bank and its customers. In 2025, the Bank continued to implement a multi-layered cybersecurity system, which includes physical security of the head office and branches, protection of operating systems, and cybersecurity for digital services. Investments in modern technologies enable the Bank to effectively prevent cyberattacks, protect customer data, and combat fraud.

The Bank uses multi-factor authentication, encryption, transaction monitoring, and other technologies that ensure the security of financial transactions. In 2025, special attention was paid to strengthening measures for monitoring and preventing cyberattacks, ensuring continuous protection of the banking infrastructure and customers.

The Bank actively participates in initiatives aimed at promoting financial literacy and digital security. In 2025, the Bank partnered with the National Bank of Ukraine and the State Special Communications Service as part of the nationwide #ScamGoodbye information campaign. The campaign's goal is to raise public awareness of cyber threats and teach customers how to safely use online banking and payment cards.

Additionally, in light of new market requirements, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" is increasingly focusing on developing new customer-oriented digital banking technologies and expanding the range of services that can be delivered through remote banking systems.

The Bank's digital transformation will significantly improve the efficiency of business services, reduce the costs of administering banking operations, and accelerate access to financial resources.

In 2025, the Bank continued to implement the goals strategically defined by the Shareholders, and following its attainment in the previous year of the status of a principal member of the MasterCard Worldwide and VISA International payment systems, the Bank expanded its cooperation with international payment systems and successfully passed certification with VISA International in the areas of cash acquiring, e-wallet acquiring, merchant acquiring, and Visa Direct funds transfers, and began servicing Visa cards as a principal member.

As at the end of the reporting year, the network of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" comprised 38 branches, 14 ATMs, and 89 self-service terminals. As part of its regional network development strategy, the Bank opened one new branch in 2025. CRYSTALBANK is present in 24 localities across Ukraine.

In 2025, the Bank ensured the stable operation of its network, providing customers with access to financial services even under non-standard conditions. We continue to invest in the resilience of the financial infrastructure. As of the end of 2025, more than half of the Bank's branches were integrated into the POWER BANKING network. 100% of all the Bank's branches and ATMs are connected to fiber-optic and battery-backed communication channels.

The continuity of banking services is essential for people's daily lives and for supporting the country's economy. CRYSTALBANK ensures the continuity of banking processes to provide customers with the necessary high-quality financial services, as well as to support and implement socially important projects.

The Bank consistently implements the principles of inclusivity and equality in all aspects of its operations. Over the course of the year, the Bank reviewed the customer journey and retrofitted 13 existing branches in accordance with modern standards of space and accessibility to make banking services more accessible to all segments of the population. As part of this work, the physical accessibility of branches was improved, equal access to financial services was ensured, and conditions were created for the comfortable employment of veterans and people with disabilities. A key achievement of the year was the shift in attitudes toward accessibility among the Bank's employees—everyone actively participated in this transformation, from management to customer service specialists.

We are committed to sustainable development - both in business and in society. From inclusivity to environmental responsibility, we are taking concrete steps to strengthen Ukraine's economy and protect the environment.

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

The Bank is focused on achieving its strategic goals, improving customer experience, and providing high-quality service. It also remains committed to a personalized 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 maintain a conservative approach in its operations.

Development of digital customer service channels. Improving digital channels for customer service, product sales, and user-friendly interaction will enhance the quality of banking services and serve as a solid foundation for the Bank's further development. The Bank's operational concept is to establish a sustainable, highly liquid, and low-risk business model focused on profitability and dedicated to providing high-quality customer service. The market goal is to rank among the top 40 leading banks in Ukraine by balance sheet total by the end of 2027: ensuring highly profitable operations throughout 2028–2029, with a return on assets exceeding 2% and a return on equity of at least 15%; ensuring that by 2027, the Bank's customer service technology is on par with that of Ukraine's leading banks. Additionally, one of the Bank's priority goals is to participate in Ukraine's post-war reconstruction by taking part in government lending programs and implementing investment projects.

Corporate Governance Report

Part 1. Information on the corporate governance code followed by the entity and/or the entity's corporate governance practices that go beyond the requirements established by law

Information on the corporate governance code followed by the entity. A decision has been made to adopt a different code

Name of the governing body that made the decision to approve the adoption of a different code

The issuer operates in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," which was approved by a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Date of the decision to approve the adoption of a different code

2024-01-25

URL containing the text of the code

<https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/control/download/17/?f=pdf&noattach=true>

Information on the entity's corporate governance practices that go beyond the requirements established by law

The entity's Statute and/or internal documents set forth the objective of creating long-term sustainable value in the interests of the entity and its stakeholders

Yes

Description of current corporate practices/justification for deviation 1

The Bank's Statute and internal documents, in particular the Corporate Governance Code of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," define and establish principles and standards aimed at ensuring the Bank's financial stability and efficiency, as well as protecting the rights and interests of stakeholders.

Inclusion of the following information regarding shareholders and stakeholders in the Statute or internal documents

Shareholder rights

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 2

Shareholder rights are enshrined in the Bank's Statute, in accordance with the provisions of current Ukrainian legislation.

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information regarding the general meeting of shareholders

Persons entitled to participate in the general meeting have the opportunity to receive additional information sufficient to form an informed opinion on all matters to be considered during the general meeting at least 30 days prior to the date of the meeting

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 4

In accordance with the procedures established by the Bank's Statute, internal bank documents, and in compliance with the provisions of current Ukrainian legislation.

Biographical information about candidates for membership in the governing bodies, including their education and professional experience, is disclosed simultaneously with the notice of the general meeting

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 5

In accordance with the procedures established by the Bank's Statute, internal bank documents, and applicable Ukrainian law.

Persons entitled to participate in the general meeting may vote and receive materials related to the general meeting remotely (via electronic means of communication, etc.)

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 6

In accordance with the procedures established by the Bank's Statute, internal bank documents, and in compliance with the provisions of current Ukrainian legislation.

The CEO, CFO, a majority of the board members (a majority of the non-executive directors of the board of directors), and the external auditor participate in the annual general meeting

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 7

Bank executives who are shareholders of the Bank and are entitled to participate in the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" attend the General Meeting. Other officials may participate at the invitation of the Shareholders when the General Meeting is held in person.

Persons eligible to participate in the General Meeting may ask oral questions regarding items on the agenda and receive answers to them

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/reason for deviation 8

The Bank's shareholders may obtain information regarding agenda items by contacting the Bank's corporate secretary. Detailed rules for conducting general meetings are set forth in the Statute and/or internal documents

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/reason for deviation 9

The procedure for holding General Meetings is established by the Bank's Statute and the Regulations on General Meetings of the Bank's Shareholders; more detailed rules may be approved by the General Meeting.

The minutes and resolutions of the General Meeting (including the number of votes cast "for" and "against" each resolution), as well as responses to key questions raised during the General Meeting, are disclosed within 5 business days from the date of the General Meeting

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 10

The minutes of the General Meeting are posted on the Bank's website within five business days of their preparation, but no later than 10 days after the General Meeting date.

The entity's website address ensures the provision of all information necessary for shareholders to facilitate their participation in the general meeting and to inform them of the decisions adopted during the general meeting

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 11

<https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/shareholders/>

Inclusion of the following information regarding shareholder relations in the Statute or internal documents

The Board has approved and disclosed a shareholder relations policy that defines the parameters of the relationship between the Company and its shareholders

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 12

The Bank's Statute and internal documents, in particular the Corporate Governance Code of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," define and establish the principles of the policy governing relations between the Bank and its shareholders.

A department (function) for investor/shareholder relations has been established, which responds to investor inquiries and facilitates shareholder participation in the management of the entity, as well as provides minority shareholders with the opportunity to bring their views to the attention of the board

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/reasons for deviation 13

Responsibility rests with the Bank's Corporate Secretary.

Inclusion of the following information regarding takeovers in the Statute or internal documents

The Board has established principles governing its actions in the event of a takeover bid

Yes

Provide shareholders with a balanced analysis of the disadvantages and advantages of any takeover bid

Yes

The General Meeting makes the final decision on the approval or rejection of takeover proposals

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for rejection 14

The Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board establish the main functions and powers of the Supervisory Board, the fundamental principle of which is that, the Supervisory Board is a collegial body that protects the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders and acts exclusively in the interests of the Bank and its shareholders, within the limits of applicable law.

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information regarding other stakeholders

The Board has approved and disclosed a stakeholder engagement policy that defines the parameters of the relationship between the Bank and its stakeholders

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 15

The Bank interacts with stakeholders exclusively in accordance with the procedures established by applicable law, the Bank's Statute, internal bank documents, and the terms of concluded legal transactions.

The Bank has identified a list of its stakeholders, including those with whom direct interaction must be established

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 16

The Bank identifies the list of persons associated with JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and influential persons in accordance with the procedure established by legislation and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.

The entity discloses a report on aspects of interaction with stakeholders

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 17

The Bank discloses information regarding aspects of interaction with stakeholders in accordance with and in the manner established by the current legislation of Ukraine.

Inclusion of the following information regarding the supervisory board in the Statute or internal documents

Members of the supervisory board do not serve on the supervisory boards of more than 3 other legal entities

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/reason for deviation 18

Members of the Bank's Supervisory Board do not serve on the supervisory boards of other legal entities.

The entity maintains records of attendance at meetings of the supervisory board and its committees

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/reason for deviation 19

By maintaining a corresponding meeting register.

The entity's Statute and/or its internal documents define and explain the duty of Supervisory Board members to perform their functions in good faith and to adhere to the principle of loyalty to the entity

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 20

The duty of Supervisory Board members to perform their functions in good faith and strictly adhere to the principle of loyalty to the Bank is enshrined in the Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," the Corporate Governance Code, the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board, the terms of employment and civil law contracts concluded with members of the Supervisory Board, and other internal bank documents on corporate governance.

The Supervisory Board and its members are provided with access to any information necessary for the effective performance of their duties

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 21

The procedure for obtaining information is established by the Regulations on the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK". The Supervisory Board regularly evaluates the performance of the company and the executive body in accordance with the company's objectives.

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 22

The assessment is conducted based on the results of the Supervisory Board's review of management reports and other analytical information, including an annual assessment of the performance of the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" as a whole, as well as the members of the Management Board and its committees.

The entity's Statute and/or its internal documents stipulate that the Supervisory Board has no right to interfere in the day-to-day management of the entity, including in matters falling within the scope of responsibility of the executive body, except in cases of extraordinary circumstances that are duly defined

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 23

The Supervisory Board is a collegial body that protects the rights of the Bank's shareholders and, within the scope of authority defined by the Statute and applicable law, manages the Bank, regulates the activities of the Management Board, exercises control over the Management Board's activities, and protects the rights of depositors and other creditors of the Bank. The Issuer's Statute stipulates that the Supervisory Board does not participate in the day-to-day management of the Bank.

The number and qualifications of the members of the Supervisory Board correspond to the needs of the entity, its size, and the complexity of its activities

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 24

The competence and effectiveness of the Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board are confirmed by their high level of shared knowledge, skills, and professional and managerial experience to the extent necessary to understand all aspects of the Bank's operations, adequately assess the risks to which the Bank may be exposed, make informed decisions, as well

as ensuring effective oversight of the Bank's activities as a whole, taking into account the functions assigned to the Supervisory Board by law, the Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," and the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board has established and regularly reviews the qualification requirements for candidates for membership on the Supervisory Board

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 25

Qualification requirements for candidates for membership on the Bank's Supervisory Board are established in accordance with the requirements of applicable law, regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, and are also defined by the Procedure for the Selection, Evaluation, and Election of Candidates for Management and Key Employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

The selection and appointment of members of the Supervisory Board is based on the candidates' professional qualities, achievements, and compliance with specific criteria, as well as taking into account the need for periodic renewal of the composition

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 26

The procedure for selecting and appointing members of the Supervisory Board is established by the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies," the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," the Procedure for the Selection, Evaluation, and Election of Candidates for Management and Key Employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," and other legislative and internal documents.

The entity has a formalized procedure for vetting candidates for membership on the Supervisory Board, which specifically includes verification of the candidate's integrity, potential conflicts of interest, competence, skills, and experience

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 27

General requirements and the procedure for vetting/evaluating candidates for executive positions at the Bank and key Bank employees, including candidates for membership on the Supervisory Board, are defined by the Procedure for the Selection, Evaluation, and Election of Candidates for Executive Positions and Key Employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

The selection procedure provides for the possibility of engaging external advisors and/or an open search process

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/reasons for deviation 28

The procedure for selecting members of the Supervisory Board is established by the Procedure for the Selection, Evaluation, and Election of Candidates for Management Positions and Key Employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

The Supervisory Board develops succession plans for members of the Supervisory Board and the executive body

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 29

Succession planning is governed by the Procedure for the Selection, Evaluation, and Appointment of Candidates for Management Positions and Key Employees of JSC "CRYSTALBANK".

The Supervisory Board has approved a policy regarding the diversity of the composition of the Supervisory Board and the executive body

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 30

The diversity policy, general principles of diversity management, and commitment to equality at the Bank are defined and disclosed in the Code of Conduct (Ethics) of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," approved by the Bank's Supervisory Board

Representatives of one gender constitute at least 40% of the composition of the Supervisory Board

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 31

The composition of the Supervisory Board includes 2 female members and 3 male members.

Independent members of the Supervisory Board constitute at least half of its total membership

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 32

The current composition of the Supervisory Board consists of five members, including three independent members.

Members of the supervisory board undergo an induction training program following their election, which covers, among other things

Yes

Duties, functions, and areas of responsibility of supervisory board members

Yes

Independence, including independence of thought

Yes

Procedures for the supervisory board's operations

Yes

Liability issues

Yes

Personal strategy issues

Yes

Corporate policies, including ethics, conflicts of interest, and anti-corruption measures

Yes

Reporting and control systems, including internal and external audits

Yes

The role of Supervisory Board committees

Yes

The Supervisory Board develops a training plan that identifies the topics on which its members need additional training

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 34

The Bank takes measures to enhance the professional qualifications of Supervisory Board members, taking into account regulatory requirements for corporate governance, the need to ensure strategic development and effective risk management, as well as changes in legislation and banking technologies.

The Chair of the Supervisory Board is elected from among the independent members

No

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 35

The General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank has elected a representative of the Bank's shareholder as Chair of the Supervisory Board

The Chair of the Supervisory Board is provided with the opportunity to communicate with shareholders, including majority shareholders

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 36

Communication between the Chair of the Supervisory Board and shareholders takes place on a regular basis.

The functions of the Chair of the Supervisory Board are defined in the Bank's internal documents

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 37

The main functions of the Chair of the Supervisory Board are defined in the Bank's Statute and detailed in the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The position of Corporate Secretary has been established, and the Corporate Secretary has been appointed

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 38

The Bank has established the position of corporate secretary and appointed a corporate secretary.

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information regarding supervisory board committees

The Supervisory Board has established committees and approved internal documents governing their activities

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 39

In accordance with the recommendations and guidance of the National Bank regarding the mandatory establishment of supervisory board committees at banks, in January 2025 the Supervisory Board established 2 (two) standing committees, which conducted preliminary review of matters delegated to them within the scope of the Supervisory Board's authority and prepared them for consideration by the Supervisory Board at its meetings. Specifically, the following were established:

- The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter – the Audit Committee).
- The Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter – the Appointments and Remuneration Committee).

The Regulations on the Committees are available on the Bank's official website at: <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/control/>
The Audit Committee consists of independent members of the Supervisory Board who possess knowledge in the field of finance, industry experience, and expertise in accounting, auditing, control, and risk management
Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 40

The structure and composition of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" comply with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation.

Members of the Supervisory Board possess the necessary expertise to lead and participate in the Committee.

Members of the Audit Committee do not serve on other committees of the Supervisory Board

No

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 41

Given the size of the Bank's Supervisory Board, the majority of members of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" are also members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

The Appointments Committee consists of independent members of the Supervisory Board who have expertise in human resources management and the skills to recruit professionals to the Supervisory Board and the executive body

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 42

Members of the Supervisory Board possess the necessary competencies to lead and participate in the Committee.

The Remuneration Committee consists of independent members of the Supervisory Board who have knowledge of remuneration practices and incentives for the effective performance of duties

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 43

Members of the Supervisory Board have the appropriate competencies to lead and participate in the Committee.

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information regarding the executive body

The executive body develops a strategy, which is approved by a resolution of the Supervisory Board

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 45

The strategy is developed and reviewed with the aim of implementing the principal areas of activity defined by the shareholders, taking into account macroeconomic aspects and geopolitical factors.

The Management Board's responsibilities include, in particular, ensuring the preparation of draft Bank strategies for approval by the Supervisory Board.

The exclusive authority of the Supervisory Board includes, in particular, the approval and oversight of the implementation of the Bank's strategy.

The Supervisory Board sets key performance indicators for the Executive Body to track progress toward achieving the Bank's goals.

Yes

The Executive Body regularly reports to the Supervisory Board on progress in implementing the Bank's strategy.

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 47

The report is provided on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, annually, and upon request by the Supervisory Board).

The executive body informs the Chair of the Supervisory Board of any significant events that occurred between meetings of the Supervisory Board

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 48

Communication between the Chair/members of the Supervisory Board and the Bank's Management Board takes place on an ongoing basis, including regarding significant events, with the aim of promptly making well-considered management decisions.

Inclusion of the following information regarding remuneration in the Statute or internal documents

The remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board is determined on the basis of and corresponds to market indicators in the industry for such positions

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 56

The remuneration of members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board is fair compensation for the performance of their official duties; the remuneration is reasonably justified in relation to similar (or comparable) market indicators regarding the amount and terms of payment of remuneration.

The amount of remuneration for the executive body is linked to the individual's performance

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 57

The Bank decides on the payment of variable remuneration to members of the Management Board, taking into account the risks assumed by the Bank and the results of such risk-taking, the Bank's financial performance, compliance with capital requirements, and the maintenance of an adequate level of liquidity.

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 58

Remuneration of Supervisory Board members, in accordance with the Regulations on Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," consists of fixed and variable remuneration and compensation payments.

The General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" decides on the amount of fixed remuneration for Board members, taking into account the need to create appropriate incentives for Board members to contribute to the Bank's achievement of the strategic goals, areas of activity, and sustainable development defined by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The amount of a Board member's fixed remuneration for the performance of their duties is specified in the employment agreement (contract) or civil law agreement concluded with them.

The approaches to determining the variable remuneration of Supervisory Board members are based exclusively on the performance by the Bank's Board members of control, monitoring, and other functions falling within the competence of the

Supervisory Board under Ukrainian law, the Bank's Statute, and other internal bank documents, as well as on the achievement of objectives related to these functions, and does not depend on the Bank's performance indicators.

Inclusion of the following information regarding disclosure and transparency in the Statute or internal documents

The entity has an approved and published disclosure policy that defines the information the entity is required to disclose

Yes

Description of current corporate practices/reason for deviation 59

The Bank's core principles regarding disclosure are set forth in the Bank's Corporate Governance Code.

The Board (non-executive directors of the Board of Directors) supervises the executive body (executive directors of the Board of Directors) in the preparation of financial statements and ensures that the entity's financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable laws and international financial reporting standards

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 60

In accordance with and within the scope of the powers established by the Bank's Articles of Association, legislation, and regulatory acts of supervisory authorities

The entity's website contains a separate section dedicated exclusively to corporate governance issues

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 61

The information disclosed by the Bank on its website is organized in accordance with the requirements of banking legislation and legislation governing the activities of joint-stock companies.

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information regarding the control system and ethical standards

The Bank has established an internal control system that corresponds to the "three lines of defence" model

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 62

The internal control system implemented by the Bank has been established in accordance with the requirements of applicable legislation and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, including compliance with the "three lines of defence" model. **The Board (non-executive directors of the Board of Directors) has internal control mechanisms in place, with the ability to engage an internal auditor and an external auditor**
Yes

Description of current corporate practices/justification for deviation 63

The Bank's Supervisory Board ensures the functioning of the Bank's internal control system and monitors its effectiveness by:

- approving the organizational structure of the Bank's internal control system, including the structures of the control departments and the procedures for their reporting to the Bank's Supervisory Board, as well as the procedures for reporting and interaction between these departments and the Bank's Management Board.
- delegating powers to the committees of the Supervisory Board and the Bank's Management Board in accordance with the Bank's internal documents.
- establishing the procedure for electing and terminating the powers of the Chairman and members of the Bank's Management Board, as well as appointing and dismissing the heads of the Control Units.
- considering issues related to the organization of internal control and measures to enhance its effectiveness.
- monitoring the activities of the Bank's Management Board regarding the organization and proper functioning of the internal control system and taking measures to ensure the timely implementation of recommendations from the Bank's Supervisory Board and its committees on internal control.
- ensuring the functioning and monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management system.
- approving the Bank's internal documents on the organization and operation of the internal control system, which are subject to approval by the Bank's Supervisory Board in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.
- reviewing the results of monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system conducted by the second and third lines of defence.
- overseeing the Bank's Management Board's implementation of measures designed to enhance the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system.

The Bank selects the types of measures for monitoring the internal control system, including monitoring the effectiveness of control procedures and assessing the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system, as a combination of ongoing and periodic monitoring measures, taking into account the Bank's established operational objectives, the nature, scope, and complexity of its operations, the number and complexity of control types, the likelihood of deficiencies arising, as well as the qualifications and experience of the Bank's employees. Responsibility for conducting such measures within the scope of authority defined by the Bank lies with:

- heads of the Risk Management and Compliance Departments—for monitoring the effectiveness of first-line control procedures as part of their independent second-line control functions.
- head of the Internal Audit Department (the Bank's third line of defence) – for assessing the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system as a whole.

The compliance and risk management function reports to the board (non-executive directors of the board of directors)

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 64

The compliance and risk management units report to the Supervisory Board in accordance with the procedures established by internal bank documents, legislation, and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.

A risk management policy has been approved

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 65

The Bank has approved and ensures the regular review of policies, strategies, regulations, procedures, methodologies, and procedures regarding risk management, in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation on the Organization of the Risk Management System in Banks of Ukraine and Banking Groups, approved by Resolution No. 64 of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine of June 11, 2018.

The risk appetite statement has been approved

Yes

Description of current corporate practice/justification for deviation 66

The Bank has approved the Risk Appetite Statement, which defines the overall level of risk appetite, the type of risks the Bank accepts or avoids in order to achieve its business objectives, and the level of risk appetite for each of them. The Risk Appetite Statement of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" is reviewed by the Bank on a regular basis.

The Board (non-executive directors of the Board of Directors) reviews the risk management report

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 67

The Chief Risk Officer submits management reports on risk management to the Bank's Supervisory Board (at least once a quarter) and to the Bank's Management Board (at least once a month).

A Code of Ethics has been approved and published

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 68

The Bank has approved the Code of Conduct (Ethics) of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," an excerpt of which is posted on the official website <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/>

The Bank has established a mechanism for anonymously and securely reporting improper or unethical conduct

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 69

The Bank has approved an Anti-Corruption Policy and a mechanism for confidentially reporting unacceptable conduct at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"; an excerpt from this policy is available on the official website <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/>

Reports of unacceptable conduct, violations in the Bank's operations, and other actions by Bank employees that may harm the Bank's interests and reputation may be submitted via one of the following convenient methods:

- via email: Compliance@crystalbank.com.ua;
- using the Report Improper Conduct form on the Bank's website at the link <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/compliance/> by mail marked "For the Compliance Department" to the address: 04053, Kyiv, 2 Kudryavskiy Uzviz St.

The Bank has approved and published a policy on the prevention of corruption

Yes

Description of existing corporate practices/justification for deviation 70

The Bank has approved the Anti-Corruption Policy and the mechanism for confidential reporting of unacceptable conduct at JSC "CRYSTALBANK," an excerpt of which is posted on the official website <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/>

A policy on conflicts of interest has been approved and published

Yes

Conflicts of interest, prevention and management of conflicts of interest

Yes

Transactions involving a conflict of interest

Yes

Insider trading

Yes

Abuse of official position

Yes

The Bank has approved the Policy on the Prevention of Conflicts of Interest at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"; an excerpt from this policy is available on the official website <https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/>

Inclusion in the Statute or internal documents of the following information relevant to the assessment of corporate governance
Is there a formalized procedure for the annual self-assessment of board members?

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 72

The procedure for the annual self-assessment of Supervisory Board members is regulated by the Procedure for Assessing the Effectiveness of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

Based on the results of the annual self-assessment of board members, an action plan is developed to improve the effectiveness of board members and corporate governance practices

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 73

If a corresponding decision is made based on the results of the assessment.

A comprehensive assessment of the corporate governance system is conducted every three years with the involvement of an independent external expert

Yes

Description of existing corporate practice/justification for deviation 74

The assessment of the corporate governance system is conducted by the Bank's internal audit department.

Part 2. Information on general meetings of shareholders (participants) and a general description of the resolutions adopted at such meetings

Number of general meetings convened

1

Number of general meetings held

1

Information on general meetings of shareholders (participants) and a general description of the resolutions adopted at such meetings
General Meeting 1 Date held

2025-04-29

Method of conduct

in-person voting [component]

Convening entity

The meeting was convened and held in accordance with Article 59 of the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies."

Agenda Items and Resolutions

Item 1

Adoption of a resolution regarding the procedures for conducting the General Meeting.

Item 2

Election of the Chair and Secretary of the General Meeting.

Resolution 2

To elect Leonid Andriyovych Hrebinsky as Chair of the General Meeting and Olena Mykolayivna Obraz as Secretary of the General Meeting.

Item 3

Consideration of the external audit report on the Bank's 2024 annual report and approval of measures based on the results of such consideration.

Resolution 3

To approve the conclusions of the Bank's external auditor, the AUDIT FIRM IN THE FORM OF A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "PKF UKRAINE," regarding the Bank's annual report for 2024, including the Bank's financial statements for 2024, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which are attached to these Minutes.

Item 4

On the approval of the Bank's annual report for 2024.

Resolution 4

To approve the Bank's annual report for 2024, including the Bank's financial statements for 2024, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), in the version attached to these Minutes.

Item 5

On the distribution of profits of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2024.

Resolution 5

- to approve the profit resulting from the Bank's operations in 2024 in the amount of 9,946,382.36 hryvnias (nine million nine hundred forty-six thousand three hundred eighty-two hryvnias and 36 kopecks).
- to approve the distribution of the profit earned by the Bank based on the results of its operations in 2024 as follows:
- to allocate a profit of 497,319.12 hryvnias (four hundred ninety-seven thousand three hundred nineteen hryvnias and 12 kopecks) to the Bank's reserve fund.
- to leave the profit in the amount of 9,449,063.24 hryvnias (nine million four hundred forty-nine thousand sixty-three hryvnias and 24 kopecks) undistributed.
- not to pay dividends.

Item 6

Consideration of the Bank's Supervisory Board Report for 2024. Adoption of resolutions following the consideration of the Bank's Supervisory Board Report for 2024.

Item 7

On the approval of the Report on the remuneration of members of the Bank's Supervisory Board for 2024.

Resolution 7

To approve the Report on the remuneration of members of the Bank's Supervisory Board for 2024, attached to these Minutes.

Item 8

On the approval of the revised Regulations on the Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK".

Item 9

On the revision of corporate governance regulations, in particular the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," the Regulations on the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," and the Corporate Governance Code of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK."

Resolution No. 9

To establish that the current versions of the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," the Regulations on the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," and the Corporate Governance Code of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," approved by the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank dated January 25, 2024 (Minutes No. 1), comply with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association and do not require any amendments or additions.

Item 10

On the approval of the budget for the activities of the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK".

Resolution No. 10

To approve the cost estimate for the activities of the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK," as set forth in the annex to these Minutes.

Item 11

On the approval of the terms of the employment agreement (contract) to be concluded with Vladyslav Valentinovich Didovets, an independent member of the Bank's Supervisory Board, and the appointment of a person authorized to sign the employment agreement (contract).

Resolution 11

- To approve the terms and conditions and execute the legal act regarding the conclusion of an employment agreement (contract) between the Bank and Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets, an independent member of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," in the version attached to these Minutes.
- To authorize the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank, L.A. Grebinskyi, to sign on behalf of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine and the Articles of Association of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," an employment agreement (contract) between the Bank and Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets, an independent member of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," in the version attached to these Minutes, as well as to conclude a supplementary agreement on the termination of the civil agreement concluded on March 1, 2024, between the Bank and Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets, an independent member of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (as amended and supplemented), in the version attached to these Minutes.

Item 12

Regarding the payment of financial assistance to N.O. Dmytrenko, an independent member of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"

Decision No. 12

- In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations on Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and the terms of the Collective Agreement of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," to pay financial assistance to N.O. Dmytrenko, an independent member of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," in the amount of 25% of her official salary, as established by the staffing table of the Bank's Supervisory Board.
- The Chairman of the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," L.A. Grebinskyi, shall ensure the implementation of paragraph 1 of this resolution by issuing a corresponding order within the Bank by May 15, 2025.

URL address of the minutes of the General Meeting

<https://crystalbank.com.ua/ua/protocols/>

Part 4. Board

Board Member 1

Name of Board Member

Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov

Term of Office for the Reporting Period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Vice Chair of the Board

Chair of the Board

Chair / Member of the Board Committee

Committee Name - 1

Committee Name - 2

Committee Member

Board Member 2

Name of Board Member

Oksana Volodymyrivna Grebinska

Term of office during the reporting period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Vice Chair of the Board

Chair / Member of the Board Committee

Committee Name - 1

Committee Member

Committee Name - 2

Board Member 3

Name of Board Member

Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets

Term of office during the reporting period

01/01/2025 – 12/31/2025

Chair / Vice Chair of the Board

Chair / Member of the Board Committee

Committee Name - 1

Committee Chair

Committee Name - 2

Committee Member

Board Member 4

Name of Board Member

Natalia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko

Term of office during the reporting period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Vice Chair of the Board

Chair / Member of the Board Committee

Committee Name - 1

Committee Member

Committee Name - 2

Committee Chair

Board Member 5

Board Member's Name

Leonid Borysovich Dolinskyi

Term of Office During the Reporting Period

January 1, 2025–December 31, 2025

Chair / Member of the Board Committee

Committee Name - 1

Committee Member

Committee Name - 2

Committee Member

Information on board meetings held and a general overview of decisions made

Overview of key board decisions

The key issues discussed at Supervisory Board meetings in 2025 include, in particular:

- approving and amending the Bank's business plan (Strategy).
- approving and amending the Bank's budget.
- monitoring the implementation of the Bank's business plan (Strategy) and budget.
- reviewing management reports on the Bank's performance.
- approving the draft annual report of the Bank prior to its submission to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- reviewing the conclusions of the audit report by the audit firm PKF UKRAINE LLC based on the results of the audit of the financial statements of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for the year ended December 31, 2024.
- review of the results of the assessment of the quality of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"'s assets and the acceptability of collateral for credit operations, prepared by the audit firm "PKF UKRAINE" LLC, in accordance with the Terms of Reference for assessing the stability of banks and the banking system of Ukraine in 2025, approved by Resolution No. 452-rsh of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine dated December 26, 2024.
- approval of the terms of the agreement concluded with the audit firm for the provision of audit services to the Bank.
- approval of the annual plan for conducting audits by the Internal Audit Department and the Compliance and Compliance Risk Management Plan (Program).
- review of reports on the work of control departments and the corporate secretary.
- review of the report of the Officer Responsible for Financial Monitoring, based on the results of the year.

- reviewing the results of the assessment of the Bank's risk profile in the area of AML/CFT and issues related to the proper organization of the Bank's internal AML/CFT system and the conduct of primary financial monitoring.
- review of recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine regarding the organization of corporate governance, the bank's risk management and internal control systems, as well as AML/CFT issues.
- monitoring the implementation of action plans to address recommendations and rectify deficiencies provided or identified by the National Bank of Ukraine and other government and regulatory authorities that supervise the Bank's activities within their respective jurisdictions.
- overseeing the activities of the Management Board and monitoring the implementation of action plans to address deficiencies identified by the internal audit department and the compliance department, as well as ensuring that the Bank's management responds in a timely manner to the recommendations (proposals) of the internal audit department and the compliance department.
- overseeing the implementation of the Bank's compensation policy, including reviewing internal Bank documents regarding compensation, the approval of which, in accordance with the law, falls within the competence of the Supervisory Board.
- reviewing and approving the Bank's organizational structure, including structural units subordinate to the Supervisory Board, in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, legislation, and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.
- deciding on the establishment, temporary suspension, and/or closure of the Bank's separate units.
- reviewing conclusions regarding the compliance of the Bank's executives, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Head of the Internal Audit Department, and Corporate Secretary with the requirements established by Ukrainian law for their respective positions, as well as the compliance of independent directors with independence requirements.
- evaluating the performance of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board, and the Bank's control units.
- making decisions on the appointment and termination of the powers of the Bank's officers within the competence of the Supervisory Board and approving the terms of employment agreements (contracts) concluded with them.
- approving internal documents regulating the activities of control bodies, including their regular review.
- approving amendments and additions to the Bank's policy on compliance with legal requirements regarding the prevention and counteraction of money laundering, terrorist financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- quarterly review of the report on the implementation of the Operational Plan and the Strategy for Managing Problem Assets.
- consideration of the approval of Protocols regarding the ensuring of the uninterrupted operation of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" during a state of emergency.
- consideration of the approval of the Financing Program of JSC "CRYSTALBANK".
- review and update of the Bank's internal documents, the approval of which, in accordance with the law, falls within the competence of the Supervisory Board.
- approval of lending terms and conditions or amendments thereto.
- approval of limits (maximum amounts) for active interbank transactions with counterparty banks.

Number of meetings during the period

Total	In person
54	12

Information on committee meetings and a general overview of the decisions made

Committee	Number of meetings during the period	
	Total	Absentee voting
Audit Committee	8	8
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	10	10

Committee 1

Description of Key Decisions by the Board Committee

The Audit Committee preliminarily reviewed matters submitted to the Supervisory Board for consideration and falling within its purview, and provided recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding:

- reports (opinions) of the independent auditor.
- reports on the results of audits conducted by the internal audit department.
- reports on the results of monitoring the implementation of recommendations and the work plans of the internal audit department.
- reports by the Chief Compliance Officer regarding the monitoring of the effectiveness of the internal control system.

- reports on the Bank's implementation of recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- key components of the internal audit department's budget.
- the staffing table of the internal audit department.
- the selection of a qualified independent evaluator to conduct an external independent assessment of the effectiveness and quality of the Bank's internal audit department's work; internal bank documents regarding the functioning and regulation of the internal audit department's activities, etc.

Assessment of the Independence of Audit Entities Providing Statutory Audit Services

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Part 10 of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies," it should be noted that during 2025, the members of the Audit Committee had no objections regarding the independence of the external audit. The external auditor adheres to the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which operates under the International Federation of Accountants. Taking into account the criteria for selecting an audit firm, as well as the assurances provided by PKF UKRAINE LLC regarding compliance with independence criteria in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities" during the audit of the annual financial statements of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Audit Committee concluded that the external audit of the Bank was conducted independently, in particular regarding the independence of the External Auditor.

Committee 2

Description of Key Decisions by the Board Committee

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee preliminarily reviewed matters submitted to the Supervisory Board for consideration and falling within its purview, and provided its recommendations to the Supervisory Board, specifically regarding:

- candidates for the positions of Management Board members and heads of departments subordinate to the Supervisory Board, whose election/appointment falls within the Supervisory Board's jurisdiction as defined by the Bank's Articles of Association, Ukrainian legislation and regulatory acts, including providing proposals to the Bank's Supervisory Board regarding the essential terms of agreements and contracts to be concluded with the aforementioned individuals.
- the remuneration of Management Board members, heads of control departments, and heads of other departments subordinate to the Supervisory Board.
- in-house documents on remuneration and incentives, which were revised taking into account the recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine following the results of a scheduled on-site inspection regarding the assessment of asset quality, the level of corporate governance, and internal control.
- the internal bank procedure for conducting inspections of managers, the head of the internal audit department, the chief risk manager, the chief compliance manager, the corporate secretary, and the Responsible Officer of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" regarding their compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation.
- a review of the List of Persons Whose Professional Activities Have a Significant Impact on the Bank's Risk Profile and the List of Key Structural Divisions of the Bank.
- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2024.
- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Compliance Department of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Risk Management Department of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2024.
- a report on the effectiveness of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2024; a report on the remuneration of members of the Bank's Supervisory Board for 2024 and a report on the remuneration of members of the Management Board and key personnel of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" for 2024.

Supervisory Board Report

Assessment of the composition, structure, and activities of the Board as a collegial body (collective effectiveness of the Board)

The numerical composition of the Bank's Supervisory Board complies with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation and the provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association.

During the reporting period, the composition of the Supervisory Board remained unchanged.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board exercised its powers with a membership of five people, three of whom are independent members of the Supervisory Board, namely:

- Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov – Chairman of the Bank's Supervisory Board.
- Oksana Volodymyrivna Grebinska – Member of the Bank's Supervisory Board.
- Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets – Independent Member of the Bank's Supervisory Board.

- Nataliia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko – Independent Member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board.
- Leonid Borysovich Dolinskyi – Independent Member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board.

The above-mentioned composition of the Bank’s Supervisory Board was elected by a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders of March 1, 2024 (Minutes No. 2), with a term of office of three years.

Throughout 2025, members of the Supervisory Board performed their functions and exercised their powers as part of the Bank’s Supervisory Board committees, specifically: as part of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK."

Members of the Bank’s Supervisory Board performed their duties under the terms of employment and civil law contracts approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders and were not members of the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," nor did they hold any other positions at the Bank.

Based on the results of the self-assessment of the Supervisory Board’s performance (as a collegial body) and the individual self-assessment of the Supervisory Board members, the following have been determined:

The composition of the Supervisory Board is balanced and covers all areas of the Bank’s operations over which the Supervisory Board exercises oversight. The Bank’s Supervisory Board is composed of a balanced mix of members who possess experience, specialized knowledge, and a deep understanding of the situation.

The effectiveness of the Supervisory Board is achieved through its coordinated work.

The Supervisory Board comprises individuals of various ages, and nationalities, who have an impeccable business reputation and are professionals with the necessary skills and significant experience in the banking and financial sectors, and who understand the specifics of Ukraine’s banking sector and business culture—which is essential for the effective performance of the Supervisory Board’s tasks and functions and for addressing the Bank’s long-term development goals.

The members of the Bank’s Supervisory Board possess specialized expertise in the areas of risk management, compliance control, internal audit, financial accounting and reporting, corporate governance, information technology and security, and the specifics of the banking business.

The composition of the Supervisory Board and the number of independent members of the Supervisory Board comply with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, as well as with the Bank’s size, business model, and the volume of banking and other financial services, the nature and specifics of the Bank’s operations, and the Bank’s risk profile.

The structure of the Supervisory Board is optimal and enables the Supervisory Board to perform its functions and exercise its powers appropriately.

The number of members of the Supervisory Board is optimal and ensures an appropriate mix of members with diverse expertise and professional experience, consistent with the Bank’s strategic development priorities and regulatory requirements.

The collective competence of the Bank’s Supervisory Board complies with the requirements of Ukrainian law and ensures the effective functioning of the Supervisory Board.

The powers of the members of the Supervisory Board are clearly distributed, which enables the Board and the Management Board of the Bank to perform their functions more effectively, in accordance with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, and facilitates prompt decision-making by each of the Bank’s governing bodies and more effective management of the Bank as a whole. Taking into account the experience, knowledge, and skills of the members of the Supervisory Board, the Bank’s Supervisory Board has implemented a personalized distribution of powers and responsibilities among the members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," specifically establishing the following responsibilities:

- Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov, Chairman of the Bank’s Supervisory Board, for implementing an effective internal system to prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board, Oksana Volodymyrivna Hrebinska, for implementing an effective internal audit system, compliance risk management, and internal control systems at the Bank.
- independent member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board, Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets, for implementing the Bank’s Business Model (Strategy) of the Bank in accordance with the Bank’s main areas of activity as defined by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank, and for overseeing the implementation of measures aimed at improving operational activities in the areas of information technology and business processes.
- independent member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board, Nataliia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko, for implementing the Bank’s Organizational Structure and Compensation Policy
- independent member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board, Leonid Borysovych Dolinskyi, for implementing a comprehensive, adequate, and effective risk management system for the Bank.

The Supervisory Board operates in a coordinated manner and is highly regarded. The Bank’s Supervisory Board has a sufficient number of members. Following preparatory discussions, the members of the Bank’s Supervisory Board reach a consensus that best serves the Bank’s interests. Thus, there is a high level of cooperation among the members of the Supervisory Board.

The decisions of the Supervisory Board, following their preliminary review, were adopted unanimously by the members of the Supervisory Board.

The decisions adopted by the Bank's Supervisory Board are properly documented and implemented by the Management Board and all structural units of the Bank.

Assessment of the competence and effectiveness of each board member, including information regarding their activities as officers of other legal entities or other activities—both paid and unpaid

In order to assess the competence and effectiveness of each member of the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Board conducted an individual self-assessment of the activities of its members, the results of which determined: The competence and effectiveness of the Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board are confirmed by the presence of a high level of shared knowledge, skills, and professional and managerial experience to the extent necessary to understand all aspects of the Bank's operations, adequately assess the risks to which the Bank may be exposed, make well-considered decisions, as well as ensuring effective oversight of the Bank's operations as a whole, taking into account the functions assigned to the Bank's Supervisory Board by applicable law, the Articles of Association of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," and the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The Bank's Supervisory Board consists of individuals who have significant management experience in the banking sector and possess professional expertise in various fields, including but not limited to:

- finance
- risk management
- audit
- retail and corporate business
- loan portfolio management
- investment activities
- treasury
- human resources management
- information technology
- corporate governance.

All members of the Supervisory Board performed their duties in person and did not delegate their powers to another person.

Members of the Supervisory Board devote sufficient time to performing their duties as members of the Supervisory Board.

Members of the Supervisory Board perform their duties on a paid basis, in accordance with the agreements concluded with them, the terms of which are approved by a resolution of the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Assessment of the independence of each independent member of the Board

Based on the self-assessment of the business reputation of each member of the Bank's Supervisory Board and the results of the annual assessment of the Bank's management (conducted by the Bank in accordance with the approved Procedure for verifying the compliance of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" management with the qualification requirements established by Ukrainian legislation for the respective position), no signs of an imperfect business reputation of the members of the Supervisory Board, as defined by the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine and the Bank's internal regulations, and/or other facts indicating violations by members of the Supervisory Board of the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, improper fulfilment of financial obligations, or non-compliance of the activities of a member of the Bank's Supervisory Board with standards of business practice and professional ethics.

The Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" have an impeccable business reputation.

The independent members of the Supervisory Board meet the independence requirements. In particular, no independent member of the Supervisory Board:

- has served on the management bodies of the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities during the past five years.
- does not receive and/or has not received, during the preceding three years, from the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities, additional remuneration in an amount exceeding 5 percent of his or her total annual income for each of those years.
- does not own (directly or indirectly) 5 percent or more of the Bank's authorized capital, nor is he or she an officer or a person performing management functions at the Bank, nor is he or she a private entrepreneur who, during the past year, had significant business relations with the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities.
- is not and/or has not been, during the preceding three years, a key partner, officer, or employee of an audit firm that participated in providing statutory audit services for the financial statements of the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities.
- is not and/or has not been, within the preceding three years, an employee of an audit firm that provided audit services to the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities during the preceding three years.
- is not and/or has not been, within the preceding three years, an employee of the Bank and/or its affiliated legal entities.

- is not in any civil relationship with the shareholder holding a controlling stake and/or with a representative of the shareholder holding a controlling stake in the Bank.
- has not been a member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board for a total of more than 12 years.
- is not a person related by family ties to the persons specified in p.p. 1 - 8.
 - is not a shareholder of the Bank.
 - is not and has not been, for the past three years, the owner of a significant stake in the Bank and/or has not been in any civil legal relationship with a representative of the owner of a significant stake in the Bank.
 - is not one of the 10 largest ultimate key participants in the Bank’s ownership structure and/or is not a representative of one of the 10 largest ultimate key participants in the Bank’s ownership structure in any civil legal relationship (this requirement applies if the person’s aggregate stake in the Bank exceeds one percent).
 - there is no information regarding a member of the Bank’s Supervisory Board exercising the powers of an independent member of the supervisory board in another legal entity, including the exercise of such powers at the direction of the Bank’s management bodies or holders of a significant stake in the Bank.

The Bank has not established any additional requirements regarding the business reputation of Supervisory Board members or their independence.

Supervisory Board members perform their duties impartially, honestly, competently, effectively, and professionally.

Assessment of the competence and effectiveness of each of the Board’s committees, as well as their functional powers. In this regard, the Board’s Audit Committee must separately provide information regarding its conclusions on the independence of the external audit conducted, specifically the independence of the auditor (audit firm).

In accordance with the recommendations and guidance of the National Bank regarding the mandatory establishment of supervisory board committees at banks, in January 2025 the Supervisory Board established two (2) standing committees, which conducted preliminary review of matters delegated to them within the scope of the Supervisory Board’s powers¹:

- Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” (hereinafter—the Audit Committee).
- Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” on Appointments and Remuneration (hereinafter referred to as the Committee on Appointments and Remuneration).

Audit Committee:

In 2025, the Audit Committee performed its duties with the following composition, which was established in accordance with the decision of the Supervisory Board of January 31, 2025 (Minutes No. 6):

Name	Position	Chair/member
Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Chair
Oksana Volodymyrivna Grebinska	Member of Supervisory Board	Member
Nataliia Oleksandriivna Dmytrenko	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Member
Leonid Borysovich Dolinskyi	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Member

There were no changes in the Committee’s membership during the reporting period.

The Audit Committee duly performed its functions and exercised its powers to ensure control over the implementation of an adequate internal control system, the formulation of internal audit, accounting, and financial reporting policies, and the conduct of external audits; it effectively examined the issues under consideration and provided recommendations to the Supervisory Board for making informed decisions; It utilized the methods and procedures for its activities as defined in the Regulations on the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK,” which enabled the effective organization of the process of exercising its assigned powers.

In 2025, the Audit Committee held 8 meetings, during which 21 issues were considered. In particular, the Audit Committee preliminarily reviewed issues submitted for consideration by the Supervisory Board that fall within its competence, and provided its recommendations to the Supervisory Board regarding:

- reports (conclusions) of the independent auditor.
- reports on the results of audits conducted by the internal audit department.
- reports on the results of monitoring the implementation of recommendations and the work plans of the internal audit department.
- reports by the Chief Compliance Officer regarding the monitoring of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- reports on the Bank’s implementation of recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- key components of the internal audit department’s budget.

- the staffing table of the internal audit department.
- the selection of a qualified independent evaluator to conduct an external independent assessment of the effectiveness and quality of the Bank’s internal audit department’s work.
- internal bank documents regarding the functioning and regulation of the internal audit department’s activities, etc.

All members of the Audit Committee actively participated in all Committee meetings and in the preparation of proposals for the Supervisory Board during the reporting period.

To ensure the Audit Committee’s productive work and comprehensive preparation for making informed decisions, the Chair and members of the Committee actively interacted with the Bank’s Management Board, the Head of the Internal Audit Department, Denys Shvets, the Chief Compliance Manager, Svitlana Kondrashova, the Supervisory Board, and the external auditor—the auditing firm PKF UKRAINE LLC (hereinafter—the External Auditor).

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Part 10 of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine “On Joint-Stock Companies,” it should be noted that during 2025, the members of the Audit Committee had no comments regarding the independence of the external audit. The External Auditor adheres to the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which operates under the International Federation of Accountants. Taking into account the criteria for selecting an audit firm, as well as the assurances provided by PKF UKRAINE LLC regarding compliance with independence criteria in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities” during the audit of the annual financial statements of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Audit Committee concluded that the external audit of the Bank was conducted independently, in particular regarding the independence of the External Auditor.

Based on the results of the annual assessment, throughout 2025 the Audit Committee performed the main functions, tasks, and duties established by the Law of Ukraine “On Joint-Stock Companies,” the Methodological Recommendations on the Organization of Corporate Governance in Ukrainian Banks², the Regulations on the Audit Committee, and other regulatory and/or internal documents governing the Bank’s activities.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee:

The Committee performed its duties in the composition established in accordance with the decision of the Supervisory Board of January 31, 2025 (Minutes No. 6):

Name	Position	Chair/member
Nataliia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Chair
Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov	Chair of Supervisory Board	Member
Vladyslav Valentynovych Didovets	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Member
Leonid Borysovich Dolinskyi	Independent member of Supervisory Board	Member

There were no changes in the Committee’s membership during the reporting period.

In 2025, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee duly performed its functions and duties regarding remuneration and appointments, examined the issues under consideration and provided recommendations to the Supervisory Board for making informed decisions, and utilized the methods and procedures set forth in the Regulations of the Supervisory Board Committee of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY “CRYSTALBANK” on Appointments and Remuneration, which enabled the effective organization of the process of exercising its assigned powers. In 2025, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee held 10 meetings, during which 22 issues were considered. In particular, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee preliminarily reviewed issues submitted for consideration by the Supervisory Board and fell within its competence, and provided its recommendations to the Supervisory Board, specifically regarding:

- candidates for the positions of members of the Management Board and heads of departments reporting to the Supervisory Board, whose election or appointment falls within the Supervisory Board’s authority as defined by the Bank’s Articles of Association, Ukrainian legislation and regulatory acts, including proposals submitted to the Bank’s Supervisory Board regarding the essential terms of agreements and contracts to be concluded with such persons.
- compensation for members of the Management Board, heads of control departments, and heads of other departments subordinated to the Supervisory Board.
- in-house documents on remuneration and incentives, which were revised taking into account the recommendations provided by the National Bank of Ukraine following the results of a scheduled on-site inspection regarding the assessment of asset quality, the level of corporate governance, and internal control.
- the internal bank procedure for conducting inspections of managers, the head of the internal audit department, the chief risk manager, the chief compliance manager, the corporate secretary, and the Responsible Officer of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” regarding their compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation.
- a review of the List of Persons Whose Professional Activities Have a Significant Impact on the Bank’s Risk Profile and the List of Key Structural Divisions of the Bank.
- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Management Board of JSC “CRYSTALBANK” in 2024.

- a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Compliance Department of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" and a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the Risk Management Department of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2024.
- the report on the effectiveness of the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2024.
- the report on the remuneration of members of the Bank's Supervisory Board in 2024 and the report on the remuneration of members of the Management Board and key personnel of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" in 2024.

All members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee actively participated in all Committee meetings and in the preparation of proposals for the Supervisory Board during the reporting period.

To ensure the productive work of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee and comprehensive preparation for making informed decisions, the Chair and members of the Committee actively interacted with the Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board, heads of control departments, the director of the Finance and Budget Department, and the head of the Human Resources Management Department.

In accordance with the results of the annual assessment, throughout 2025 the Committee performed the primary functions, tasks, and duties established by the Law of Ukraine "On Joint-Stock Companies," the Methodological Guidelines on the Organization of Corporate Governance, the Regulations on the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and other regulatory and/or internal documents governing the Bank's activities.

An assessment of the competence and effectiveness of the Supervisory Board's committees reveals the following:

- structure, composition, and responsibilities of the committees align with the Bank's needs and the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation.
- members of the Supervisory Board possess the necessary expertise to lead and participate in the committees.
- Committees focus on their respective areas, guided by the powers granted to them by the Supervisory Board and current legislative requirements.
- Committees properly perform their functions and tasks.
- Committee members are free to express their opinions or suggestions.
- Committee members conduct a detailed analysis of information and a comprehensive assessment thereof.
- activities of the Committees are conducted in accordance with the provisions regarding committees and applicable legislation.
- no instances of violations or unacceptable conduct by Committee members were recorded during the reporting period.

Assessment of the entity's progress toward achieving its strategic objectives. This section should include information regarding the impact of decisions made by the board during the reporting period to ensure the achievement of the entity's strategic objectives. At the same time, information regarding the individual's strategic goals must contain a general description of such strategic goals and does not require the disclosure of information (indicators) that, according to the individual's internal documents, constitutes restricted-access information (confidential information and trade secrets).

In 2025, as in the previous year, Ukraine's economy and banking system demonstrated exceptional resilience in the face of significant security risks. The Supervisory Board's priority tasks in the reporting year remained focused on helping the Bank achieve its strategic goals, strengthening risk management and internal control systems, improving corporate governance, ensuring uninterrupted operations, while simultaneously ensuring the highest possible level of safety for the Bank's employees and customers, to maintain the Bank's current level of stable operations as much as possible, support customers, and retain their high level of trust.

The Bank's continuous oversight and monitoring of its operations, the discussion and planning of strategic business initiatives, and regular meetings with members of the Management Board and heads of the Bank's control departments enabled the Bank, despite the challenges, to maintain the highest possible pace of development in accordance with its planned directions.

In light of the foregoing, and given the Supervisory Board's effective interaction with the Management Board, as well as with the Internal Audit Department, the Risk Management Department, the Compliance Department, and the Financial Monitoring Department, which report to the Supervisory Board, taking into account the extensive list of issues considered by the Supervisory Board during the year, information on which is provided in Section 4 of this report, and the adoption of relevant decisions, the Supervisory Board duly protected the rights of the Bank's depositors, other creditors, and shareholders, and, within the scope of authority defined by the Bank's Articles of Association and the laws of Ukraine, managed the Bank, as well as supervised and regulated the activities of the Management Board, the departments subordinate to the Bank's Supervisory Board, and the corporate secretary.

Thanks to a balanced business model and effective management of the Bank, including the ability to make prompt decisions on important matters, the Bank has complied with all prudential standards, which ensures the protection of the interests of clients and shareholders and allows the work of the Supervisory Board in 2025 to be assessed as compliant with current legislation.

The Bank's Supervisory Board or its members did not conduct an audit of the Bank in 2025 or a review of the Bank's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Bank's Supervisory Board relied on the audit conducted and the conclusions provided by the External Auditor. The Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee reviewed the Bank's annual financial statements for 2025, as certified by the External Auditor, and the Report on the Results of the First Stage of the Stability Assessment of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK" as of January 1, 2025, prepared by the audit entity - Audit Firm LLC "PKF UKRAINE" - in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Assessment of the Viability of Banks and the Banking System of Ukraine in 2025, approved by Resolution No. 452-rsh of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine of December 26, 2024. (hereinafter - the Resilience Assessment Report), has taken note of the conclusions and raises no objections.

Part 5. Executive Body

Member of the Executive Body 1

Name of the Member of the Executive Body

Leonid Andriyovych Grebinskyi

Term of office during the reporting period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Deputy Chair of the Executive Body

Chair of the Management Board

Chair / Member of an Executive Body Committee

Committee Name – 1

Member of the Credit Committee

Committee Name – 2

Member of the ALCO

Member of the Executive Body 2

Name of the member of the Executive Body

Yevgen Oleksandrovyich Kazakov

Term of office during the reporting period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Deputy Chair of the Executive Body

Deputy Chair of the Management Board

Chair / Member of an Executive Body Committee

Committee Name - 1

Chair of the Credit Committee

Committee Name – 2

Member of the ALCO

Member of the Executive Body 3

Name of the member of the Executive Body

Oleksiy Pavlovich Lazarenko

Term of office during the reporting period

17.11.2025 – 31.12.2025

Chair / Deputy Chair of the Executive Body

Chief Risk Officer - Member of the Bank's Management Board

Chair / Member of an Executive Body Committee

Committee Name - 1

Member of the Credit Committee

Committee Name - 2

Member of the ALCO

Member of the Executive Body 4

Name of the Member of the Executive Body

Oleksandr Mykolayovych Sukhomlynov

Term of office during the reporting period

Relieved of his official duties as of December 7, 2022, for the duration of his military service following a call-up of officers, with his position and employment retained

Chair / Deputy Chair of the executive body

Deputy Chair of the Management Board

Chair / Member of the executive body committee

Committee name – 1

Committee name - 2

Member of the Executive Body 5

Name of the Member of the Executive Body

Lyudmila Mykolayivna Symonenko

Term of office during the reporting period

01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025

Chair / Deputy Chair of the Executive Body

Chief Accountant – Member of the Bank's Management Board

Chair / Member of an Executive Body Committee

Committee Name – 2

Member of ALCO

Member of the Executive Body 6

Name of the Member of the Executive Body

Svitlana Volodymyrivna Shyrobokova

Term of Office During the Reporting Period

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Chair / Deputy Chair of the executive body

Deputy Chair of the Management Board

Chair / Member of the executive body committee

Committee name – 1

-

Committee name – 2

-

Total	Number of meetings of collegial executive body		Absentee voting
	In person		
84	80		4

Information on meetings held by the committees of the collegial executive body and a general overview of the decisions adopted

Committee of collegial executive body	Number of meetings of collegial executive body		
	Total	In person	Absentee voting
Credit committee	256	102	154
ALCO	56	14	41

Committee 1

Description of key decisions made by the committee of the collegial executive body

- making decisions on the preliminary approval of legal transactions and making decisions on the execution of legal transactions (contracts, operations) within the limits (threshold amounts) of authority established by the Bank's Statute and by a resolution of the Supervisory Board.

- making decisions on preliminary approval of legal transactions and decisions on legal transactions regarding amendments to lending terms (contracts, transactions) within the limits (threshold amounts) of authority established by the Bank's Statute and the decision of the Supervisory Board.
- considering the transfer of assets classified as non-performing assets to the relevant department responsible for managing non-performing assets.
- approving the market (fair) value of collateral for the Bank's credit operations based on appraisals of collateral/mortgages.
- resuming the Bank's calculation of the fair value of securities held in the portfolio through profit or loss.
- regarding the estimated amount of the provision in accordance with IFRS 9 to cover potential losses on the Bank's credit operations, financial liabilities, financial and trade receivables, and balances on correspondent accounts as of the reporting date.
- regarding the approval of the judgment on establishing the probability of default for trade receivables.
- regarding the approval of the judgment on establishing the probability of default for financial receivables.
- regarding the approval of the Bank's judgment on establishing default probability indicators for loans issued to individuals for the purpose of purchasing real estate and secured by real estate.
- regarding the approval of judgments on not recognizing a default event of a borrower that is a legal entity.
- regarding the approval of the Bank's loan portfolio structure and the calculated amount of credit risk in accordance with the Regulations on the Determination by Ukrainian Banks of the Amount of Credit Risk for Active Banking Operations, approved by a Resolution of the Board of the National Bank.
- consideration of issues regarding granting permission to terminate a mortgage and encumbrance (prohibition) of the mortgaged property serving as collateral for the Borrowers' obligations.
- regarding the write-off of impaired financial assets against valuation reserves for expected credit losses.
- consideration of the issue of granting consent to Borrowers to register their place of residence in residential real estate serving as the subject of a mortgage/pledge.
- consideration of the issue of providing original title documents for mortgaged properties under borrowers' credit obligations.
- regarding the approval of the list of maximum amounts for unsecured limits on active interbank transactions with counterparty banks, including REPO transactions; consideration of the issue regarding the approval of the list of the Bank's clients for whom the Internal Risk Policy (IRP) has been triggered.

Section 6. Information about the Corporate Secretary and a report on the results of his/her activities

Name

Olena Mykolaivna Obraz

Documents governing the activities of the Corporate Secretary

Statute of JSC "CRYSTALBANK", Regulations on the Corporate Secretary of JSC "CRYSTALBANK".

Governing body that adopted the decision to appoint the corporate secretary

Supervisory Board

Date and number of the decision to appoint the corporate secretary

Date

2019-09-27

Number

145

Date and number of the decision approving the corporate secretary's report for the reporting period

Number

6;20;32;45

Key provisions of the report on the corporate secretary's performance for the reporting period

The main provisions of the Corporate Secretary's report include the following information:

- the status of implementation of decisions and instructions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Bank's Supervisory Board for the relevant period.

- compliance by the management bodies with internal corporate procedures provided for by the current legislation of Ukraine, the Bank's Statute, its internal Regulations, other regulatory documents, and decisions of the Bank's management bodies.
- ensuring the preparation and disclosure of special and regular information in accordance with established procedures.
- the status of implementation of the Supervisory Board's decisions for the reporting period.
- the status of the Bank's implementation of recommendations and rectification of deficiencies identified as a result of inspections and other supervisory measures conducted by the National Bank.

Section 7. Description of the key characteristics of the entity's internal control systems, as well as a list of the entity's structural units that perform key responsibilities for ensuring the functioning of internal control systems

The internal control system is based on a three-line-of-defence model

Yes

Description of the functions of the first line of defence units and a list of key units

The first line of defence is provided at the level of the Bank's business units and support units. These units initiate, execute, or record transactions, assume risks in the course of their activities, and are responsible for the day-to-day management of these risks, as well as for implementing control measures.

List of departments and description of the functions of the second line of defence

The second line of defence is provided at the level of the risk management department and the compliance department, the minimum requirements for the activities of which are established 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 defence have been designed and are functioning properly.

List of units and description of the functions of the third line of defence

The third line of defence is provided at the level of the internal audit unit, which conducts an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defence and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system, taking into account the requirements established by the Regulations on the Organization of Internal Audit in Banks of Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine No. 311 of May 10, 2016 (as amended).

Existence of an approved document (or documents) defining the internal control system policy (including the compliance and internal audit systems)

Yes

List of key internal documents regarding the internal control system (including the compliance and internal audit systems)

- Regulations on the Organization of the Internal Control System at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Description of the processes for organizing the internal control system at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Compliance Risk Management Policy and Procedures at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
- Policy on the Prevention of Conflicts of Interest at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Anti-Corruption Policy and Mechanism for Confidential Reporting of Unacceptable Conduct at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Code of Conduct (Ethics) of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
- Regulations on the Conduct of Audits at JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Regulations on the Internal Audit Service of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"
Conclusions of the Internal Audit Service on the effectiveness of the internal control system of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" based on the results of audits conducted in 2025.

Date and number of the decision approving the report on the internal control system (including compliance risks)

Date

1900-01-30

Number

6;20;32;45

Key Provisions of the Internal Control System Report (including compliance risks)

The Compliance Department collects and summarizes the results of monitoring the functioning of the internal control system and compiles measures for the prompt rectification of deficiencies in the functioning of the internal control system.

The summary report on the results of monitoring the functioning of the internal control system is prepared in a free format and contains:

- a conclusion regarding the monitoring of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- proposals for improving the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- deficiencies in the organization of internal control that were corrected during the reporting period.
- deficiencies in the organization of internal control that remain as of the end of the reporting period.
- information on the status of implementation of measures (corrective actions) to improve the effectiveness of the internal control system for the previous reporting period, etc.

The compliance risk report is prepared in a free format and includes:

- conclusions regarding the assessment of the level of compliance risk and the ranking of compliance risks, depending on the identified risk level,
- assessments of the effectiveness of control procedures and recommendations for reducing (mitigating) the level of risk.
- An integral part of the compliance risk report is information regarding:
 - products, activities, and processes that expose the Bank to significant compliance risk and affect the Bank in the event of its occurrence, as well as proposals for avoiding or mitigating this risk.
- instances of violations of Ukrainian legislation (tax legislation, consumer protection legislation, labour legislation, antitrust legislation, legislation on the prevention and counteraction of the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, other laws, regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine and other regulatory bodies) and the Bank's internal documents during the Bank's operations, as well as sanctions imposed on the Bank or other negative consequences resulting from such violations.
- instances of violations by Bank employees of the Code of Conduct (Ethics) of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," the results of investigations into their causes, and measures to prevent such occurrences in the future.
- instances of preparing inaccurate reports for regulatory and supervisory authorities, as well as sanctions imposed on the Bank.
- significant changes in legislation and their potential consequences for the Bank.
- external information regarding compliance risk (fines imposed on other banks, events that have led to a deterioration in the reputation of other banks) and their potential consequences for the Bank.
- instances of conflicts of interest.
- training sessions conducted for Bank employees on issues pertaining to the functions of the Compliance Department.

The Internal Audit Department assesses the effectiveness of the internal control system, taking into account the level of risk inherent in the audited entity and the criteria established by the Regulations on the Conduct of Audits at JSC "CRYSTALBANK," approved by the Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," through the analysis and assessment of:

- internal documents describing processes and their compliance with regulatory documents.
- the principles underlying the internal control system and their proper documentation.
- the organizational structure and distribution of functions.
- statistical reporting.
- an assessment of the adequacy of the implemented monitoring and reporting system.
- the staffing levels of departments and the qualifications of employees.
- the adequacy of controls over the execution of transactions.
- violations/deficiencies and their overall impact on the internal control system, etc.

Existence of an approved risk appetite statement

Yes

Description of the main provisions of the risk appetite statement

The Risk Appetite Statement of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" (hereinafter referred to as the "Statement") is designed to support the achievement of the Bank's strategic development objectives. The Declaration has been developed in accordance with the Risk Management Strategy of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," the Law of Ukraine "On Banks and Banking Activities," and the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, taking into account the key recommendations of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and international documents governing the principles of corporate governance and risk management in banks.

The purpose of the Declaration is to define the aggregate level of risk appetite, the types of risks that the Bank will accept or avoid in order to achieve its business objectives, the levels of risk appetite, and the limits for each of them (individual levels)

to ensure the Bank's reliability and stability and to protect the interests of the Bank's depositors and creditors.

The Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank take into account the level of risk appetite specified in the Risk Appetite Statement when defining the Bank's Strategy and preparing the Bank's business plan/budget. The Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank also take into account the defined level of risk appetite when making decisions regarding an increase in asset volumes resulting from the expansion of existing business activities, the introduction of new products, and significant changes in the Bank's operations.

Risk appetite (risk tolerance) is the aggregate amount across all types of risks and separately for each of them, determined in advance and within the permissible risk limits, regarding which the Bank has decided on the advisability/necessity of maintaining them in order to achieve its strategic goals and fulfil its business plan.

The Bank assumes and sets risk appetite indicators for the following types of risks: financial (credit risk; liquidity risk; interest rate risk in the banking book; market risk) and non-financial (operational risk; compliance risk).

The Bank avoids strategic risk, as well as the following types of financial risks (risk of investments in subsidiaries, basis risk, option risk, interest rate risk of the trading book, credit spread risk, equity risk, volatility risk, and default risk).

A zero-tolerance policy applies to risks that the Bank avoids; should such risks arise and be identified during the monitoring process, the Risk Management Department immediately notifies the Supervisory Board (including through quarterly reports, etc.) and issues recommendations regarding the establishment of risk appetites/limits for them.

The Bank divides risks into two categories: quantifiable risks (credit, liquidity, interest rate risk of the banking book, market, operational, compliance) and non-quantifiable risks (strategic, reputational).

The level of risk appetite serves as the basis for setting risk limits.

A risk limit is a restriction established by the bank to control the magnitude of risks to which the bank is exposed in the course of its operations.

When limits are established, the risk level is determined as follows:

- low - the risk level is acceptable; no additional actions are required to strengthen monitoring/control.
- medium - the risk level is unacceptable; this requires enhanced monitoring/control, identification of factors that negatively impact the risk, and the development of measures to mitigate it.
- high – the risk level is critical, requiring immediate decisions/actions to mitigate it and/or authorization to exceed/revise threshold values.

To ensure effective monitoring and prevent the risk appetite level from being exceeded, the Bank sets various risk limit levels.

Risk tolerance is the Bank's willingness to reduce sensitivity to adverse factors and refrain from taking remedial actions in response to their negative consequences, provided that they do not significantly affect the Bank's financial stability and capital.

To ensure effective monitoring and prevent the risk appetite from being exceeded, the Bank establishes various levels of risk tolerance. However, the Bank has zero tolerance for:

- violations of Ukrainian laws, regulations issued by the NBU and other regulatory authorities, and the Bank's internal policies.
- facilitating or supporting the legalization (laundering) of proceeds obtained by criminal means, or the financing of terrorism.
- violations of the Bank's Code of Conduct (Ethics), market standards, rules of fair competition, and rules of corporate ethics.
- instances of unacceptable behaviour or violations in the Bank's operations that result in financial or reputational losses for the Bank.
- violations of requirements regarding the confidentiality of restricted-access information, bank secrecy, and internal fraud.
- violations of information security rules, including unauthorized access to systems and confidential data.
- failure to comply with workplace safety laws, equal employment opportunity provisions and principles, as well as ethical standards.
- violations of rules regarding the physical safety of Bank employees.

The Bank conducts only those transactions that fall within the established risk appetite indicators and tolerance levels for key risks. Operating within the established tolerance levels provides a higher degree of confidence that the risk appetite will not be exceeded.

The Bank's Supervisory Board approves the list and thresholds of risk appetite indicators, qualitative indicators, and the list of limits.

The Bank's Supervisory Board reviews the list and threshold values of risk appetite indicators, qualitative indicators, and the list of limits, as necessary, to tighten or relax controls over specific risks.

Risk limit values are approved by the Bank's Management Board at least once a year and/or at the frequency specified in internal regulatory documents governing operations in each specific area of activity.

Individual risk appetite indicators, limits, and qualitative indicators may be updated during the year in the event of changes in the macroeconomic situation, legislation, etc., the impact of which is significant for the Bank.

The Bank's Management Board, the Asset and Liability Management Committee, and the Credit Committee may establish other risk limits and qualitative indicators if it is necessary to strengthen control over a specific decision.

The Risk Management Department aggregates risk data—identifying, collecting, and processing data—in accordance with risk reporting requirements, which enables an assessment of the Bank's operations in light of its risk appetite. The aggregation of risk data also includes the classification, segmentation, consolidation, or breakdown of risk data.

The Risk Management Department calculates risk appetites, limits, and qualitative indicators on a regular basis and reports on compliance with them to the Asset and Liability Management Committee, the Credit Committee, the Bank's Management Board, and the Supervisory Board as part of risk reporting, including the provision of forecasts.

The Bank develops and periodically (at least once a year) reviews policies, procedures, methods, methodologies, and mandatory tools for managing credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk of the banking book, market risk, operational risk, compliance risk, and other material risks to ensure their effectiveness and alignment with the Bank's risk appetite for such risks.

Name of the body that approved the risk appetite statement

Supervisory Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK"

Date and number of the decision approving the risk appetite statement

Date 1900-01-30

Number 15;27;48

Section 8. Information regarding persons who directly or indirectly hold a significant stake in the entity

Shareholder	Share	Directly or indirectly owned shares
Lening Maryna Gustavivna	50.000000	50.000000
Grebinska Oksana Volodymyrivna	25.000002	25.000002
Grebinskyi Leonid Andriyovych	24.999997	24.999997

Additional information regarding any restrictions on the participation and voting rights of shareholders (participants) at the general meeting of the entity

There were no restrictions on the participation and voting rights of shareholders (participants) at the General Meeting of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" during the reporting period.

Section 10. Information regarding the procedure for appointing/dismissing officials (excluding the board and executive body)

Person 1

Name of the official

Denis Anatoliyovych Shvets

Position

of Internal Audit Department

Head

Name of the body that made the decision to appoint the official

Supervisory Board

Date of the decision

30.08.2018

Decision number

162

Description of the individual's key responsibilities

The Head of the Bank's Internal Audit Department organizes the Department's work in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, including the regulatory acts of the NBU, Internal Audit Standards, and the Regulations on the Internal Audit Department. He/she assists the Bank's governing bodies and management in achieving the Bank's goals and objectives, in improving the effectiveness of corporate governance, risk management, and internal control systems by ensuring an independent, objective assessment of the Bank's systems and processes and providing advice aimed at improving the Bank's operations and enhancing the effectiveness of risk management, corporate governance, and control processes.

Ensures the performance of internal audits, assessments, and facilitates the improvement of corporate governance, risk management, and control processes using a systematic and consistent approach; provides the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee (if established), and the Bank's Management Board with objective opinions regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management system, the internal control system, and corporate governance, as well as the compliance of these systems with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, including the regulatory acts of the National Bank, and the types and volumes of transactions conducted by the Bank.

Procedure for the Appointment and Dismissal of an Official

The Head of the Internal Audit Department (hereinafter referred to as the IAD) is appointed and dismissed from office based on a decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. The Head of the Internal Audit Department assumes office after his or her candidacy has been approved by the National Bank of Ukraine.

A decision to dismiss the Head of the IAD, except in cases of resignation, mutual agreement, or expiration of the employment contract, must be approved by the National Bank of Ukraine.

The National Bank of Ukraine has the right to demand the replacement of the Head of the Internal Audit Department if his/her professional competence and/or business reputation do not meet the qualification requirements established by the National Bank of Ukraine. The Bank is obligated, at the request of the National Bank of Ukraine, to take measures to replace such a person.

Person 2

Name of the official

Vyacheslav Fedorovich Skobin

Position

Director of the Finance and Budget Department

Name of the body that made the appointment decision

Chairman of Management Board

Date of the decision

October 4, 2016

Decision number

295-os

Description of the person's key responsibilities

- overseeing the preparation of the Bank's strategic plans, business plans, and operating budgets.
- consolidating these documents and submitting them for approval by the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board.
- organizing and managing the Bank's budget process on an operational basis.
- analysing and preparing recommendations to improve the Bank's performance indicators.
- organizing the process and conducting ongoing monitoring of the Bank's budget execution to ensure that actual expenses, including those broken down by the Bank's structural units and budget categories, align with planned levels.
- developing measures and recommendations to reduce expenses.
- participation in the process of monitoring compliance with internal bank standards and prudential standards established by the National Bank of Ukraine.
- conducting additional checks on the accuracy of information presented in statistical reports falling within the Department's purview.
- participation in the organization of the Bank's primary accounting of transactions for the preparation of the Bank's management reports.

- organization of the Bank's management reporting system.
- preparation of periodic and regular management reports for the Bank's governing bodies.
- preparation of financial analytical information on issues related to the Bank's operations.

Procedure for the Appointment and Dismissal of an Officer

The Director of the Finance and Budget Department is appointed and dismissed by order of the Chairman of the Bank's Management Board.

Person 3

Name of the official

Obraz Olena Mykolayivna

Position

Corporate Secretary

Name of the body that made the decision to appoint the official

Supervisory Board

Date of the decision

September 27, 2019

Decision number

145

Description of Key Responsibilities

The Corporate Secretary is an officer responsible for ensuring effective day-to-day interaction between the Bank and its shareholders and other investors, coordinating the Bank's actions to protect the rights and interests of shareholders, and supporting the effective operation of the Supervisory Board, as well as performing other functions specified by law and the Bank's Articles of Association

Procedure for Appointment and Dismissal of the Officer

The Corporate Secretary is an officer of the Bank who is elected upon the proposal of the Chairman of the Bank's Supervisory Board. The Corporate Secretary is appointed and dismissed from office based on a decision of the Supervisory Board. By decision of the Bank's Supervisory Board, the powers of the Corporate Secretary may be terminated at any time and for any reason, or the Corporate Secretary may be temporarily suspended from performing his or her duties. The Supervisory Board has the right at any time and for any reason to dismiss the Corporate Secretary or suspend him or her from performing his or her duties.

Section 11. Information on the compensation of members of the executive body and/or board of the entity

Member of the executive body/board 1

Management body

Name of the member of the executive body/board

Vadym Anatoliyovych Kopylov

Member of the executive body/board 3

Management body

Name of the member of the executive body/board

Oksana Volodymyrivna Grebinska

Member of the executive body/board 4

Management body

Name of the member of the executive body/board

Nataliia Oleksandrivna Dmytrenko

**Member of the executive body/board 5
Management body**

Name of the member of the executive body/board

Leonid Borysovysh Dolinskyi

Section 12. Information on the Entity's Disclosure Policy

Title of the internal document defining the disclosure policy

The general principles of disclosure are set forth in the Bank's Articles of Association and Corporate Governance Code, as approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of JSC "CRYSTALBANK".

Name of the body that adopted the decision to approve the document defining the disclosure policy

A separate internal bank document defining the Bank's disclosure policy has not been approved.

Section 15. Information Required by Law Regarding Operations and Regulation in the Financial Services Market

Assessment of Environmental Protection and Social Responsibility Activities for the Reporting Period

Given the nature of its business activities, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" has a limited direct impact on the environment. In 2025, 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 impact on the environment depends on the use of limited natural resources, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" monitors the consumption of such resources and strives to use water, electricity, gas, and paper rationally, while taking measures to reduce their consumption. In particular, the Bank is implementing a number of initiatives and measures aimed at reducing the volume of paper documents through the introduction of digital technologies and paperless processes, both in internal bank operations and in interactions with customers. By developing remote customer service channels, in particular through Internet banking systems and the Contact Center, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" also contributes to environmental conservation, as this provides significant savings in natural resources and energy compared to serving customers at a bank branch.

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

JSC "CRYSTALBANK" adheres to the principles of environmentally and socially responsible business in the conduct of its banking activities. In particular, the Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" stipulates that the Bank limits financing and/or does not finance certain projects (that have a negative impact on society, the environment, or human rights, including the production of harmful goods and hazardous industrial activities) for environmental and social reasons.

Projects financed by the Bank are developed and implemented in accordance with the best Ukrainian and international practices and are subject to due diligence and assessment of compliance with the social and environmental requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy.

We strive for sustainable development — both in business and in society. From inclusivity to environmental responsibility, we are taking concrete steps to strengthen Ukraine's economy and preserve the environment.

Indeed, for many years the Bank has been implementing a range of social projects aimed at supporting various people - both children and adults - who are in particular need of help and support. As a socially responsible institution, the Bank continued its participation in these projects throughout 2025. Despite extraordinary challenges, thanks to the dedicated and cohesive work of the team and the trust of its clients, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" continued to support partners, clients, employees, and society throughout 2025, adhering to sustainable development goals. To help create favourable conditions for the sustainable recovery of Ukraine's economy, the Bank implemented business solutions throughout the reporting year. During the year, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" also focused on employee safety and supporting socially important projects.

Key risks and challenges related to environmental protection and social responsibility, plans to address them, and their impact on the achievement of strategic goals

List of environmental and social responsibility risks that affect the Bank

Environmental and social risks that the Bank manages within the framework of its existing risk management system, taking into account their manifestation through the Bank's material risks—credit risk and operational risk.

Measures planned or being implemented to minimize or eliminate each of these risks

The Bank works to improve its environmental and social performance and minimize its impact on the environment.

The Bank strives to promote economic activities that are as environmentally balanced as possible.

The Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board uphold a zero-tolerance policy regarding fraud and intentional misconduct by staff and mobilize all Bank personnel to act in the interests of the Bank and its owners (shareholders), to ensure the preservation of entrusted resources, and to prevent the abuse of rights and authority.

Intentional actions by staff that violate ethical standards in customer service (e.g., rudeness, overly familiar behaviour toward customers, extortion, and bribery) are unacceptable. Such behaviour contradicts the Bank's Code of Conduct (Ethics) and therefore negatively impacts the Bank's reputation.

JSC "CRYSTALBANK" ensures the continuity of banking processes to provide clients with the necessary high-quality financial services, as well as to support and implement socially important projects.

Key Provisions of the Environmental Protection and Social Responsibility Policy

List of environmental protection and social responsibility policies and a description of the issues these policies are designed to address

The Environmental and Social Responsibility Policy of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," developed to assess and minimize the negative impact of the Bank's activities on social well-being and the environment, reflects the Bank's commitment to supporting "environmental and sustainable development" in all areas of its operations. The policy defines the standards, principles, and approaches for the Bank to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN, integrating them into its own business model, and also defines the main tools for managing the environmental and social risks of projects financed by the Bank, general requirements for reporting and disclosure, as well as the interaction between governing bodies and structural units within the environmental and social risk management process.

List of issues and decisions regarding environmental protection and social responsibility considered by the Board and the executive body

List of issues considered by the executive body and a summary of the decisions adopted

During the reporting year, the Bank's Management Board considered and adopted decisions on sustainable development issues, in particular regarding the approval of terms for providing guarantees under contracts related to the restoration and protection of energy facilities; the operation of the gas transmission system; the supply of equipment and machinery to military units; the implementation of healthcare projects; the performance of work for government agencies and critical infrastructure enterprises; decisions on the provision of charitable assistance, etc.

List of issues considered by the Board and a summary of the decisions adopted

During the reporting year, the Bank's Supervisory Board considered and adopted decisions on sustainable development issues, in particular regarding the approval of terms for providing guarantees under contracts related to the restoration and protection of energy facilities; the operation of the gas transmission system; the supply of equipment and machinery to military units; the implementation of healthcare projects; the performance of work for government agencies and critical infrastructure enterprises, etc.

List of key stakeholders affected by the individual's activities, including an explanation of the nature of such impact

Full name of stakeholders, description of their relationship with the issuer or the person providing collateral, and an indication of the nature of the issuer's or the person providing collateral's relationship with such stakeholders

- **Shareholders.** The Bank is a joint-stock company and a commercial entity focused on generating profits in the interests of its shareholders. The combination of commercial and socially responsible objectives requires the Bank to take the interests of all shareholders into account in the most balanced manner possible. Close interaction with shareholders, as well as the observance and protection of their rights and legitimate interests, is an indispensable condition for increasing the Bank's market capitalization. The Bank's shareholder engagement system is designed to maintain informational transparency in accordance with the best global practices, expanding available communication channels, and promoting investment attractiveness.
- **Customers.** Customers are legal entities and individuals who are consumers of the Bank's financial and non-financial products and services.
- **Employees.** Human capital is one of the Bank's core values. Caring for employees is a key priority for the Bank, as employees constitute the Bank's primary asset, interact directly with customers, and shape the Bank's reputation.
- **Counterparties.** The Bank strives to build long-term relationships with its counterparties. The most important aspect of corporate social responsibility for the Bank is transparency in its relationships with counterparties, suppliers, and partners.

A list of stakeholders who influence the individual's achievement of strategic goals, including an explanation of the nature of such influence

Full name of stakeholders, description of their relationship with the issuer or the person providing collateral, and an indication of the nature of such stakeholders' influence on the issuer's or the person providing collateral's achievement of strategic goals

Internal stakeholders:

- Shareholders, as the primary stakeholders who define and shape the Bank's strategic development goals.
- Bank executives who formulate and implement the strategy and ensure corporate governance.
- Bank employees who ensure the achievement of operational goals.

External stakeholders:

- Government regulatory bodies that define the legislative framework and prudential standards, establish licensing conditions, and oversee operations.
- Clients (legal entities and individuals) who determine the demand for banking products, thereby influencing the Bank's profitability and market position.
- Counterparties who influence operational profitability, technological stability, business continuity, etc.

Key Provisions of the Policy on Interaction with Stakeholders, Including Shareholders/Participants

The Bank's Statute and internal documents, in particular the Corporate Governance Code of JSC "CRYSTALBANK," define and establish the principles governing the relationship between the Bank and its shareholders.

• 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
Registration number in the Register of Auditors and Audit Entities	3886
Section of the Register of Auditors and Audit Entities	Section 4 Entities engaged in auditing activities authorized to conduct mandatory audits of financial statements of public-interest entities
Website of the audit entity	www.pkf.ua
Date and number of the decision on the quality control review of the audit services of the audit entity	October 22, 2025, No. 74-кя
Number and date of the audit engagement letter	Agreement No. 14 of August 29, 2022, and Supplementary Agreement No. 5 of September 24, 2025,
Reporting period for which the financial statements were audited	The year ended December 31, 2025
Start date and end date of the audit	November 3, 2025 – March 24, 2026
Fee for the audit of the annual financial statements	In accordance with the terms of the agreement

The auditor's responsibility in connection with compliance with the requirements for reporting in the iXBRL format to the Financial Reporting Collection Center

The auditor was provided with financial statements in the iXBRL format for the audit, and the auditor is responsible for the opinion expressed thereon.

Contents of the audit report

Title of the audit report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Intended recipients

The shareholders and the Supervisory Board of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK"
The National Bank of Ukraine
The National Securities and Stock Market Commission

Paragraphs of the Auditor's Report

Paragraph 1

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "CRYSTALBANK" (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position by liquidity as at 31 December 2025 [IAS1 220000], the statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by nature of expense [IAS1 320000], the statement of comprehensive income, components of other comprehensive income after tax [IAS1 410000], the statement of cash flows, direct method [IAS1 510000], and the statement of changes in equity [IAS1 610000] for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the preparation requirements established by Ukrainian law.

Paragraph 2

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under these standards are set out in the section "The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including the International Standards on Independence) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (hereinafter the "IFAC Code") and the ethical requirements applicable to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Law of

Ukraine "On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities," and have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IFAC Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to serve as a basis for our opinion.

Paragraph 3

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 counterparties 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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Paragraph 4

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)	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For information on significant accounting policies, refer to IAS1 800610 Significant information on accounting policies, and IFRS7 822390-12 Reconciliation of</p>	<p>The controls management established to support their ECL calculations were tested during our audit procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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).	related management controls, examination of key management's judgements and assumptions, including the macro-economic scenarios and the associated probability weights, analysing of impairment coverage of credit portfolio and its changes.

Paragraph 5

Information Other Than Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information included in the Management Report and the Issuer's Annual Information for 2025, including the Management Report and the Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the financial statements and our 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

Paragraph 6

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.

Paragraph 7

The 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 scepticism 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 Bank'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.

Paragraph 8

Report on Other Legislative and Regulatory Requirements

Paragraph 9

Report on the 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.

Paragraph 10

Report on the National Bank of Ukraine's Requirements for the Auditor's Report on the Results of the Annual 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, 2025, 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 2025 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 Regulation 90 regarding the assessment of the conformity (accuracy of presentation) of data on the distribution of the Bank's assets and liabilities by maturity in the file containing statistical reporting indicators A7X "Data on the Structure of Assets and Liabilities by Maturity" (hereinafter the "A7X" file), which is prepared by the Bank for submission to the National Bank as at January 1 of the year following the reporting year and is not part of the annual financial statements, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 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.

Regarding the Bank's compliance with the requirements established by the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine on the following matters:

- internal control

In our opinion, the Bank's internal control system complies in all material respects with the requirements of the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine and is adequate to the scale, nature of operations, and risks inherent to the Bank. However, given the dynamic nature of the regulatory environment, further improvement of the internal control system requires constant attention from 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 exposure 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, 2025 (end of day), the Bank's regulatory capital, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Instruction on the Procedure for Regulating the Activities of Banks in Ukraine, approved by Resolution of the NBU Board dated August 28, 2001, No. 368, based on the daily balance sheet, amounted to UAH 334,746.5 thousand.

The Bank's capital as at the end of the reporting period is sufficient to carry out the operations provided for by the banking license, and its absolute amount complies with regulatory requirements regarding 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.

Paragraph 11

Additional information in accordance with Article 14 of 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 September 19, 2025. The total duration of our audit engagements with the Bank is 3 years, including the reporting year.

During the audit of the financial statements, based on the results of which this Independent Auditor's Report was prepared, we performed audit assessments of the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements under review, including as a result of fraud.

Among the risks we identified, the most significant risks that required our special attention but did not result in a modification of our opinion are presented in the sections "*Key Audit Matters*" and "*Material Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern*."

We designed and performed risk assessment procedures to obtain audit evidence that provided a reasonable basis for identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the level of the Bank's financial statements and the assertions therein; and designed further audit procedures that enabled us to detect misstatements, including fraud, and obtain reasonable assurance to express an opinion on the financial statements as a whole.

As the Bank operates in a strictly controlled environment, our assessment of the risks of material misstatement also took into account the control environment, including the Bank's procedures for regulatory compliance. Our assessment included reviewing key structures, policies, and standards; understanding and evaluating the role of the supervisory function and internal control in their design and implementation; and monitoring compliance and testing related controls.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Bank and identified the most significant requirements that are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements. In particular, these requirements relate to compliance with economic standards and other laws and regulations.

The ISAs limit the necessary audit procedures for identifying non-compliance with laws and regulations to inquiries of management and, where appropriate, those with the highest authority and oversight, as well as, where available, correspondence with relevant licensing and regulatory authorities. If violations have not been disclosed to us or are not evident from the relevant correspondence, the audit may not detect such violations. Based on the results of our audit, we did not identify any violations that could materially affect the financial statements.

Our report is agreed to additional report for Audit committee of Supervisory Board of the Bank.

We have not provided the Bank with non-audit services as defined in Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing 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, 2025, 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 Biloblovskiy.

Signatures, date, and addresses

Full name of the key audit partner

Sviatoslav Volodymyrovych Biloblovskiy

Full names and positions of other persons responsible for the audit

Iryna Oleksandrivna Kashtanova, Director

Name of the audit entity

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "PKF UKRAINE"

Date of the audit report

2026-03-24

Location of the audit entity

01054, Kyiv, 52 Khmelnytskyi Bohdan Street, 4th Floor

• 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, 2025

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	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	822390-01 800100 800100	1,725,643	1,321,175
Loans and advances to customers	822390-01 800100 800100	714,609	578,436
Investments in securities	822390-01 800100 800100	203,799	180,740
Inventories		650	-
Current tax assets	835110	1,668	-
Deferred tax assets	835110	12,040	1,895
Intangible assets net of goodwill	823180 822100	50,780	21,751
Property, plant and equipment	800100 832610	59,141	62,938
Other financial assets	822390-01 800100	73,214	61,669
Other non-financial assets	800100	33,927	32,891
Total assets		2,875,471	2,261,495
Liabilities			
Due to customers	822390-03 800100	2,339,774	1,705,213
Provisions			
Provision for loan commitments and guarantees financial guarantee contracts	827570 800100	19,321	5,256
Provision for bonuses	800100	19,474	15,951
Total provisions		38,795	21,207
Other financial liabilities	822390-03 800100	69,760	59,505
Other non-financial liabilities	800100	5,178	5,147
Current tax liabilities	835110	-	6,253
Total liabilities		2,453,507	1,797,325
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	861200 800100	421,097	421,097
Retained earnings	800100	-15,359	21,179
Reserve and other bank funds	800100	15,771	15,273
Other reserves	800100	455	6,621
Total equity		421,964	464,170
Total equity and liabilities		2,875,471	2,261,495

Approved for issue and signed
on March 24, 2026

Chair of Management Board

Leonid Grebinskyi

Chief accountant

Liudmila Symonenko

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

Profit or loss	Note	2025	2024
Profit (loss)			
Operating income		634,211	437,532
Interest income		281,046	259,538
Interest income measured using the effective interest method	800200	281,046	259,538
Commission income	800200	353,165	177,994
Interest expense	800200	-123,879	-83,263
Fee and commission expense	800200	-191,349	-68,952
Net gain (loss) on operations with debt financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	800200	-49	-109
Net gain (loss) on foreign exchange operations	800200	62,802	38,053
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation		-2,019	1,592
Impairment gains and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	800200	-10,984	19,264
Other gains (losses)	800200	8,058	2,394
Expenses for employee benefits	800200	-258,020	-204,578
Depreciation and amortization expense	800200 822100 823180	-36,721	-34,094
Other administrative and operating expenses	800200	-128,324	-85,146
Impairment gains and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) for non-financial assets	800200	302	263
Profit (loss) from operating activities		-45,972	22,956
Profit (loss) arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		-198	-54
Profit (loss) before taxation		-46,170	22,902
Tax expenses (income from tax refund)	835110	-10,130	-12,956
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		-36,040	9,946
Profit (loss)		-36,040	9,946
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	838000	-1.7973	0.4960
Total basic earnings (loss) per share		-1.7973	0.4960
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		-1.7973	0.4960

Approved for issue and signed
on March 24, 2026

Chair of Management Board

Leonid Grebinskyi

Chief accountant

Liudmila Symonenko

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

Statement of comprehensive income	2025	2024
Profit (loss)	-36,040	9,946
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	-6,166	14,375
Post-tax reclassification adjustments on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-291
Other comprehensive income, after tax, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-6,166	14,084
Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss, after taxes	-6,166	14,084
Total other comprehensive income	-6,166	14,084
Total comprehensive income	-42,206	24,030

Approved for issue and signed
on March 24, 2026

Chair of Management Board

Leonid Grebinskyi

Chief accountant

Liudmila 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	352,229	177,948
Net (increase)/decrease from currency transactions	62,801	38,053
Other operating in cash inflows	8,351	3,882
Classes of operating cash flows		
Commission expenses paid	-191,349	-68,952
Employee benefits and payments	-254,497	-198,561
Administrative expenses and other operating expenses paid	-127,787	-75,865
Net operating cash flows	-150,252	-123,495
Net (increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers	-149,271	50,054
Net (increase)/decrease in other financial assets	13,484	-47,915
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets	-17,387	4,591
Net increase/(decrease) in due to customers	603,892	-151,125
Net increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	14,458	5,446
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	162	-3,432
Interest paid	-117,314	-80,132
Interest received	273,079	273,420
Income tax refund (payment)	-7,935	-28,087
Net operating cash flows (used in operating activities)	462,916	-100,675
Investing cash flows		
Acquisition of securities	-25,520	-
Proceeds from sale of investments in securities	-	225,789
Purchase of property and equipment	-12,675	-8,064
Purchase of intangible assets	-17,610	-6,784
Net investing cash flows (used in Investing activities)	-55,805	210,941
Financing cash flows		
Payments under lease obligations	-20,162	-21,081
Net financing cash flows (used in financing activities)	-20,162	-21,081
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before currency rate changes	386,949	89,185
Effect of currency rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Effect of currency rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	15,533	18,228
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	1,986	-2,306
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents after the effect of currency rate changes	404,468	105,107
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance	1,321,175	1,216,068
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance	1,725,643	1,321,175

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Chief accountant

Liudmila Symonenko

• IAS1 • 610000 Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity as at December 31, 2025

	Share capital		Other reserves					Equity
	Ordinary shares	Total share capital	Reserves and other funds	Reserve under financial assets ^[1]	Total	Total other reserves	Retained earnings	
Equity – opening balance	421,097	421,097	15,273	6,621	6,621	6,621	21,179	464,170
Changes in equity								
Comprehensive income								
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-36,040	-36,040
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-6,166	-6,166	-6,166	-	-6,166
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-6,166	-6,166	-6,166	-36,040	-42,206
Increase (decrease) due to other changes, shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-6,166	-6,166	-6,166	-36,040	-42,206
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-	-	-	-6,166	-6,166	-6,166	-36,040	-42,206
Distribution of profit for previous years			498	-	-	-	-498	-
Equity - closing balance	421,097	421,097	15,771	455	455	455	-15,359	421,964

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, 2024

	Share capital		Other reserves				Retained earnings	Equity
	Ordinary shares	Total share capital	Reserves and other funds	Reserve under financial assets	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total other reserves		
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) through other changes	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].

Approved for issue and signed
on March 24, 2026

Chair of Management Board

Leonid Grebinskyi

Chief accountant

Liudmila Symonenko

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

Sub-classification of assets, liabilities and equity

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash		
Cash	240,885	198,175
Correspondent accounts, deposits and overnight loans with banks	304,066	268,787
of Ukraine	304,051	268,786
other countries	15	1
Total cash	544,951	466,962
Cash equivalents		
Short-term placements with the NBU	1,180,692	854,213
Deposit certificates of the National Bank of Ukraine	1,180,692	854,213
Total cash equivalents	1,180,692	854,213
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,725,643	1,321,175
Loans and advances to customers		
Loans to corporate customers	652,249	513,820
Customer loans	-	25,199
Mortgage loans	24,306	-
Categories of financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	203,799	180,740
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	203,799	-
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	203,799	180,740
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,272,581	1,763,105
Loans and advances at amortized cost	714,609	-
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	714,609	-
Total financial assets	2,476,380	1,943,845
Loans and advances at amortized cost		
Loans and advances at amortized cost, gross carrying amount	754,121	-
Loans and advances at amortized cost, allowance for ECL	-39512	-
Net loans and advances at amortized cost	714,609	-
Loans and advances at amortized cost	714,609	-
Intangible assets and goodwill		
Intangible assets net of goodwill		
Intangible assets under development	27,307	6,000
Other intangible assets	23,473	15,751
Total intangible assets net of goodwill	50,780	21,751
Total intangible assets and goodwill	50,780	21,751
Property, plant and equipment		
Land and buildings		
Buildings	38,688	43,974
Total land and buildings	38,688	43,974
Machines	2,869	1,240

Sub-classification of assets, liabilities and equity

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Vehicles		
Cars	1,708	2,250
Total vehicles	1,708	2,250
Fixtures and fittings	716	957
Office equipment	326	188
Computer equipment	5,977	7,681
Communication and network equipment	2,840	3,555
Capital investments in progress in fixed assets	50	189
Other fixed assets	5,967	2,904
Total property, plant and equipment	59,141	62,938
Other assets		
Debt instruments held		
Government debt instruments held	203,799	180,740
Total debt instruments held	203,799	180,740
Deferred tax assets	12,040	1,895
Current tax assets	1,668	-
Other financial assets		
Receivables under payment card transactions	8,109	51,686
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	149	9,379
Other receivables	64,956	604
Total other financial assets	73,214	61,669
Other non-financial assets		
Tax receivables, excluding income tax	124	124
Receivables under other taxes	124	124
Property transferred to the bank as a pledgee	6,257	10,167
Current tax assets	1,668	-
Other financial assets		
Receivables under payment card transactions	8,109	51,686
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	149	9,379
Other receivables	64,956	604
Total other financial assets	73,214	61,669
Total other non-financial assets	34,577	32,891
Categories of financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2,409,534	1,764,718
Deposits at amortized cost	2,339,774	-
Customer deposits at amortized cost	2,339,774	-
Total financial liabilities	2,409,534	1,764,718
Classes of other provisions		
Various other provisions for liabilities		
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	19,321	5,257
Total other provisions for liabilities	19,321	5,257
Other financial liabilities		
Payables under payment card transactions	3,712	4,100
Payables under leases (rentals)	36,293	40,798
Payables under foreign currency transactions	2,015	1,781
Other financial liabilities	27,493	12,825
Miscellaneous liabilities		
Total other provisions for liabilities	69,513	59,504

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deposit liabilities	2,339,775	-
Customer deposits		
Balances on time deposits of customers	760,198	621,680
Balances on demand deposits of customers	6,601	5,278
Balances on current accounts of customers	1,373,012	1,057,939
Balances on other deposits of customers	199,964	20,316
Total customer deposits	2,339,775	1,705,213
Current tax liabilities	-	6,253
Other non-financial liabilities		
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue, including contractual obligations		
Deferred revenue, including contractual obligations		
Contractual liabilities		
Advances received representing contractual obligations under performance obligations that have been satisfied as at a certain date	2,129	2,777
Total contractual obligations	2,129	2,777
Deferred income excluding contractual obligations	658	502
Total deferred income including contractual obligations	2,787	3,279
Total accrued and deferred income, including contractual liabilities	2,787	3,279
Other liabilities	1,407	1,091
Payables under settlements with bank employees	19,474	15,951
Other payables	984	778
Total other non-financial liabilities	24,652	21,099
Share capital		
Share capital, ordinary shares	421,097	421,097
Total share capital	421,097	421,097
Retained earnings		
Retained earnings, profit (loss) of the period	-36,041	9,946
Retained earnings, less profit (loss) of the period	20,682	11,233
Total retained earnings	-15,359	21,179
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Provision for profit or loss under financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	455	6,621
Total other accumulated comprehensive income	455	6,621
Miscellaneous equity		
Reserves and other funds of bank	15,771	15,273
Net assets (liabilities)		
Assets	2,875,471	2,261,495
liabilities	2,453,507	1,797,325
Net assets (liabilities)	421,964	464,170

• IAS1 • 800200 Notes – Analysis of incomes and expenses

Analysis of income and expenses

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Operating income		
Interest income	281,046	259,538
Interest income from cash and balances with other banks	1,410	1,091
Interest income from loans and advances to customers	108,340	98,498
Interest income from other financial assets	171,296	159,949
Commission income		
Loan-related fees and commission income	3,264	1,498
Income from cash and settlement services	323,601	164,491
Income from operations with securities	36	34
Income from off-balance sheet transactions	17,627	4,235
Income from operations in the foreign exchange market and precious metals market	6,437	5,726
Other commission income	2,200	2,010
Total commission income	353,165	177,994
Total income from ordinary activities	634,211	437,532
Significant income and expenses		
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), trade receivables		
Reversal of impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, trade receivables	302	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	-11,070	19,259
Reversal of impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances	87	5
Net impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognized in profit or loss, loans and advances	-10,983	19,264
Restructuring charges	71	-5
Profit (loss) from disposal of fixed assets		
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	27	1
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	-41	-129
Net gains (losses) on disposal of fixed assets	-14	-128
Gains (losses) on disposal of other non-current assets	-199	-54
Other financial income (expense)	62,801	38,053
Interest expense	-123,879	-83,263
Interest expense on bank loans and overdrafts	-40	-
Interest expense on deposits from customers	-119,593	-78,362
Other interest expense	-4,246	-4,901
Repair and maintenance expenses	-56,783	-42,356
Other operating income (expense)	-29,446	-11,554
Expenses for charitable contributions and subsidies	-796	-1,316
Rental income	15	5
Rental expenses	-4,766	-6,445
Income from fines and penalties	109	32

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Commission expenses		
Expenses from cash and settlement services	-143,271	-52,429
Other commission expenses	-48,078	-16,523
Total commission expense	-191,349	-68,952
Gains (losses) from sales		
Gains (losses) from sale of debt instruments	-49	-108
Total gains (losses) from sales	-49	-108
Expenses by nature		
Expenses for services	-16,001	-14,184
Expenses for professional services	-2,213	-1,993
Business trip expenses	-171	-238
Communication expenses	-4,089	-3,666
Utility costs	-4,897	-4,056
Advertising expenses	-611	-667
Classes of employee benefit expenses		
Short-term employee benefit costs		
Salaries and wages	-220,354	-175,600
Social security contributions	-37,423	-28,966
Other short-term employee benefits	-243	-12
Total short-term employee benefits expense	-258,020	-204,578
Total employee benefits expense	-258,020	-204,578
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	-36,721	-30,524
Amortization expense for intangible assets	-	-3,570
Total depreciation and amortization expense	-36,721	-34,094
Total depreciation and amortization and impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses) recognized in profit or loss	-36,721	-34,094
Taxation expense, excluding income tax expense	-12,654	-6,801
Total expenses, by nature	-323,396	-259,657

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	-36,721	-36,721	-30,524	-30,524
Amortization expense on intangible assets	-	-	-3,570	-3,570
Total service and commission income	-36,721	-36,721	-34,094	-34,094

• IAS1 • 800610 Notes – Significant information on accounting policies

Disclosure of Significant Accounting Policies

Assessment of the Political Situation. Due to the current situation in Ukraine, despite the possible implementation of stabilization measures by the Ukrainian Parliament, the Government, and the National Bank of Ukraine, factors of economic instability exist as of the date of approval of these financial statements.

Military actions on the territory of Ukraine and their unpredictable impact on the key assumptions underlying management's forecasts have led to significant uncertainty regarding the Bank's future operations.

Economic instability may persist in the near future, and there is a likelihood that the market value of the Bank's assets may be lower than their carrying value, which could have a material impact on the Bank's profitability.

Going concern

These financial statements are based on the assumption that the Bank will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, there is significant uncertainty regarding the currently unpredictable impact of military operations in Ukraine on the assumptions underlying management's estimates, which could cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

The uncertainty that has existed since the start of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine is pervasive affecting the entire country as a sovereign state, its economy, and its banking system, as well as the Bank specifically. However, it can be assumed that the experience gained over four years of war in the form of a full-scale invasion, the anti-crisis measures of the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as the consistent actions of the state's top leadership and the country's government under a wartime economy, the large-scale support for Ukraine from international partners, and the unconditional confidence in Ukraine's victory over the enemy—will contribute to the gradual overcoming of challenges and the continuation of the Bank's uninterrupted operations even under such unprecedented conditions.

In the management's opinion, the assumption regarding the Bank's ability to continue its operations on a going concern basis is reasonable. Forecasts of capital adequacy and liquidity ratios, forecasts of operating results, and forecasts of expected credit losses provide sufficient grounds for preparing these financial statements on a going concern basis. In forming this judgment, management considered the Bank's financial condition, its current intentions, ongoing financial support from shareholders, the future profitability of operations as planned in the budget, and access to financial resources, and analysed the impact of the current financial and economic situation on the Bank's future operations.

Thanks to coordinated and professional teamwork, the Bank has overcome the challenges posed by the war and adapted its development strategy to the new economic realities, shifting the focus of its product line while maintaining a high level of security and reliability in its operations.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's liquidity is sufficient; the Bank complies with all economic standards and foreign exchange position limits; specifically, regulatory capital as of the close of business on December 31, 2025, amounted to UAH 334,747 thousand, which demonstrates the Bank's ability to settle its obligations in a timely and full manner and the presence of a sufficient buffer in the event of potential future unexpected adverse events.

Adhering to a balanced and conservative approach to asset and liability management, the LCRac liquidity coverage ratio as of the close of business on December 31, 2025, stood at 181%, exceeding the regulatory threshold set by the NBU (minimum LCRac level—100%) and indicates that the Bank is sufficiently liquid in all currencies to meet its obligations for 30 days under crisis conditions. The LCRs liquidity ratio as at the end of the year stood at 261%, which is 161% higher than regulatory requirements. The net stable funding ratio NSFRac stood at 157%, which is 57% higher than 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.

Comprehensive support from shareholders will remain a key factor in determining the long-term resilience of JSC "CRYSTALBANK" to external challenges and threats.

The Supervisory Board, Management Board, and committees of the Bank continue to perform their functions; officials ensure the proper and full execution of all tasks without losing control or disrupting the Bank's vital operations. The experience gained in previous years has allowed us to improve the Bank's remote work technologies, enabling continuous operations even with minimal staff presence at the Head Office.

Regarding business continuity, the Bank has further enhanced its proven resilience by equipping 26 of its 38 operating branches with alternative power sources to mitigate the effects of power outages, as well as ensuring the geographic diversification of the

Bank's IT infrastructure by hosting database repositories 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.

In these financial statements, taxation is presented in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian law, using the tax rates and legal provisions in effect as of the reporting date.

The corporate income tax rate for banks in 2025 was 25%.

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for all temporary differences that are subject to recovery or deduction at a tax rate of 50%, which will be effective as of January 1, 2026.

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 policies for determining the components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are assets that can be converted into a known amount of cash on demand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances in correspondent accounts, certificates of deposit issued by the National Bank of Ukraine, cash on hand and in transit, and funds in accounts with the National Bank of Ukraine. All placements of funds in the interbank market are included in loans and bank liabilities. Amounts related to funds whose use is restricted are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Accounting policies for employee benefits

Wages, salaries, single social due, 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 criteria, 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:

- customer and bank funds.
- customer funds: balances in checking accounts, demand deposits, time deposits.
- bank funds: balances in correspondent accounts, loans received, deposits attracted.
- other attracted funds:
- loans received from international and other financial organizations.
- funds attracted on subordinated debt terms.
- securities issued by the entity.
- derivative financial liabilities.
- other financial liabilities: accounts payable for financial assets or
- services (with payments due after the asset or service is provided); contingent (potential) liabilities of the Bank: loan commitments, financial guarantees, and unsecured letters of credit for which payments are classified 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.

After 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 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. Loans and receivables from customers presented in these financial statements are initially measured at fair value or at an equivalent

amount, which is typically the net amount of funds disbursed, including directly attributable costs and certain fees and commissions for arranging the loan, which are considered adjustments to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Subsequently, loans and customer receivables are carried at amortized cost.

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method and is recognized in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Fee income from contractual obligations to provide financing prior to the disbursement of the loan is deferred and included in the cost of the loan when the loan is granted. Fee income from contractual obligations to provide financing, if the use of the loan is unlikely or if there is uncertainty regarding the term and amount of the loan, is allocated evenly over the term of the obligation.

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

Loans granted are reported net of provisions established to cover expected credit losses.

If loans and funds cannot be recovered, they are written off against the allowance established to cover expected credit losses. Such decisions are made after all possibilities for recovering the amounts owed have been exhausted and the Bank has no reasonable prospects of collecting further cash flows from the financial asset.

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 policies 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 and amortization 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.

• 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, Kudryavskiy 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 customers.

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

In accordance with the requirements for the preparation of financial statements under IFRS, the Bank uses estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. These estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations regarding future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances. In addition to the judgments involved in accounting estimates, the Bank's management also exercises professional judgment in applying accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and the assumptions on which they are based are reviewed regularly. The results of the review of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which they are reviewed, as well as in all subsequent periods affected by such estimates. In particular, information regarding significant areas of uncertainty in estimates and key judgments in applying accounting policies that most significantly affected the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows: Expected credit losses on financial instruments The estimation of expected credit losses requires the use of judgment and estimates. Such estimates depend on a number of factors, changes in which may result in different amounts of valuation allowances for expected credit losses. The calculation of expected credit losses includes estimation techniques that utilize significant unobservable inputs and factors, as well as statistical modelling and expert judgment. These methodologies are used to determine the probability of default, the projected amount of credit exposure subject to default risk, and the loss given default based on available historical data and external information, adjusted to reflect forecast information.

Fair value of buildings. Buildings owned by the Bank are subject to regular revaluation. Such revaluation is based on the results of appraisals conducted by appraisers. During the revaluation, appraisers use professional judgment and assessments to identify comparable buildings used in the application of the comparative and income approaches, the useful lives of the assets being revalued, and the capitalization rates used in applying these approaches. Since, as of the reporting dates, the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the buildings was immaterial (less than 10%), the revaluation was not recognized in the financial statements.

Transactions with Related Parties. In the course of its ordinary activities, the Bank engages in transactions with related parties. IFRS 9 requires financial instruments to be recognized at fair value upon initial recognition. In the absence of an active market for such transactions, professional judgment is used to determine whether such transactions were conducted at market or

non-market interest rates. The basis for such judgments is the pricing of similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and an analysis of the effective interest rate.

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 its capital adequacy to protect against the risks inherent in its operations. The Bank's capital adequacy is monitored using, among other methods, the ratios established by the Basel Capital Accord (Basel II) and the standards set by the National Bank of Ukraine in its supervision of banks. The Bank's capital management policy is to ensure compliance with capital requirements and the Bank's ability to function as a going concern. The amount of capital managed by the Bank as at December 31, 2025, is 334,746.5 thousand hryvnias (as at December 31, 2024 —407,558.5 thousand hryvnias). Compliance with the capital adequacy ratios established by the National Bank of Ukraine is monitored on a daily basis. As at December 31, 2025, the Bank complied with the requirements regarding the minimum capital adequacy ratios.

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

As at 31.12.2025, 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 principles applied in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the application of the new standards described below, which are effective as of January 1, 2025. The nature and impact of these changes are disclosed below.

The following amendments to IFRSs became effective on or after January 1, 2025:

As of January 1, 2025, amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" — "Non-convertibility"— were mandatory, with early application permitted.

The amendments concerned the definition of a convertible currency. The standard has been supplemented with a definition of what constitutes 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 financial statements.

It was determined whether the currency was convertible into other currencies. If the currency was not convertible, the entity estimated the spot rate and disclosed information that enables users of financial statements to understand how the non-convertible currency affects, or is expected to affect, on the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.

To achieve this objective, the entity disclosed information about:

- the nature and financial consequences of the currency not being convertible.
- the spot exchange rate(s) used.
- the measurement process.
- the risks to which the entity is exposed because the currency is not convertible.

These changes do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Disclosure of information on the expected impact of the initial application of new standards or interpretations

The following amendments to IFRS will take effect on January 1, 2026:

Amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (hereinafter "IFRS 7") and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (hereinafter "IFRS 9") — "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments." The amendments clarify the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including disclosure requirements, and address requirements regarding the derecognition of financial instruments when settling financial liabilities through an electronic payment system; the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. The disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have also been amended, and disclosure requirements have been added for financial instruments with contingent features that do not directly relate to core credit risks and costs.

In light of these changes, corresponding amendments have also been made to the IFRS XBRL Taxonomy 2025 and supplemented with new disclosures, specifically in the notes:

[822390-05] Notes – Investments in equity.

[822390-08/a] Notes - Financial assets or liabilities whose contractual cash flows are based on contingent events.

[822390-23] Notes - Financial assets, transitional provisions to Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards⁰ Volume 11. The amendments are minor; however, entities should assess the impact to determine whether they result in changes to accounting policies. The amendments are intended to clarify and improve the standards to enhance the clarity and consistency of accounting approaches.

Hedge Accounting by an Entity Applying IFRS for the First Time [Amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" (hereinafter "IFRS 1")]. In particular, amendments have been made to IFRS 1 to ensure their consistency with the requirements of IFRS 9, and cross-references have been added to improve the clarity of IFRS 1. These amendments are intended to eliminate potential confusion arising from the inconsistency between the wording of paragraph

B6 in IFRS 1 and the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9. In accordance with the amendments, entities are not required to recognize in their first IFRS statement of financial position any hedging relationships that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria in IFRS 9.

Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"). The amendments update the wording regarding closed-end inputs and provide a cross-reference to paragraphs of IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" (hereinafter "IFRS 13").

Disclosure of Deferred Differences Between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to the Framework for IFRS 7). The amendments address disclosures related to the recognition of differences between the transaction price and fair value at the date of initial recognition. These amendments are intended to align the wording of the provisions of the Framework for IFRS 7 with the relevant provisions of IFRS 7, as well as the wording and concepts of IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

Introduction and Disclosure of Credit Risk (Amendments to the Framework for IFRS 7). The amendments were made to clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all requirements established by IFRS 7 and to simplify the explanation of aspects of IFRS requirements that are not illustrated.

Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9). The amendments clarify the requirements for a lessee to derecognize lease liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9). Amendments have been made to paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 regarding the measurement upon initial recognition of trade receivables and corresponding amendments to the definitions in IFRS 9.

Definition of "de facto agent" [(Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" (hereinafter "IFRS 10"))]. Amendments have been made to paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 to clarify that the relationships described in paragraph B74 are merely one example of a circumstance in which judgment must be exercised as to whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.

Cost Method [Amendments to International Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" (hereinafter "IAS 7")]. The amendment consists of updating the wording of paragraph 37 of IAS 7 to replace the term "cost method" with "at cost," which was not included when the draft amendments to IFRS "The Value of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity, or Associate" in 2008.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (GVT_Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 ukr.pdf). Contracts for electricity from natural sources are contracts under which an entity is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the underlying volume of electricity, as the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (e.g., weather). Contracts for electricity from natural sources include both contracts for the purchase or sale of electricity from natural sources and financial instruments relating to such electricity. To improve an entity's reporting of the financial effects of contracts for electricity derived from natural resources—which are often structured as power purchase agreements — changes have been introduced that provide for:

clarification of the application of "own use" requirements.

permission to account for hedging if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.

and the addition of new disclosure requirements so that investors can understand the impact of these contracts on the company's financial results and cash flows.

In light of these changes, corresponding amendments have also been made to the UA IFRS XBRL 2025 Taxonomy, and new disclosures have been added to the notes:

[822390-10/a] Notes – Contracts for electricity from renewable sources.

New standards effective as of January 1, 2027.

IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries Not Accountable to the Parent: Disclosures" (hereinafter - IFRS 19). We provide updated information based on the official translation posted on the website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (IFRS 19). IFRS 19 allows for the simplification of reporting by business entities, reducing the costs of preparing financial statements for the relevant subsidiaries while maintaining the disclosure of useful information in the financial statements for their users. IFRS 19 enables subsidiaries to maintain a single set of accounting records to meet the needs of both the parent entity and the users of their financial statements, thereby reducing disclosure requirements: IFRS 19 allows for a reduction in the scope of disclosures while still meeting the needs of users of the subsidiaries' financial statements. An entity is eligible to apply IFRS 19 if: the entity is not a publicly accountable entity (see paragraphs 11–12 of IFRS 19); and has an ultimate or intermediate parent entity that prepares consolidated financial statements for public disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards. Amendments to IFRS 19 "Non-Publicly Accountable Subsidiaries: Disclosure." These amendments to IFRS 19 are intended to address the relaxation of disclosure requirements established by new and amended IFRSs during the period from February 2021 to May 2024. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) will consider the need to amend IFRS 19 each time new standards or amendments to existing IFRSs are adopted.

Amendments to IAS 21, IFRS 19, and IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" – Translation into the Presentation Currency in Hyperinflationary Economies. The amendments specify the procedures for translating financial statements into the presentation currency in a hyperinflationary economy. These amendments are intended to enhance the usefulness of the information provided in a cost-effective manner and to reduce practical differences. R Amendments to IFRS

10 and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (hereinafter "IAS 28") - Transactions involving the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 to a date to be determined by the IASB. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. These amendments address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (2011) regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments provide that the full gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business but is recognized only to the extent of the non-controlling interests in the associate or joint venture.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Information in Financial Statements" (hereinafter "IFRS 18"). The new IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements." We provide updated information based on the official translation posted on the website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (IFRS 18). According to IFRS 18, the objective of financial statements is to provide financial information about the assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses of the reporting entity that is useful to users of financial statements in assessing the prospects for future net cash inflows to the entity and in evaluating how management has managed the entity's economic resources. To achieve the objective of financial reporting, an entity presents information in the primary financial statements and discloses it in the notes, doing so by providing structured summaries of the reporting entity's recognized assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows that are useful to users of financial statements. Among the new requirements of IFRS 18 that improve the quality of financial reporting are requirements for mandatory presentation of subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, requirements for disclosure of performance measures determined by management, and the introduction of new principles for aggregating and disaggregating information. IFRS 18 introduces a new structure for the statement of profit or loss and requires an entity to classify all revenue and expenses in its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. IFRS 18 introduces new mandatory totals and subtotals and requires their presentation in the statement of profit or loss, specifically "operating profit or loss," "profit or loss before financing and income tax," and "profit or loss." IFRS 18 establishes requirements for an entity to identify its primary business activity, which affects the classification of revenue and expenses into the categories listed above. Depending on the primary business activity, certain revenue and expenses may be classified not in the investment or financial category, but in the operating category. This may, in particular, apply to entities that invest in certain types of assets or provide financing to customers. To determine the primary business activity and classify revenues and expenses into the appropriate categories, we recommend carefully reviewing the relevant sections of IFRS 18. IFRS 18 also introduces new disclosures (where applicable): performance measures identified by management that are defined as interim summaries of income and expenses, which: the entity uses in public communications outside of financial statements; the entity uses to convey to users of financial statements management's views on a specific aspect of the entity's overall financial performance; and are not specified in paragraph 118 of IFRS 18 or specifically required by IFRS to be presented or disclosed. IFRS 18 requires disclosure of information about all key performance indicators identified by management in a single note to the financial statements, as well as about each such measure, including how management views the essence of that measure and how that measure compares with the relevant measures required to be presented by IFRS 18. This information shall be disclosed as part of the financial statements that are subject to mandatory audit.

IFRS 18 also establishes enhanced requirements regarding the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the primary financial statements and/or notes, aimed at ensuring a deeper and clearer understanding of financial performance. IFRS 18 requires that the aggregation and disaggregation of information be performed with reference to common and distinct characteristics. An entity also identifies and describes items presented in the primary financial statements or notes in a manner that faithfully represents the characteristics of the item, providing all descriptions and explanations necessary for users of financial statements to understand such items. Requirements are set forth for providing more detailed information while avoiding general terms such as "other" and "others." Given the significant changes to the presentation of information in financial statements, entities need to begin studying IFRS 18 and preparing for reporting under it well in advance. One should begin by assessing its impact on disclosures in financial statements, reviewing accounting policies, aggregating data, and adapting accounting systems and processes for financial reporting. IFRS 18 is applied retrospectively.

In connection with the adoption of IFRS 18, the IASB has updated the XBRL Taxonomy to version 2025, developing separate entry points for entities that continue to report under IAS 1 and for those entities that have early adopted IFRS 18. In 2025

IFRS XBRL Taxonomy UA, only the version for entities that continue to prepare financial statements using IAS 1 will be available for completion.

The IASB also published two guidance documents and educational materials this year:

Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements. This document adds illustrative examples to the already published Illustrative Examples, Implementation Guidance, and Basis for Conclusions for the following IFRSs: IFRS 18, IFRS 7, IAS 8 "Framework for Financial Reporting," IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets," IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets," and IAS 1. The purpose of these examples was to demonstrate how an entity can apply the requirements of IFRS to disclose information about uncertainties in financial statements, including the impact of climate risks, but not limited to them. Basis for Conclusions, Illustrative Examples, and Implementation Guidance are documents that supplement the relevant IFRSs but are not part of the IFRSs. These documents reflect certain aspects of IFRS requirements but do not provide official interpretations or additional requirements. Using these documents can be helpful in understanding the concepts and principles underlying IFRS.

Going Concern: Focus on Disclosure. This guidance was first published in January 2021 in response to questions from stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic. The document was revised and published in April 2025 to update requirements in light of new standards and changes to existing standards, and to remove references to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related challenging economic environment (going concern).

Revised IFRS Practice Statement 1 Management Commentary (hereinafter "Management Commentary"). The document was created to provide regulators with a global framework for updating or developing national requirements and recommendations regarding management commentary or similar reports. It also provides a comprehensive resource for entities to meet users' information needs. In developing the updated Management Commentary, the IASB drew on innovations in reporting. The updated Management Commentary supports the provision of interconnected information in the Management Commentary, as well as in all management commentaries and other general-purpose financial reports. In particular, this may relate to the reconciliation of information presented in financial statements and sustainability reports. This document is not mandatory for the preparation of financial statements under IFRS and may be of auxiliary value for management decision-making.

The Management Commentary and Disclosures on Uncertainties in Financial Statements are available for review on the IASB website in English. The above amendments to the standards are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

• IAS8 • 815000 Notes – Subsequent events

Subsequent events

According to management's assessment, no significant events occurred between the reporting date and the date of approval of the Bank's annual financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025, that would require an adjustment to the statements or could influence users' economic decisions.

The Bank's management monitors the Bank's performance indicators on a daily basis and takes all necessary measures to minimize potential economic risks and threats.

Despite the complex geopolitical and economic situation in Ukraine, the Bank continues to operate stably, ensuring uninterrupted operations amid the war and fulfilling its obligations to stakeholders.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date did not affect the financial indicators as at December 31, 2025, and therefore the annual financial statements do not require any respective adjustments.

Explanation of the approval authority

The annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, were authorized for issue by the Management Board of JSC "CRYSTALBANK".

• 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
Short-term employee benefits	65 667	51 450
Termination benefits	215	93
Total	65 882	51 543

Disclosure of information on transactions between related parties

As at December 31, 2025, 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, 2025

	Key management ¹	Other related parties	Total related parties
Assets			
Loans and advances to customers	656	816	1,472
Total assets	656	816	1,472
Liabilities			
Due to customers	81,712	2,267	83,979
Other financial liabilities	5	6	11
Other nonfinancial liabilities	88,146	3,535	91,681
Total liabilities	88,146	3,535	91,681

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

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

	Key management¹	Other related parties	Total related parties
Assets			
Loans and advances to customers	787	991	1,778
Other financial assets	6	-	6
Total assets	793	992	1,784
Liabilities			
Due to customers	71,387	13,514	84,901
Other financial liabilities	5,665	1,259	6,924
Other nonfinancial liabilities	5	4	9
Total liabilities	77,057	14,777	91,834

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

2025 income and expenses of related parties

	Key management¹	Other related parties	Total related parties
Income and expenses			
Interest income	229	255	484
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	229	255	484
Interest expense	-1,229	-156	-1,455
Fee and commission income	354	-	354
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	565	24	589
Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	-32	-43	-75
Employee benefit expenses	-65,882	-22,342	-88,224
Other administrative and operating expenses	-27	-15	-42
Profit (loss) from operating activities	-66,092	-22,277	-88,369

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

2024 income and expenses of related parties

	Key management¹	Other related parties	Total related parties
Income and expenses			
Interest income	222	1,357	1,579
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	222	1,357	1,579
Interest expense	-1,730	-514	-2,244
Fee and commission income	237	417	654
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	-6,103	-207	-6,310
Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	108	263	371
Employee benefit expenses	-51,543	-18,927	-70,470
Other administrative and operating expenses	-162	-11	-173
Profit (loss) from operating activities	-58,971	-17,622	-76,593

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

• IAS16 • 822100 Notes – Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure of information on property, plant and equipment by carrying amount as at December 31, 2025

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in PPEs	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment										
Property, plant and equipment - opening balance	43,974	1,240	2,250	957	188	7,681	3,555	189	2,904	62,938
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	78,728	4,334	5,233	3,165	900	19,131	6,571	189	16,609	134,860
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-34,754	-3,094	-2,983	-2,208	-712	-11,450	-3,016	-	-13,705	-71,922
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-34,754	-3,094	-2,983	-2,208	-712	-11,450	-3,016	-	-13,705	-71,922
Changes in property, plant and equipment										
Increase other than from business combinations	20,361	2,093	-	67	193	1,336	157	10,647	6,729	41,583
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	20,361	2,101	-	67	193	1,336	157	10,647	6,729	41,591
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8
Depreciation	25,002	464	542	301	55	3,040	839	-	3,666	33,909
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	25,002	464	542	301	55	3,040	839	-	3,666	33,909
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	25,002	464	542	301	55	3,040	839	-	3,666	33,909
Disposals and retirements										
Disposals	645	-	-	7	-	-	33	10,786	-	11,471
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	5,268	528	-	69	2	-	76	10,786	365	17,094
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in PPEs	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Total disposals and retirements	20,361	2,093	-	67	193	1,336	157	10,647	6,729	41,583
Disposals	645	-	-	7	-	-	33	10,786	-	11,471
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	5,268	528	-	69	2	-	76	10,786	365	17,094
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	5,268	528	-	69	2	-	76	10,786	365	17,094
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	-5,286	1,629	-542	-241	138	-1,704	-715	-139	3,063	-3,797
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	15,093	1,573	-	-2	191	1,336	81	-139	6,364	24,497
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-20,379	56	-542	-239	-53	-3,040	-796	-	-3,301	-28,294
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-20,379	56	-542	-239	-53	-3,040	-796	-	-3,301	-28,294
Property, plant and equipment - closing balance	38,688	2,869	1,708	716	326	5,977	2,840	50	5,967	59,141
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	93,821	5,907	5,233	3,163	1,091	20,467	6,652	50	22,973	159,357
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-55,133	-3,038	-3,525	-2,447	-765	-14,490	-3,812	-	-17,006	-100,216
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-55,133	-3,038	-3,525	-2,447	-765	-14,490	-3,812	-	-17,006	-100,216

Disclosure of information on property, plant and equipment by carrying amount as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in PPE	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment										
Property, plant and equipment - opening balance	30,939	1,339	2,792	916	110	8,806	4,319	160	1,347	50,728
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	52,468	4,137	5,233	2,888	772	17,550	6,514	160	12,083	101,805
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-21,529	-2,798	-2,441	-1,972	-662	-8,744	-2,195	-	-10,736	-51,077
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-21,529	-2,798	-2,441	-1,972	-662	-8,744	-2,195	-	-10,736	-51,077
Changes in Property, plant and equipment										
Increase other than from business combinations	39,984	260	-	404	134	1,583	260	7,623	4,896	55,144
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	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
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	24,730	355	542	361	56	2,708	921	-	3,312	32,985
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	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
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	13,724	63	-	127	6	2	203	7,594	370	22,089
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-11,505	-59	-	-125	-6	-2	-100	-	-343	-12,140
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-11,505	-59	-	-125	-6	-2	-100	-	-343	-12,140
Total disposals and retirements	2,219	4	-	2	-	-	103	7,594	27	9,949
Disposals	13,724	63	-	127	6	2	203	7,594	370	22,089
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-11,505	-59	-	-125	-6	-2	-100	-	-343	-12,140
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-11,505	-59	-	-125	-6	-2	-100	-	-343	-12,140
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623

Disclosure of information on property, plant and equipment by carrying amount as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Capital investments in progress in PPE	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Disposals	645	-	-	7	-	-	33	10,786	-	11,471
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	5,268	528	-	69	2	-	76	10,786	365	17,094
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-4,623	-528	-	-62	-2	-	-43	-	-365	-5,623
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	13,035	-99	-542	41	78	-1,125	-764	29	1,557	12,210
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	26,260	197	-	277	128	1,581	57	29	4,526	33,055
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-13,225	-296	-542	-236	-50	-2,706	-821	-	-2,969	-20,845
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-13,225	-296	-542	-236	-50	-2,706	-821	-	-2,969	-20,845
Property, plant and equipment - closing balance	43,974	1,240	2,250	957	188	7,681	3,555	189	2,904	62,938
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	78,728	4,334	5,233	3,165	900	19,131	6,571	189	16,609	134,860
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-34,754	-3,094	-2,983	-2,208	-712	-11,450	-3,016	-	-13,705	-71,922
<i>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</i>	-34,754	-3,094	-2,983	-2,208	-712	-11,450	-3,016	-	-13,705	-71,922

Additional information on property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2025

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets still in use	9,778	1,683	1,441	71	667	3,098	733	12,853	31,824
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	9,778	1,683	1,441	71	667	3,098	733	12,853	31,824

Additional information on property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Machines	Vehicles	Tools and accessories	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Communications and network equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
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
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>10,034</i>	<i>2,195</i>	<i>1,441</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>2,866</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>10,130</i>	28,438

• IFRS7 • 822390-00 Notes – Financial instruments

Disclosure of financial instruments in 2025

Disclosure of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities, equity instruments, and derivative financial instruments.

The Bank recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on its balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (is a party to the transaction involving the financial instrument). Financial instruments are measured and accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." The Bank calculates the maximum exposure to credit risk by reducing the gross carrying amount by the accumulated impairment loss (net carrying amount) for each financial instrument separately. The note includes the maximum exposure for each financial instrument.

Maximal exposure to credit risk

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	Maximal exposure to credit risk	Maximal exposure to credit risk
Loan commitments	37,000	49,797
Financial guarantee contracts	133,850	55,007
Cash and cash equivalents	880,374	650,240
Mortgage loans	4,785	5,317
Loans to customers	4,970	3,698
Loans to corporate entities	53,789	78,758
Government debt instruments held	31,070	75,856
Other receivables on financial assets	7,710	51,686
Financial instruments	1,153,548	970,359

• IFRS7 • 822390-01 Notes – Financial assets

Disclosure of financial assets. Current reporting period

As at December 31, 2025, the total amount of financial assets was UAH 2,717,265 thousand. In this note, the amount of financial assets excludes cash and amounts to UAH 2,476,380 thousand.

The item "Other receivables from financial assets" in the amount of UAH 60,144 thousand includes guarantee deposits from Visa International (UAH 6,355 thousand) and MasterCard Principal (UAH 53,789 thousand).

Financial assets as at December 31, 2025

	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	1,484,758	-	-	1,484,758
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans to corporate entities	652,249	-	-	652,249
Customers loans	38,054	-	-	38,054
Mortgage loans	24,306	-	-	24,306
Total loans and advances to customers	714,609	-	-	714,609
Investments in securities				
Government debt instruments held	-	203,799	203,799	203,799
Total investments in securities	-	203,799	203,799	203,799
Other financial assets				
Other receivables on financial assets	73,214	-	-	73,214
Total other financial assets	73,214	-	-	73,214
Total financial assets	2,272,581	203,799	203,799	2,476,380

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	-	-	46,696
Total loans and advances to customers	578,436	-	-	578,436
Investments in securities				

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			Financial assets
	Financial assets at amortized cost	Measured at fair value	Total	
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

• IFRS7 • 822390-02 Notes – Credit ratings

This note is presented on a gross basis for each financial instrument. The breakdown by credit risk sensitivity is based on the adjusted borrower class, taking into account the impact of the group and default factors.

Internal credit rating as at December 31, 2025

	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	1,308,842	176,251	16	-	327
Loans and advances to customers					
Mortgage loans	-	7,245	297	-	26,140
Loans to customers	7,029	6,440	1,523	5,116	22,562
Loans to corporate entities	77,271	261,247	814	320	338,116
Total loans and advances to customers	84,300	274,932	2,634	5,436	386,818
Other receivables on financial assets	4,391	65,097	-	8,109	1,051
Total financial assets at amortized cost	1,397,533	516,280	2,650	13,545	388,196
Financial assets at fair value					
Debt securities					
Government debt instruments held	204,340	-	-	-	-
Total debt securities held	204,340	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value	204,340	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at amortized cost	1,397,533	516,280	2,650	13,545	388,196

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

(Translation from the Ukrainian original)

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	1,216,579	444,944	3,078	134,973	194,012

• IFRS7 • 822390-03 Notes – Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025

	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total financial liabilities
Due to customers	2,339,774	2,339,774
Other financial liabilities	69,760	69,760
Total financial liabilities	2,409,534	2,409,534

Financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024

	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

• 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	-18,093	13,894
Other comprehensive income, before tax, changes in value, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-49	-109
Profit (loss) from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, before tax	-82	182
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, before tax	-33	291
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	119,632	78,362
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	248,044	219,339
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,002	40,199
Commission income and expense		
Commission income arising from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	353,129	177,960
Commission expense arising from financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	191,349	68,952
Gain (loss) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Profit arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	44	49
Losses arising on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	242	103
Net profit (loss) arising on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-198	-54

• 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 defence 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 fulfil 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 employs two groups of methods for managing credit risk: methods for managing credit risk at the individual loan level and methods for managing credit risk at the loan portfolio level. The first group of methods includes: analysis of the borrower's creditworthiness, loan analysis and evaluation, loan structuring, documentation of credit transactions, and monitoring of the loan and the status of collateral. Credit risk analysis focuses on five key aspects: the financial aspect, which determines the borrower's ability to generate sufficient cash flow to repay the loan; the industry aspect, which reflects industry development trends and the client's competitive position and is a component of the borrower's overall credit risk; the management aspect, which assesses the quality of management and the effectiveness of leadership; the aspect of loan collateral quality, which determines the level of control over the collateral by the Bank and the possibilities and conditions for its realization; and the moral and ethical aspect, which reflects the borrower's willingness to repay the loan.

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 limit per counterparty (H7) is 21.88% (2024: 19.32%) (target value: no more than 25%).

The ratio of large credit exposures (H8) is 171.4% (2024: 87.12%) (target value: no more than 800%).

Maximum credit risk limit for transactions with parties related to the Bank (H9) – 0.39% (2024: 0.38%) (regulatory limit – no 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 01.01.2026:

- default risk arising from the failure of the issuer of a debt security or other instrument held in the bank's trading book to fulfil its contractual obligations. As at 01.01.2026, 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 unfavourable 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 at 01.01.2026, 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 unfavourable changes in the market value of shares and other non-fixed income securities held in the bank's trading book. As at 01.01.2026, 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 unfavourable changes in the market value of commodities, including precious metals, contained in the trading and banking books of the bank. As at 01.01.2026, 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 unfavourable 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 at 01.01.2026, 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 unfavourable fluctuations in foreign exchange rates affecting assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions in the trading and banking books of the bank. As at 01.01.2026, 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, 2025, is as follows:

- - L13-1 - 4,32% (2024: 3,3%).
- - L13-2 - 2,79% (2024: 0,16%).

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 being constant

Item	(UAH'000)			
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on profit (loss)
Strengthening of the US dollar by 30%	4 326	4 326	3 876	3 876
Weakening of the US dollar by 20%				
Strengthening of the euro by 30%	(2 884)	(2 884)	(2 584)	(2 584)
Weakening of the euro by 20%	(2 684)	(2 684)	(104)	(104)
Strengthening of other currencies and banking metals	15	15	67	67
Weakening of other currencies and banking metals	(10)	(10)	(45)	(45)

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

- NBU regulations and limits.
- stress testing and modelling 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 unfavourable 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, ALCO, Credit Committee, and are responsible for the implementation of ALCO 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 modelling, 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, 2025				December 31, 2024			
	UAH	USD	EUR	Other	UAH	USD	EUR	Other
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	16,37	-	-	-	14,00	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	19,10	5,29	8,11	-	20,26	8,3	14,45	-
Government debt instruments held (government bonds) FVOCI	14,39	-	-	-	19,41	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Due to customers	8,55	1,91	0,5	-	6,54	2,03	0,97	-
- current accounts	6,88	-	-	-	4,57	-	-	-
- term funds	14,01	2,38	0,78	-	13,75	2,73	1,38	-

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 2023-2025, 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 defence" 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 2023-2025 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 cyclicity 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 analysed 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 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.

For the purpose of risk management, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" has developed a Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which defines the system, methods, and 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) – 180.96% (2024: 219.5%) with a regulatory minimum of 100%, and in foreign currency (LCR IV) – 262.19% (2024: 398.31%) with a regulatory requirement of no less 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/parts of the assets of the debtor/counterparty was written off at the expense of the provision.
- one of the assets/parts 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

Allowance for expected lifetime credit losses

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.

Allowance for 12-month ECL

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.

• 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 31.12.2025:

- 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

As at December 31, 2025, the net carrying amount of collateralized loans to customers that are credit-impaired (Stage 3 and POSI) is UAH 19,629 thousand (2024: UAH 27,511 thousand), and the fair value of the corresponding collateral received to mitigate potential losses on these loans is UAH 48,564 thousand (2024: UAH 27,676 thousand).

Loans by type of collateral

(UAH'000)

Type of collateral	2025			2024		
	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage
Residential property	81 071	26 401	14 938	3 195	13 835	25 601
Non-residential property (except for land plots)	219 489	3 130	-	196 123	4 110	94
Land plots	-	-	220	-	-	4 005
Vehicles	182 760	5 195	-	138 226	5 081	-
Other	99 993	-	-	152 989	28	-
<i>including cash</i>	<i>58 451</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>44 618</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Without collateral	68 936	3 328	9 148	23 287	2 146	9 717
Total	652 249	38 054	24 306	513 820	25 199	39 417

Effect of value of collateral at carrying amount of asset

(UAH'000)

Type of active operation	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount of asset	Value of collateral w/o liquidity ratio	Carrying amount of asset	Value of collateral w/o liquidity ratio
Secured loans				
loans to corporate entities	583313	1668792	490533	1343558
credit to customers	34726	92710	23053	62381

mortgage	15158	41163	29700	98979
Loans without collateral and/or collateral that is not acceptable for the purposes of calculating credit risk				
Corporate loans	68 936	-	23 287	-
Consumer loans	3 328	-	2 146	-
Mortgage	9 148	-	9 717	-
Total	714 609	1 802 665	578 436	1 504 918

Reconciliation of changes in cash and cash equivalents other than cash as at December 31, 2025

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening 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
Increase (decrease) in financial assets:						
Decrease due to derecognition	854,223	-1	854,222	854,223	-1	854,222
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,181,640	-2	1,181,638	1,181,640	-2	1,181,638
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	723	-2	721	723	-2	721
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	31,632	1,989	33,621	31,632	1,989	33,621
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	32,355	1,987	34,342	32,355	1,987	34,342
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	359,772	1,986	361,758	359,772	1,986	361,758
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758
Financial assets - closing balance	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758
Financial instrument measured individually	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758	1,485,436	-678	1,484,758

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
Financial instrument measured individually	1,125,664	-2,664	1,123,000	1,125,664	-2,664	1,123,000

Reconciliation of changes in mortgage loans in 2025

	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	36,082	-2,649	33,433	18,732	-12,748	5,984	54,814	-15,397	39,417
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	36,082	-2,649	33,433	852	-606	246	36,934	-3,255	33,679
Including financial instruments with impaired credit quality after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	1,469	-961	508	1,469	-961	508

Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	9,190	-126	9,064	3,477	-1,709	1,768	12,667	-1,835	10,832
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	807	92	899	-807	-92	-899	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes									
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	4	-2	2	13	-12	1	17	-14	3
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	-5,836	161	-5,675	-2,646	4,039	1,393	-8,482	4,200	-4,282
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-5,832	159	-5,673	-2,633	4,027	1,394	-8,465	4,186	-4,279
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	-14,215	377	-13,838	-6,917	5,644	-1,273	-21,132	6,021	-15,111
Financial assets - closing balance	21,867	-2,272	19,595	11,815	-7,104	4,711	33,682	-9,376	24,306
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	21,867	-2,272	19,595	655	-105	550	22,522	-2,377	20,145
Including credit impaired acquired or created financial instruments	-	-	-	1,056	-908	148	1,056	-908	148
Including financial instruments credit impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	10,104	-6,091	4,013	10,104	-6,091	4,013
Financial instruments on an individual basis	4,833	-47	4,786	3,294	-1,489	1,805	8,127	-1,536	6,591
Financial instruments on a collective basis	17,034	-2,225	14,809	8,521	-5,615	2,906	25,555	-7,840	17,715
Undiscounted expected credit losses upon initial recognition for acquired or created credit-impaired financial assets initially recognized	-	-	-	-	675	675	-	675	675

Reconciliation of changes in mortgage loans in 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 after acquisition or creation	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
Increase by issue or acquisition	8,173	-48	8,125	-	-	-	8,173	-48	8,125
Decrease by writing-off	-	-	-	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 foreign exchange and other changes									
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	-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	-6,855	317	-6,538	-5,808	2,518	-3,290	-12,663	2,835	-9,828
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	842	2,073	2,915	-12,407	2,213	-10,194	-11,565	4,286	-7,279
Financial assets - closing balance	21,867	-2,272	19,595	11,815	-7,104	4,711	33,682	-9,376	24,306
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	36,082	-2,649	33,433	852	-606	246	36,934	-3,255	33,679
Including credit impaired acquired or created financial instruments	-	-	-	1,469	-961	508	1,469	-961	508
Including financial instruments credit impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	16,411	-11,181	5,230	16,411	-11,181	5,230
Financial instruments on an individual basis	9,442	-120	9,322	3,238	-1,505	1,733	12,680	-1,625	11,055
Financial instruments on a collective basis	26,640	-2,529	24,111	15,494	-11,243	4,251	42,134	-13,772	28,362
Undiscounted expected credit losses upon initial recognition for acquired or created credit-impaired financial assets initially recognized	-	-	-	-	712	712	-	712	712

Reconciliation of changes in consumer loans as at December 31, 2025

	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	19,584	-655	18,929	10,658	-4,388	6,270	30,242	-5,043	25,199
Including financial instruments not impaired	19,584	-655	18,929	2,649	-286	2,363	22,233	-941	21,292
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	8,009	-4,102	3,907	8,009	-4,102	3,907
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	4,028	-171	3,857	3,378	-919	2,459	7,406	-1,090	6,316
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	23,999	-1,216	22,783	-	-	-	23,999	-1,216	22,783
Decrease due to write-off	-	-	-	430	-430	-	430	-430	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	748	-309	439	-748	309	-439	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-3,919	866	-3,053	184	-743	-559	-3,735	123	-3,612
Increase (decrease) due to other actions	-3,919	866	-3,053	184	-743	-559	-3,735	123	-3,612
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-3,919	866	-3,053	184	-743	-559	-3,735	123	-3,612
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	16,800	-488	16,312	-4,372	915	-3,457	12,428	427	12,855
Financial assets at the end of the period	36,384	-1,143	35,241	6,286	-3,473	2,813	42,670	-4,616	38,054
Including non-impaired financial instruments	36,384	-1,143	35,241	481	-474	7	36,865	-1,617	35,248
Including financial instruments credit impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	5,805	-2,999	2,806	5,805	-2,999	2,806
Financial instruments measured on an individual basis	16,361	-68	16,293	-	-	-	16,361	-68	16,293
Financial instruments measured on a collective basis	20,023	-1,075	18,948	6,286	-3,473	2,813	26,309	-4,548	21,761

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
Including financial instruments not impaired	20,089	-535	19,554	246	-197	49	20,335	-732	19,604
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	1	1	7,801	-3,305	4,496	7,801	-3,304	4,497
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	2,569	-75	2,494	1,160	-705	455	3,729	-780	2,949
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	8,716	-1,034	7,682	-	-	-	8,716	-1,034	7,682
Decrease due to write-off	-	-	-	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 actions	-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	-5,879	1,156	-4,723	3,237	-2,148	1,089	-2,642	-992	-3,634
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	-505	-121	-626	2,611	-886	1,725	2,106	-1,007	1,099
Financial assets at the end of the period	19,584	-655	18,929	10,658	-4,388	6,270	30,242	-5,043	25,199
Including non-impaired financial instruments	19,584	-655	18,929	2,649	-286	2,363	22,233	-941	21,292
Including financial instruments credit impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	8,009	-4,102	3,907	8,009	-4,102	3,907
Financial instruments measured on an individual basis	3,956	-39	3,917	-	-	-	3,956	-39	3,917
Financial instruments measured on a collective basis	15,629	-616	15,013	10,658	-4,388	6,270	26,287	-5,004	21,283

Reconciliation of changes in corporate loans as at December 31, 2025

	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	457,319	-5,920	451,399	77,375	-14,954	62,421	534,694	-20,874	513,820
Including financial instruments not impaired	457,319	-5,920	451,399	49,184	-4,629	44,555	506,503	-10,549	495,954
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	28,191	-10,325	17,866	28,191	-10,325	17,866
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Increase (decrease) due to transfer between stages	130,155	-774	129,381	3,196	-742	2,454	133,351	-1,516	131,835
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	407,493	-5,184	402,309	-	-	-	407,493	-5,184	402,309
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	29,510	-3,094	26,416	-29,510	3,094	-26,416	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes									
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	323	-	323	-	-	-	323	-	323
Increase (decrease) due to other transactions	-141,017	3,544	-137,473	9,627	-4,522	5,105	-131,390	-978	-132,368
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-140,694	3,544	-137,150	9,627	-4,522	5,105	-131,067	-978	-132,045
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	166,154	-3,960	162,194	-23,079	-686	-23,765	143,075	-4,646	138,429
Financial assets at the end of the period	623,473	-9,880	613,593	54,296	-15,640	38,656	677,769	-25,520	652,249
Including financial instruments not impaired	623,473	-9,880	613,593	25,995	-	25,995	649,468	-9,880	639,588
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	28,301	-15,640	12,661	28,301	-15,640	12,661
Financial instruments measured individually	610,016	-9,094	600,922	54,296	-15,640	38,656	664,312	-24,734	639,578
Financial instruments measured collectively	13,457	-786	12,671	-	-	-	13,457	-786	12,671

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 not impaired	409,595	-8,553	401,042	102,344	-3,851	98,493	511,939	-12,404	499,535
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	71,186	-47,281	23,905	71,186	-47,281	23,905
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Increase (decrease) due to transfers	-	-	-	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 issuance 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									
Increase (decrease) due to other transactions	-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	-90,763	-5,663	-96,426	8,474	-20,372	-11,898	-82,289	-26,035	-108,324
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	47,724	2,633	50,357	-96,155	36,178	-59,977	-48,431	38,811	-9,620
Financial assets at the end of the period	457,319	-5,920	451,399	77,375	-14,954	62,421	534,694	-20,874	513,820
Including financial instruments not impaired	457,319	-5,920	451,399	49,184	-4,629	44,555	506,503	-10,549	495,954
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	28,191	-10,325	17,866	28,191	-10,325	17,866
Financial instruments measured individually	447,040	-5,508	441,532	77,375	-14,954	62,421	524,415	-20,462	503,953
Financial instruments measured collectively	10,279	-412	9,867	-	-	-	10,279	-412	9,867

Reconciliation of changes in government debt instruments held as at December 31, 2025

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Financial assets - opening balance	182,194	-1,454	180,740	182,194	-1,454	180,740
Including financial instruments not impaired	182,194	-1,454	180,740	182,194	-1,454	180,740
Increase (decrease) in financial assets						
Decrease due to derecognition	137,046	-1,397	135,649	137,046	-1,397	135,649
Increase due to issue or acquisition	160,815	-309	160,506	160,815	-309	160,506
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes						
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	-1,623	-175	-1,798	-1,623	-175	-1,798
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-1,623	-175	-1,798	-1,623	-175	-1,798
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	22,146	913	23,059	22,146	913	23,059
Financial assets - closing balance	204,340	-541	203,799	204,340	-541	203,799
Including financial instruments not impaired	204,340	-541	203,799	204,340	-541	203,799
Financial instruments measured individually	204,340	-541	203,799	204,340	-541	203,799

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 not impaired	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
	45.149	-57	45.092	45.149	-57	45.092

	12-months ECL			Total		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Carrying amount
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	3,438	-1,264	2,174	3,438	-1,264	2,174
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	3,438	-1,264	2,174	3,438	-1,264	2,174
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	-220,341	-338	-220,679	-220,341	-338	-220,679
Financial assets - closing balance	182,194	-1,454	180,740	182,194	-1,454	180,740
Including financial instruments not impaired	182,194	-1,454	180,740	182,194	-1,454	180,740
Financial instruments measured individually	182,194	-1,454	180,740	182,194	-1,454	180,740

Reconciliation of changes in other receivables on financial assets as at December 31, 2025

	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	63,008	-1,943	61,065	1,399	-795	604	64,407	-2,738	61,669
Including financial instruments not impaired	61,216	-151	61,065	629	-25	604	61,845	-176	61,669
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or origination	1,792	-1,792	-	770	-770	-	2,562	-2,562	-
Increase (decrease) in financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition									
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	61,070	-150	60,920	480	-36	444	61,550	-186	61,364
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	18,992	-698	18,294	-	-	-	18,992	-698	18,294
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	3,509	-345	3,164	-3,509	345	-3,164	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences									
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	208	-14	194	1,822	-1,822	-	2,030	-1,836	194
Financial assets at the beginning of the period	47,507	678	48,185	9,075	-2,839	6,236	56,582	-2,161	54,421
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other	47,715	664	48,379	10,897	-4,661	6,236	58,612	-3,997	54,615
Total increase (decrease) in financial assets	9,146	-229	8,917	6,908	-4,280	2,628	16,054	-4,509	11,545

	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 - closing balance	72,154	-2,172	69,982	8,307	-5,075	3,232	80,461	-7,247	73,214
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	72,154	-2,172	69,982	3,760	-528	3,232	75,914	-2,700	73,214
Including financial instruments with deteriorated credit quality	-	-	-	4,547	-4,547	-	4,547	-4,547	-
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	70,345	-1,861	68,484	1,812	-1,812	-	72,157	-3,673	68,484
Expected credit losses based on collective assessment	1,809	-311	1,498	6,495	-3,263	3,232	8,304	-3,574	4,730

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
Including financial instruments not impaired	12,835	-1,918	10,917	3,127	-17	3,110	15,962	-1,935	14,027
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	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 issuance or acquisition	53,171	-49	53,122	-	-	-	53,171	-49	53,122
Decrease due to write-off	-	-	-	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 exchange rate differences	-2,420	49	-2,371	868	-144	724	-1,552	-95	-1,647
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	-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 at the end of the period	63,008	-1,943	61,069	1,389	-795	604	64,407	-2,738	61,669

	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 that are not impaired	61,216	-151	61,065	629	-25	604	61,845	-176	61,669
Including financial instruments with good credit quality	1,792	-1,792	-	770	-770	-	2,562	-2,562	-
Expected credit losses based on individual assessment	63,012	-1,943	61,069	-	-	-	66,012	-1,943	61,069
Expected credit losses based on collective assessment	-	-	-	1,395	-795	600	1,395	-795	600

Reconciliation of changes in financial assets in 2025

	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	1,883,851	-15,285	1,868,566	108,164	-32,885	75,279	1,992,015	-48,170	1,943,845
Including financial instruments not classified as impaired	1,882,059	-13,493	1,868,566	53,314	-5,546	47,768	1,935,373	-19,039	1,916,334
Including financial instruments acquired or originated that are classified as impaired	-	-	-	1,469	-961	508	1,469	-961	508
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	1,792	-1,792	-	53,381	-26,378	27,003	55,173	-28,170	27,003
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Decrease due to derecognition	-1,015,549	-7,232	-1,022,781	-156,053	122,827	-33,226	-1,171,602	115,595	-1,056,007
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,792,939	-7,409	1,785,530	-	-	-	1,792,939	-7,409	1,785,530
Decrease due to write-offs	-	-	-	430	-430	-	430	-430	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers between stages	34,574	-3,656	30,918	-34,574	3,656	-30,918	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes									
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	1,258	-18	1,240	1,835	-1,834	1	3,093	-1,852	1,241
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	-73,256	7,063	-66,193	16,240	-4,065	12,175	-57,016	2,998	-54,018
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-71,998	7,045	-64,953	18,075	-5,899	12,176	-53,923	1,146	-52,777
Total increase (decrease) of financial assets	559,803	-1,401	558,402	-27,460	1,593	-25,867	532,343	192	532,535
Financial assets, closing balance	2,443,654	-16,686	2,426,968	80,704	-31,292	49,412	2,524,358	-47,978	2,476,380

(Translation from the Ukrainian original)

Including financial instruments not impaired	2,443,654	-16,686	2,426,968	30,891	-1,107	29,784	2,474,545	-17,793	2,456,752
Including impaired financial instruments acquired or created	-	-	-	1,056	-908	148	1,056	-908	148
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	-	-	-	48,757	-29,277	19,480	48,757	-29,277	19,480
Financial instruments measured individually	2,391,331	-12,289	2,379,042	59,402	-18,941	40,461	2,450,733	-31,230	2,419,503
Financial instruments measured collectively	52,323	-4,397	47,926	21,302	-12,351	8,951	73,625	-16,748	56,877

Reconciliation of changes in financial assets in 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 not classified as impaired	1,967,709	-16,838	1,950,871	112,610	-4,134	108,476	2,080,319	-20,972	2,059,347
Including financial instruments acquired or originated that are classified as impaired	513	-331	182	103,941	-66,185	37,756	104,454	-66,516	37,938
Increase (decrease) of financial assets									
Increase (decrease) by 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	-	-	-	430	-430	-	430	-430	-
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									
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	8,787	-30	8,757	-	-	-	8,787	-30	8,757
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	-96,350	-7,706	-104,056	6,771	-20,146	-13,375	-89,579	-27,852	-117,431
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-87,563	-7,736	-95,299	6,771	-20,146	-13,375	-80,792	-27,882	-108,674
Total increase (decrease) of financial assets	-84,371	1,884	-82,487	-108,387	37,434	-70,953	-192,758	39,318	-153,440
Financial assets, closing balance	1,883,851	-15,285	1,868,566	108,164	-32,885	75,279	1,992,015	-48,170	1,943,845
Including financial instruments not impaired	1,882,059	-13,493	1,868,566	53,314	-5,546	47,768	1,935,373	-19,039	1,916,334
Including impaired financial instruments acquired or created	-	-	-	1,469	-961	508	1,469	-961	508
Including financial instruments impaired after acquisition or creation	1,792	-1,792	-	53,381	-26,378	27,003	55,173	-28,170	27,003
Financial instruments measured individually	1,831,308	-11,728	1,819,580	80,613	-16,459	64,154	1,911,921	-28,187	1,883,734
Financial instruments measured collectively	52,547	-3,557	48,990	27,547	-16,426	11,121	80,094	-19,983	60,111

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments as at December 31, 2025

	12-months ECL	Total
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, opening balance	205,720	205,720
Increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure under loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts		
Decrease due to derecognition	164,007	164,007
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	77,192	77,192
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences and other changes		
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	173	173
Increase (decrease) due to other factors	18,009	18,009
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	18,182	18,182
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	-68,633	-68,633
Credit risk exposure on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, closing balance	137,087	137,087
Financial instruments measured on an individual basis	135,841	135,841
Financial instruments measured on an aggregate basis	1,246	1,246

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, opening balance	64,956	64,956
Increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure under 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 or decrease due to other factors	1,583	1,583

total increase or decrease due to exchange rate and other changes	1,583	1,583
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	140,764	140,764
Credit risk exposure on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, closing balance	205,720	205,720
Financial instruments measured on an individual basis	204,852	204,852
Financial instruments measured on an aggregate basis	868	868

Reconciliation of changes in financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2025

	12-months ECL		Lifetime ECL	Total	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment
Exposure to credit risk under loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	356,101	-5,257	1	356,102	-5,257
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Decrease due to derecognition	321,374	-4,278	1	321,375	-4,278
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,069,606	-18,187	-	1,069,606	-18,187
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes					
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange	726	-6	-	726	-6
Increase (decrease) due to other activities	55,876	-149	-	55,876	-149
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	56,602	-155	-	56,602	-155
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	804,834	-14,064	-1	804,833	-14,064
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	1,160,935	-19,321	-	1,160,935	-19,321
Financial instruments measures individually	847,612	-9,699	-	847,612	-9,699
Financial instruments measured collectively	313,323	-9,622	-	313,323	-9,622

Reconciliation of changes in 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	
Credit risk exposure under loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the beginning of the period	41,902	-1,467	-	41,902	-1,467	
Increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure under loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts						
Decrease due to derecognition	28,426	-961	-	28,426	-961	
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	342,626	-4,786	-	342,626	-4,786	
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences and other						
Increase (decrease) due to other actions	-1	35	1	-	35	
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	-1	35	1	-	35	
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure on credit obligations and financial guarantee contracts	314,199	-3,790	1	314,200	-3,790	
Credit risk exposure on credit obligations and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	356,101	-5,257	1	356,102	-5,257	
Financial instruments measured individually	255,608	-1,678	1	255,609	-1,678	
Financial instruments measured collectively	100,493	-3,579	-	100,493	-3,579	

Reconciliation of changes in financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2025

	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, opening balance	561,821	-5,257	1	561,822	-5,257	
Increase (decrease) in exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts						
Decrease due to derecognition	485,381	-4,278	1	485,382	-4,278	
Increase due to issue or acquisition	1,146,798	-18,187	-	1,146,798	-18,187	
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes						
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange	899	-6	-	899	-6	
Increase (decrease) due to other changes	73,885	-149	-	73,885	-149	
Total increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange and other changes	-1	35	1	-	35	
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	736,201	-14,064	-1	736,200	-14,064	
Exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	1,298,022	-19,321	-	1,298,022	-19,321	
Expected credit losses measured individually	983,453	-9,699	-	983,453	-9,699	
Expected credit losses measures collectively	314,569	-9,622	-	314,569	-9,622	

Reconciliation of changes in loan commitments and financial guarantee agreements 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					
Decrease due to derecognition	55,148	-961	-	55,148	-961
Increase due to issuance or acquisition	508,529	-4,786	-	508,529	-4,786
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences and other					
Increase (decrease) due to exchange rate differences	1,582	35	1	1,583	35
Increase (decrease) due to other actions	1,582	35	1	1,583	35
Total increase (decrease) due to exchange rate and other changes	454,963	-3,790	1	454,964	-3,790
Total increase (decrease) in credit risk exposure for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	561,821	-5,257	1	561,822	-5,257
Credit risk exposure for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the period	561,821	-5,257	1	561,822	-5,257
Financial instruments measured individually	460,460	-1,678	1	460,461	-1,678
Financial instruments measured collectively	101,361	-3,579	-	101,361	-3,579
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets written off during the reporting period that remain subject to enforcement proceedings, the outstanding amount of debt under the contract				460	7,154

• IFRS7 • 822390-13 Notes – Credit risk exposure

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

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total financial instruments	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total financial instruments
Financial assets	2,426,968	49,412	2,476,380	1,868,566	75,279	1,943,845
Credit risk exposure 1	1,596,010	3,232	1,599,242	1,213,239	463	1,213,702
Credit risk exposure 2	507,763	-	507,763	435,749	141	435,890
Credit risk exposure 3	2,536	-	2,536	2,863	-	2,863
Credit risk exposure 4	13,415	-	13,415	133,361	-	133,361
Credit risk exposure 5	307,244	46,180	353,424	83,354	74,675	158,029
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	1,278,701	-	1,278,701	556,565	-	556,565
Credit risk exposure 1	1,082,880	-	1,082,880	522,305	-	522,305
Credit risk exposure 2	100,595	-	100,595	1,080	-	1,080
Credit risk exposure 3	870	-	870	841	-	841
Credit risk exposure 4	10,901	-	10,901	7,247	-	7,247
Credit risk exposure 5	83,455	-	83,455	25,092	-	25,092

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

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	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	2,419,503	56,877 1	2,476,380	1,883,734	60,111	1,943,845
Credit risk exposure 1	1,592,281	6,961	1,599,242	1,208,472	5,230	1,213,702
Credit risk exposure 2	489,625	18,138	507,763	416,277	19,613	435,890
Credit risk exposure 3	15	2,521	2,536	76	2,787	2,863
Credit risk exposure 4	12,487	928	13,415	130,454	2,907	133,361
Credit risk exposure 5	325,095	28,329	353,424	128,455	29,574	158,029
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	973,754	304,947	1,278,701	458,783	97,782	556,565
Credit risk exposure 1	857,134	225,784	1,082,880	454,566	67,739	522,305
Credit risk exposure 2	93,972	6,623	100,595	-	1,080	1,080
Credit risk exposure 3	-	870	870	-	841	841
Credit risk exposure 4	-	10,901	10,901	-	7,247	7,247
Credit risk exposure 5	22,648	60,807	83,455	4,217	20,875	25,092

Information on exposure to credit risk in relation to impairment of credit financial instruments as at December 31, 2025

	Financial instruments credit-impaired			Total	Total for financial instruments
	Financial instruments not credit-impaired	acquired or initiated	After acquisition or initiation		
Financial assets	2,456,752	148	19,480	19,628	2,476,380
Credit risk exposure 1	1,599,242	-	-	-	1,599,242
Credit risk exposure 2	507,763	-	-	-	507,763
Credit risk exposure 3	2,536	-	-	-	2,536
Credit risk exposure 4	13,415	-	-	-	13,415
Credit risk exposure 5	333,796	148	19,480	19,628	353,424
Exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments and financial guarantee contracts	1,278,701	-	-		1,278,701
Credit risk exposure 1	1,082,880	-	-	-	1,082,880
Credit risk exposure 2	100,595	-	-	-	100,595
Credit risk exposure 3	870	-	-	-	870
Credit risk exposure 4	10,901	-	-	-	10,901
Credit risk exposure 5	83,455	-	-	-	83,455

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

	Financial instruments credit-impaired			Total	Total for financial instruments
	Financial instruments not credit-impaired	acquired or initiated	After acquisition or initiation		
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 4	841	-	-	-	841
Credit risk exposure 5	25,092	-	-	-	25,092

Information on exposure to credit risk by carrying amount

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment	Total carrying amount
Financial assets	1,992,015	-48,170	2,476,380	1,992,015	-48,170	1,943,845
Credit risk exposure 1	1,601,872	-2,630	1,599,242	1,216,579	-2,877	1,213,702
Credit risk exposure 2	516,281	-8,518	507,763	444,943	-9,053	435,890
Credit risk exposure 3	2,649	-113	2,536	3,079	-216	2,863
Credit risk exposure 4	13,546	-131	13,415	134,973	-1,612	133,361
Credit risk exposure 5	390,010	-36,586	353,424	192,441	-34,412	158,029

Exposure to credit risk for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	1,298,022	-19,321	1,278,701	561,822	-5,257	556,565
Credit risk exposure 1	1,099,365	-16,485	1,082,880	526,449	-4,144	522,305
Credit risk exposure 2	101,148	-553	100,595	1,122	-42	1,080
Credit risk exposure 3	901	-31	870	873	-32	841
Credit risk exposure 4	11,187	-286	10,901	7,513	-266	7,247
Credit risk exposure 5	85,421	-1,966	83,455	25,865	-773	25,092

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

Information on the provision matrix

Expected credit losses are calculated as the proportion of accumulated impairment losses to the total contract amount of each financial instrument.

Financial instruments by classes

	December 31,2025		December 31, 2024	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Loan commitments	137,087	-	205,720	-
Financial guarantee contracts	1,160,934	1.66%	356,102	1.48%
Other receivables from financial assets assets	78,649	6.91%	64,407	4.25%
Total financial instruments	1,376,670	1.80%	626,229	1.28%

Financial instruments by overdue status

	December 31,2025		December 31, 2024	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Current	1,375,585	1.72%	625,612	1.18%
Over 1 and not more than 2 months	9	50.00%	-	-
Over 2 and not more than 3 months	2	50.00%	38	50.00%
Over 3 months	1,074	100.00%	579	100.00%
Total financial instruments	1,376,670	1.80%	626,229	1.28%

Carrying amount of financial instruments

	December 31,2025		December 31, 2024	
	Financial assets	Estimated ECL	Financial assets	Estimated ECL
Gross carrying amount	1,376,670	1.80%	626,229	1.28%
Accumulated impairment	-24,755	1.80%	-7,995	1.28%
Carrying amount	1,351,915	1.80%	618,234	1.28%

• IFRS 7 822390-15 Notes – Financial assets overdue or impaired

Information disclosure on mortgages that are overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 1 month but not over 2 months	Over 3 months	Total overdue
Gross carrying amount				
Financial assets	23,018	267	10,397	33,682
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit losses	4,832	-	3,294	8,126
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit losses	18,185	267	7,103	25,555
Accumulated impairment				
Financial assets	-2,546	-184	-6,646	-9,376
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-47	-	-1,488	-1,535
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	-2,499	-184	-5,158	-7,841
Carrying amount				
Financial assets	20,472	83	3,751	24,306
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	4,785	-	1,806	6,591
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	15,686	83	1,945	17,714

Information on customer loans overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 1 month but not over 2 months	Over 3 months	Total overdue
Gross carrying amount				
Financial assets	35,991	162	6,518	42,671
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit loss coverage	16,361	-	-	16,361
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit loss coverage	19,630	162	6,518	26,310
Accumulated impairment				
Financial assets	-794	-112	-3,711	-4,617
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit loss coverage	-68	-	-	-68
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit loss coverage	-725	-112	3,711	-4,548
Carrying amount				
Financial assets	35,197	50	2,807	38,054
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit loss coverage	16,293	-	-	16,293
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit loss coverage	18,905	50	2,807	21,762

Information on corporate loans overdue or impaired

	Current	Over 3 months	Total overdue
Gross carrying amount			
Financial assets	713,364	28,301	741,665
Including financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	29,211	-	29,211
Including financial assets individually measured for credit loss	698,097	28,301	726,398
Including financial assets collectively measured for credit loss	15,266	-	15,266
Accumulated impairment			
Financial assets	-12,052	-15,640	-27,692
Including financial assets individually measured for credit loss	-10,954	-15,640	-26,594
Including financial assets collectively measured for credit loss	-1,098	-	-1,098
Carrying amount			
Financial assets	701,312	12,661	713,973
Including financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	29,211	-	29,211
Including financial assets individually measured for credit loss	687,143	12,661	699,804
Including financial assets collectively measured for credit loss	14,168		14,168

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

	Current	Over 1 month but not over 2 months	Over 2 and not more than 3 months	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
Gross carrying amount					
Financial assets	1,500,916	9	2	1,074	1,502,001
Including financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	1,320,248	-	-	-	1,320,248
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit losses	1,495,507	-	-	-	1,495,507
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit losses	5,409	9	2	1,074	6,494
Accumulated impairment losses					
Financial assets	-4,672	-5	-1	-1,074	-5,752
Including impairment losses on financial assets individually assessed for credit loss coverage	-2,490	-	-	-	-2,490
Including impairment losses on financial assets collectively assessed for credit loss coverage	-2,181	-5	-1	-1,074	-3,261

Carrying amount

Financial assets	1,496,244	4	1	-	1,496,249
Including financial assets that are not past due and for which no impairment has been recognized	1,320,248	-	-	-	1,320,248
Including impairment of financial assets individually assessed for credit loss coverage	1,493,017	-	-	-	1,493,017
Including impairment of financial assets collectively assessed for credit loss coverage	3,228	4	1	-	3,233

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

	Current	Over 1 month but not over 2 months	Over 2 and not more than 3	Over 3 months	Total by overdue status
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>					
Financial assets	2,273,289	438	2	46,290	2,320,019
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	1,349,459	-	-	-	1,349,459
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	2,214,797	-	-	31,595	2,246,392
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	58,490	438	2	14,695	73,625
<i>Accumulated impairment</i>					
Financial assets	-20,064	-301	-1	-27,071	-47,437
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-13,559	-	-	-17,128	-30,687
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	-6,503	-301	-1	-9,943	-16,748
<i>Carrying amount</i>					
Financial assets	2,253,225	137	1	19,219	2,272,582
Including financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	1,349,459	-	-	-	1,349,459
Including impairment of financial assets individually estimated for credit losses	2,201,238	-	-	14,467	2,215,705
Including impairment of financial assets collectively measured for credit losses	51,987	137	1	4,752	56,877

	Current	Overdue
Information on trade securities overdue or impaired		
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>		
Financial assets	204,340	204,340
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	204,340	204,340
<i>Accumulated impairment</i>		
Financial assets	-541	-541
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-541	-541
<i>Carrying amount</i>		
Financial assets	203,799	203,799
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	203,799	203,799

Information on financial assets at fair value overdue or impaired

	Current	Overdue
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>		
Financial assets	204,340	204,340
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	204,340	204,340
<i>Accumulated impairment</i>		
Financial assets	-541	-541
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	-541	-541
<i>Carrying amount</i>		
Financial assets	203,799	203,799
Including impairment of financial assets individually measured for credit losses	203,799	203,799

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

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities in 2025

	Gross lease liabilities	Bank borrowings ¹	Other financial liabilities ²
No more than one month	3,978	1,652,463	17,097
More than one month and no more than three months	5,130	349,235	3,453
No more than three months	9,108	2,001,698	20,549
More than three months and not more than six months	6,996	241,707	1,266
More than six months and not more than one year	12,192	56,788	3,242
More than three months and not more than one year	19,188	298,495	4,508
No more than one year	28,297	2,300,193	25,058
More than one year and not more than two years	7,413	49,236	6,667
More than two years and not more than three years	4,350	3,259	971
More than one year and not more than three years	11,763	52,495	7,638
More than three years and no more than four years	663	3,031	206
More than four years and not more than five years	-	-	318
More than three years and not more than five years	663	3,031	524
More than one year and not more than five years	12,426	55,526	8,163
More than one year	12,426	55,526	8,163
Total financial liabilities	40,723	2,355,719	33,220

1. Bank borrowings: non-discounted cash flows

2. Other financial liabilities: non-discounted cash flows

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities in 2024

	Gross lease liabilities	Bank borrowings ¹	Other financial liabilities ²	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

• 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 cyclicalities 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 analysed 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.

Analysis of financial assets held for liquidity risk management by maturity in 2025

	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and advances to customers	Investments in securities	Other financial assets	Total financial assets
No more than one month	1,604,843	45,855	1,3178	11,133	1,663,148
More than one month and no more than three months	120,800	50,002	12,8824	209	183,893
No more than three months	1,725,643	95,857	14,1997	11,341	1,847,041
More than three months and not more than six months	-	136,551	1,928	-	138,479
More than six months and not more than one year	-	203,543	41,669	149	245,361
More than three months and not more than one year	-	340,094	43,597	149	383,840
No more than one year	1,725,643	435,951	57,797	11,490	2,230,880
More than one year and not more than two years	-	213,386	573	-	- 213,960
More than two years and not more than three years	-	88,497	35,664	-	- 124,161
More than one year and not more than three years	-	301,883	36,237	-	- 338,120
More than three years and no more than four years	-	20,954	109,765	-	- 130,719
More than four years and not more than five years	-	6,812	-	-	- 6,812
More than three years and not more than five years	-	27,766	109.765	-	- 137,531
More than one year and not more than five years	-	329,649	146,002	-	- 475,651
More than five years and not more than seven years	-	8,376	-	-	- 8,376
More than seven years and not more than ten years	-	1,932	-	-	- 1,932
More than five years and not more than ten years	-	10,308	-	-	- 10,308
More than ten years and not more than fifteen years	-	426	-	-	- 426
More than ten years	-	426	-	-	- 426
More than five years	-	10,734	-	-	- 10,734
More than one year	-	340,383	146,002	-	- 486,385
Total financial assets	1,725,643	776,334	203,799	11,490	2,717,266

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

• IFRS7 • 822390-18 Notes – Sensitivity analysis

Information on financial instruments by type of interest rate

As at 31.12.2025, the Bank uses financial instruments with fixed interest rates.

Information on financial instruments by type of interest rate

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Fixed interest rate	All interest rates	Fixed interest rate	All interest rates
Financial assets	2,476,380	2,476,380	1,943,845	1,943,845
Financial liabilities	2,409,534	2,409,534	1,764,718	1,764,718

Detailed disclosure of loans

As at 31.12.2025, the Bank's largest creditors are corporate clients concentrated in production (29,5%). Close to 28% of all customer funds are the funds of individuals.

• 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.

	Debt securities	Buildings	Other assets	Total assets
Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	98 093	-	-	98 093
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	98 093	-	-	98 093
Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy				
Assets	105 706	-	-	105 706
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	105 706	-	-	105 706
Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy				
Including those not measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	-	3 788	-	3 788
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	-	-	714 609	714 609
All levels of the fair value hierarchy				

Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	203 799	-	-	203 799
Including those not measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	-	3 788	-	3 788
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	-	-	714 609	714 609

Reconciliation of changes in measurement of fair value of assets at Level 3 of fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2025

Item	(UAH'000) Buildings
Assets, opening balance	4 224
Changes in fair value measurements	
Acquisition, fair value measurement	-
Sale, fair value measurement	-436
Total increase (decrease) of fair value measurement	-436
Assets, closing balance	3 788

Fair value measurement of assets as at December 31, 2024

Item	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				
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				
Including those not measured at fair value on a non-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	-	-	578 436	578 436
All levels of the fair value hierarchy				
Including those measured at fair value on a recurring basis	180 740	-	-	180 740
Including those not measured at fair value on a non-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	-	-	578 436	578 436

Reconciliation of changes in measurement of fair value of assets at Level 3 of fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2025

Item	Buildings
Assets at the beginning of the period	4,292
Changes in fair value measurements	
Acquisition, measurement at fair value	-
Disposal, measured at fair value	68
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement	-68
Assets at the end of the period	4,224

• 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 01.04.2026.
- the date of attraction is before 01.10.2025.

(UAH'000)

Item	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Liabilities at the beginning 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
Changes in fair value measurements		
Disposal, fair value measurement, liabilities	656 271	- 95 491
Total amount of increase (decrease) in fair value measurement	656 271	- 95 491
Liabilities at the end of the period:	2 453 525	1 797 254
Including those not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position but for which fair value disclosures are made	2 453 525	1 797 254

• IAS38 • 823180 Notes – Intangible assets

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets and goodwill that are not internally generated as at December 31, 2025

	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	6,000	15,751	21,751
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	6,000	26,392	32,392
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-10,641	-10,641
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			
Additions other than from business combinations	33,610	12,303	45,913
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	33,610	12,303	45,913
Amortization	-	4,581	4,581
accumulated amortization	-	4,581	4,581
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	12,303	-	12,303
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	12,303	-	12,303
Disposals and retirements	-	280	280
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-	280	280
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-280	-280
Total amount of disposals and retirements	12,303	-	12,303
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	12,303	280	12,583
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-280	-280
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	21,307	7,722	29,029
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	21,307	12,023	33,330
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-4,301	-4,301
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	27,307	23,473	50,780
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	27,307	38,415	65,722
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-14,942	-14,942

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
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	7,608	18,000	25,608
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-7,348	-7,348
Changes in intangible assets and goodwill			

Increase other than as a result of a business combination	7,061	8,669	15,730
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	7,061	8,669	15,730
Amortization	-	3,570	3,570
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	3,570	3,570
Disposals and retirements			
Disposals	8,669	-	8,669
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	8,669	-	8,669
Total amount of disposals and retirements	8,669	-	8,669
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	8,669	277	8,946
Total increase (decrease) in intangible assets and goodwill	-1,608	5,099	3,491
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-1,608	8,392	6,784
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-3,293	-3,293
Intangible assets and goodwill at the end of the period	6,000	15,751	21,751
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	6,000	26,392	32,392
<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	-	-10,641	-10,641

• IAS 37 827570 - Notes – Other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Disclosure of information on other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Legal Proceedings.

In the course of its operations, the Bank may be named as a defendant in legal proceedings involving claims of a pecuniary or non-pecuniary nature filed by customers with judicial authorities. However, the Bank's management believes that the outcomes of such legal proceedings will not result in material losses to the Bank.

As at the end of the day on December 31, 2025, the Bank had no property-related claims pending.

Tax legislation and recognition of deferred taxes.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank has no contingent liabilities related to taxation, nor are there any pending or unresolved legal proceedings regarding the potential imposition of penalties.

Disclosure of information on other provisions

In its operations, the Bank uses financial instruments involving off-balance-sheet risks. For off-balance sheet liabilities, the Bank applies the same credit control and risk management methodology as for balance-sheet transactions.

All liabilities under credit lines and overdrafts are revocable and do not expose the Bank to any risk.

Changes in provisions for liabilities and promissory notes guarantees provided during 2025

(UAH'000)

Changes in provisions	Guarantees issued	Promissory notes issued	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2023	1 467	-	1 467
Formation and/or increase of provisions	3 790	-	3 790
Balance as at December 31, 2024	5 257	-	5 257
Formation and/or increase of provisions	13 998	43	14 041
Effect of FX changes	23	-	23
Balance as at December 31, 2025	19 278	43	19 321

• IFRS16 • 832610 Notes – Leases

Information on leases in 2025

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.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (excluding VAT) net of any lease incentives to be received, 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 leases of non-residential premises for the purpose of housing its head office and branches. In 2025, the Bank terminated 8 lease agreements accounted for under IFRS 16, of which 6 were renewed for a new term, one agreement was renegotiated with a new lessor regarding the same premises, and one was terminated permanently. In total, 9 new lease agreements accounted for under IFRS 16 were entered into during the year.

Information on leases in 2024

As at the end of 2024, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" had 23 right-of-use assets on its balance sheet. During the year, the Bank terminated and entered into 10 lease agreements each, which are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 316; of these, 7 agreements were renewed for a new term. All of the aforementioned properties are used to house the Bank's branches and head office.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Presentation of the lease for the lessee		
Right-of-use assets	35,024	40,008
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period		
Current lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	21,373	15,487
Non-current lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	19,425	11,358
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	40,798	26,845
Lease liabilities at the end of the period		
Current lease liabilities at the end of the period	25,259	21,373
Non-current lease liabilities at the end of the period	11,033	19,425
Lease liabilities at the end of the period	36,292	40,798

Disclosure of information on leases in 2025

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 as part of other fixed assets.

Description of items in the statement of financial position that include lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented as part of other non-financial liabilities.

Description of cross-references to disclosures regarding lease transactions

Information regarding the amounts of depreciation charged on right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets is provided in the note "Property, Plant, and Equipment."

Disclosure of information on 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 as part of other fixed assets.

Description of items in the statement of financial position that include lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented as part of other non-financial liabilities.

Description of cross-references to disclosures regarding lease transactions

Information on the amounts of accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets is provided in the note "Property, Plant, and Equipment."

Disclosure of quantitative information regarding leases for the lessee in 2025

Disclosure of quantitative information on right-of-use assets

Twenty-four right-of-use assets

Disclosure of quantitative information on leases for the lessee in 2024

Disclosure of quantitative information on right-of-use assets

Twenty-three right-of-use assets

Qualitative information on right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2025

	Buildings	Fixed assets	Total assets
Reconciliation of changes in right-of-use assets			
Right-of-use assets, opening balance	40,008	40,008	40,008
<i>Cross carrying amount</i>	-34,316	-34,316	-34,316
<i>Accumulate depreciation and impairment</i>	-34,316	-34,316	-34,316
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-34,316	-34,316	-34,316
Changes in right-of-use assets			
Increase of right-of-use assets	20,256	20,256	20,256
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	20,256	20,256	20,256
Increase except for business combination	20,256	20,256	20,256
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	20,256	20,256	20,256
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	24,959	24,959	24,959
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	24,959	24,959	24,959
Disposal and decommissioning			
Disposal	281	281	281

<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	4,861	4,861	4,861
<i>Accumulate depreciation and impairment</i>	-4,580	-4,580	-4,580
Total disposal and decommissioning	281	281	281
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	4,861	4,861	4,861
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-4,580	-4,580	-4,580
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-4,580	-4,580	-4,580
Total increase (decrease) of right-of-use assets	-4,984	-4,984	-4,984
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	15,395	15,395	15,395
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-20,379	-20,379	-20,379
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-20,379	-20,379	-20,379
Right-of-use assets, closing balance	35,024	35,024	35,024
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	89,719	89,719	89,719
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-54,695	-54,695	-54,695
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-54,695	-54,695	-54,695

Qualitative information on right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Fixed assets	Total assets
Reconciliation of changes in right-of-use assets			
Right-of-use assets, opening balance	26,929	26,929	26,929
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	48,064	48,064	48,064
<i>Accumulate depreciation and impairment</i>	-21,135	-21,135	-21,135
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-21,135	-21,135	-21,135
Changes in right-of-use assets			
Increase of right-of-use assets	39,984	39,984	39,984
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	39,984	39,984	39,984
Increase except for business combination	39,984	39,984	39,984
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	39,984	39,984	39,984
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	24,685	24,685	24,685
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	24,685	24,685	24,685
Disposal and decommissioning	24,685	24,685	24,685
Disposal			
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	2,220	2,220	2,220
<i>Accumulate depreciation and impairment</i>	13,724	13,724	13,724
Total disposal and decommissioning	-11,504	-11,504	-11,504
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-11,504	-11,504	-11,504

<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	2,220	2,220	2,220
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	13,724	13,724	13,724
Total increase (decrease) of right-of-use assets	13,079	13,079	13,079
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	26,260	26,260	26,260
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-13,181	-13,181	-13,181
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-13,181	-13,181	-13,181
Right-of-use assets, closing balance	40,008	40,008	40,008
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	74,324	74,324	74,324
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	-34,316	-34,316	-34,316
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	-34,316	-34,316	-34,316

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Disclosure of quantitative information regarding the lease to the lessee		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4,247	4,900
Expenses related to short-term leases to which the recognition exemption applies	2,849	2,296
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets to which the recognition exemption applies	1,917	4,149
Cash outflows under leases	4,766	6,445
Increase of right-of-use assets	20,256	39,984
Increase except for business combination	20,256	39,984

Additional information on lease activities for the lessee in 2025

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 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.

Quantitative lease disclosures for the lessor

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Operating lease income	15	5

• IAS12 • 835110 Notes – Income taxes

Information on income tax in 2025

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expenses. The Bank calculates income tax by multiplying the tax rate by the taxable income, which is determined by adjusting (increasing or decreasing) the pre-tax financial result (profit or loss) determined in the Bank's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards by the differences arising in accordance with the requirements of current Ukrainian tax legislation. The amounts of these differences are determined based on separate tax accounting records. Banks' profits in 2025 were subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. Starting in 2026, new tax conditions have been introduced for banks, affecting both the income tax rate and the procedure for accounting for losses from previous years. In 2026, special tax rules will apply to the banking sector. Law of Ukraine No. 4698 dated December 3, 2025, temporarily introduced an increased income tax rate for banks of 50% with a simultaneous restriction on the carryforward of losses from previous periods, which significantly changes the taxation procedure in 2026 and early 2027.

Based on the results of operations in 2025, the Bank reported a loss of UAH 36,040 thousand. This was primarily due to an increase in provisions for customer loan losses, higher administrative expenses resulting from rising inflation, the continued devaluation of the hryvnia, investments in digital technologies, and the imposition of penalties.

Deferred tax is recognized based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used to calculate taxable income.

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 and/or taxable temporary differences can be offset. Deferred tax assets in the amount of UAH 12,040 thousand (December 31, 2025) represent the amount of income tax that will be recovered through the use of future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position in order of liquidity, provided that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which unused tax losses and unused tax benefits can be utilized. The estimate of future taxable income and the amount of tax assets as of December 31, 2025, which may be utilized in the future, is based on a business plan under which profit is expected to be generated during 2026. The increase in deferred tax assets during the reporting period amounted to UAH 10,145 thousand and was driven, in particular, by an increase in temporary differences of UAH 4,125 thousand, as well as the impact of a change in the tax rate of UAH 6,020 thousand.

Given the projected future profits for the coming year, management believes that the recognition of these deferred tax assets is appropriate.

The Bank does not recognize a deferred tax asset related to tax losses carried forward, as, in the opinion of the Bank's management, there is significant uncertainty regarding the determination of the amount of the deferred tax asset due to both military factors—which make it impossible to determine the Bank's projected financial results in the long term—and economic factors—which affect the ability to utilize the deferred tax asset, determined based on a short-term forecast of the Bank's financial results, in particular due to the expected deficit of Ukraine's state budget in 2026 and legislative restrictions on the use of prior-period tax losses when calculating income tax liabilities, which were introduced in 2025.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates that are expected to apply during the period when the relevant assets are realized or the relevant liabilities are settled. To calculate deferred assets and liabilities, the Bank applied a basic (standard) income tax rate of 50 percent.

Disclosure of information on income tax in 2024

Income tax expense consists of the sum of current and deferred tax expenses. The Bank calculates income tax by multiplying the tax rate by the taxable income, which is determined by adjusting (increasing or decreasing) the pre-tax financial result (profit or loss) determined in the Bank's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards by the differences arising in accordance with the requirements of current Ukrainian tax legislation. The amounts of these differences are determined based on separate tax accounting records. The Bank's profit in 2024 is subject to income tax at a rate of 50%. In 2025, an income tax rate of 25% will apply.

In the reporting year 2024, JSC "CRYSTALBANK" remained profitable and generated a profit of UAH 9,946 thousand.

Deferred tax is recognized based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used to calculate taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized in respect of all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences and/or taxable temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets in the amount of UAH 1,895 thousand (December 31, 2024) represent the amount of income tax that will be recovered through the use of future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position in order of liquidity, provided that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which unused tax losses and unused tax benefits can be utilized. The assessment of future taxable income and the amount of tax assets as at December 31, 2024, which may be utilized in the future, was based on a business plan that anticipates generating profit during 2025.

Given the projected future profits for the coming year, management believes that the recognition of deferred tax assets is appropriate.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates that are expected to apply during the period when the related assets are realized or the related liabilities are settled. To calculate deferred assets and liabilities, the Bank applied a basic (standard) income tax rate of 25 percent.

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)	15	13,989
The total current tax expense (income) and adjustments to current tax for prior periods	15	13,989
Deferred tax expense (income) related to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	-10,145	-1,033
Total tax expense (income from tax refund)	-10,130	12,956

Temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax benefits as at December 31, 2025

	Other temporary differences	Temporary differences	Total
Deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax assets	12,040	<u>12,040</u>	<u>12,040</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-12,040	-12,040	-12,040
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	12,040	12,040	12,040
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the beginning of the period	-1,895	-1,895	-1,895
Changes in deferred tax liability (asset)			
Deferred tax expense (income from tax refund) recognized in profit or loss	-10,145	-10,145	-10,145
Total increase (decrease) in deferred tax liability (asset)	-10,145	-10,145	-10,145
Deferred tax liability (asset) at the end of the period	-12,040	-12,040	-12,040

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
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) 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

	Current reporting period	Previous reporting period
Reconciliation of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates		
Accounting profit	-46,170	22,903
Tax expense (tax refund income) at the applicable tax rate	-11,542	11,451
Other tax effects on the reconciliation of accounting profit with tax expense (tax refund income)	1,412	1,505
Total tax expense (tax refund income)	-10,130	12,956
Reconciliation of the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate		
Accounting profit	-46,170	22,903
Applicable tax rate	25.00%	50.00%
Other effects of the tax rate on the reconciliation of accounting profit with tax expenses (tax refund income)	-	6.57%
Overall average effective tax rate	25.00%	56.57%

• 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	-1.7973	0.4960
	-1.7973	0.4960
Total basic earnings (loss) per share		
Diluted earnings per share	-1.7973	0.4960
	-1.7973	0.4960
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations		
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share		
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share	20,052	20,052
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic 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	-1.7973	0.4960
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	-1.7973	0.4960

• IAS21 • 842000 Notes – Effect of FX rate changes

Effect of changes in currency exchange rates as at December 31, 2025

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)	-2,019	1,592
Net exchange rate gain (loss)	2,853	3,948
Net exchange rate loss	4,872	2,356

FX rate for different currencies in 2025

	Rate as at December 31, 2024	Rate as at December 31, 2025	Average rate
826	52.946000	57.210800	55.078400
840	42.039000	42.387800	42.213400
978	43.926600	49.856500	46.891550
643	0.389780	0.492180	0.440980

• IAS1 • 861200 Notes – Share capital, reserves and other additional capital

Information on share capital, reserves and other additional capital

The Bank's capital consists primarily of authorized capital, a reserve fund, revaluation reserves, and retained earnings.

The Bank's profits are distributed in accordance with the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The general reserve, established to cover potential unforeseen risks, is formed annually by decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders in an amount of no less than 5% of the profit approved for distribution. Retained earnings/losses represent the net profit/loss remaining at the Bank's disposal after payment of taxes and mandatory charges and the formation of the general reserve.

The Bank's revaluation reserves are formed as a result of the revaluation of securities.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's authorized capital amounts to UAH 421,097 thousand. 100% of the Bank's shares are held by individuals who are citizens of Ukraine.

Information on classes of share capital

The Bank has no bearer shares and no preference shares.

Information on classes of share capital

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Ordinary shares</u>
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	21.00

Information on reserves in equity

As at December 31, 2025, the revaluation reserve balance includes the revaluation reserve for domestic government bonds and reflects changes in their fair value.

Nature and purpose of reserves in equity for 2025

Reserve and other funds of the Bank

The general reserve, established to cover potential unforeseen risks, is set aside annually by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders in an amount of at least 5% of the approved undistributed profit. As at the beginning of 2025, the reserve fund amounted to UAH 15,273 thousand; during the reporting period, the Bank allocated UAH 498 thousand to the reserve fund.

Approved for issue and signed
on March 24, 2026

Chair of Management Board

Leonid Grebinskyi

Chief accountant

Liudmila Symonenko