

Translation from Ukrainian original



Bank of INTESA  SANPAOLO

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2025

PRAVEX BANK JSC

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Bank of INTESA  SANPAOLO

MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR 2025

PRAVEX BANK JSC

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I. MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Dear shareholders and stakeholders,



2025 marked an important milestone for «PRAVEX BANK» JSC in the process of strengthening financial stability and transforming its business model. During the reporting period, the Supervisory Board's activities focused on ensuring effective strategic oversight, compliance with regulatory requirements and supporting the Bank's long-term sustainability.

Throughout the reporting period, the Supervisory Board's activities were aimed at ensuring effective strategic oversight of the Bank's key areas of operation, in particular the implementation of strategic initiatives, financial stability, risk management, the functioning of the internal control, compliance and financial monitoring systems, including the prevention and countering of money laundering (money laundering) and terrorist financing (AML/CFT), as well as compliance with the requirements of legislation and regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine. The Supervisory Board also oversaw the implementation of internal and external audit recommendations with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of corporate governance, risk management and the improvement of the Bank's internal processes.

Thanks to the coordinated efforts of the Management Board and all the Bank's structural units, as well as the ongoing support of the Shareholder and the Group, in 2025 the Bank achieved operational and financial stability, enabling it to break even earlier than envisaged in previous strategic plans.

The Supervisory Board will continue to focus its activities on the Bank's strategic development, strengthening its market position, improving operational efficiency and ensuring sustainable profitability in the interests of the Shareholder, customers and other stakeholders.

Yours faithfully,
Silvio Pedrazzi
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

II. MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dear shareholders and stakeholders,



For “PRAVEX BANK” JSC, 2025 was a year of practical implementation of transformational decisions aimed at stabilising the Bank’s operations and improving its operational efficiency. The Management Board’s primary objective during the reporting period was to ensure financial stability, business continuity, compliance with regulatory requirements and the establishment of foundations for further sustainable development.

Throughout the year, the Bank operated in a challenging external environment, which required prudent management of liquidity, costs and risks. The Management Board focused its activities on optimising internal processes, improving the quality of management decisions and ensuring the stable operational functioning of all departments.

Significant attention was paid to building a stable resource base, developing the deposit business and the Treasury’s active use of financial market instruments. In parallel, the Bank introduced updated lending products, particularly in the mortgage and consumer lending segments, and focused on developing transactional products and services.

In 2025, the Bank’s digital transformation, the automation of business processes and the development of remote service channels continued, which enabled an improvement in the efficiency of operational activities and the quality of customer interactions.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of planned measures and the coordinated work of the team, in 2025 the Bank achieved operational and financial stability, reached break-even point, generated a positive financial result and laid the foundations for further sustainable profitability, which was a key outcome of the transformation period.

In 2026, the Management Board will focus on the further development of key business areas, increasing profitability, expanding the structure of the financial instruments portfolio, developing digital products and strengthening the Bank’s market position, taking into account regulatory requirements and the Shareholder’s strategic priorities.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Bank’s team for their professionalism, responsibility and dedication to our shared cause.

Yours faithfully,
Semen Babaiev
Chairman of the Management Board

III. INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENT AND REASONABLE PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1. Description of the external environment in which operates

Macroeconomic overview. The Bank operates in Ukraine, whose economy is classified as that of a developing country. Economic growth continues, albeit at a slower pace than previously forecast. The economy is held back primarily by uncertainty and the ongoing war.

In the second half of the year, macroeconomic conditions were generally favourable for the banking system: the economy was growing, inflation was slowing, and business and household incomes were rising. The NBU increased its international reserves, which enabled it to continue supporting the stability of the foreign exchange market. However, the consequences of the protracted war are still having a significant impact on economic activity. Numerous air strikes have caused significant damage to infrastructure, particularly in the energy and transport sectors.

Despite the difficulties, businesses are maintaining acceptable operating and net profitability.

Due to ongoing mobilisation and negative migration trends, there remains a shortage of skilled workers. According to UN data, the number of migrants outside Ukraine stood at 5.9 million as of 11 December 2025.

Robust consumer demand will remain a key driver of economic growth. It continues to be fuelled by rising real wages in the private sector. Significant government spending and investment in defence and reconstruction will also support economic growth.

International support is ensuring a significant inflow of capital on the financial account. As of 31 December 2025, Ukraine had received US\$52.4 billion in external assistance in the form of concessional loans and grants, as well as under the G7's Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration for Ukraine (ERA) initiative. As a result, reserves reached US\$57.3 billion by the end of the year.

In December 2025, inflation reached 8.0% year-on-year.

The government budget deficit peaked in December and, for 2025 as a whole, was expected to significantly exceed the 2024 figure, although it was lower than that approved in the 2025 State Budget Act. The deficit continued to be financed through international aid and domestic borrowing. The rollover of government bonds in all currencies in 2025 stood at 116%.

Maintaining the discount rate at 15.5% in December contributed to a further increase in household investment in hryvnia-denominated term deposits and government bonds. This also limited the seasonal growth in net demand for foreign currency in December. The NBU's foreign exchange interventions increased seasonally compared with previous months, but were lower than in 2024.

Bank liquidity remains high, with short-term liquidity ratios three times higher than the minimum requirements. The share of high-quality liquid assets has fallen to around one-third of banks' assets since the start of the year. This is significantly lower than at the start of the year, and slightly lower than before the full-scale invasion.

Banks are maintaining high lending rates. Annual growth in net hryvnia loans to businesses has accelerated to 35%.

Lending to households remains brisk – the annual growth of the portfolio stands at around 33%. Unsecured retail lending is attractive to most banks; they are actively competing with one another and seeking to increase their market share. At the same time, car loans and mortgages remain attractive only to a few banks.

Thanks to active lending, banks have slightly improved their net interest margin whilst interest rates remain unchanged. A high net interest margin supports the banks' efficiency. At the same time, financial institutions continue to invest in their own infrastructure and resilience, which requires increased expenditure and reduces the profitability of the banking sector.

An increase in return on assets, combined with virtually unchanged funding costs, led to a rise in the average net interest margin from 7.6% last year to 7.7% over the first 10 months of 2025.

Commission income has risen – over the first 10 months, the increase was 11% compared with the same period in 2024. The share of commission income in operating income remains close to 17%. Banks generate almost equal amounts of commission income from retail and business operations. The growth in income was primarily driven by an increase in the volume of settlement transactions

and lending, whilst banks made almost no changes to their tariffs. Banks increased their acquiring fees the most.

Trading income and profits from foreign exchange trading further support banks' profitability. At the same time, these are not a significant or stable source of income, and trading results are quite volatile.

Although pressure on the labour market persisted, banks increased staff costs at a slower pace than last year. However, the maintenance, renewal and modernisation of fixed assets, as well as the development of payment infrastructure, required significant additional expenditure. In particular, this year banks spent funds on expanding their acquiring infrastructure. High revenues have enabled banks to increase necessary expenditure without a significant deterioration in operational efficiency for the fourth consecutive year. The cost-to-income ratio (CIR) in the sector averages close to 40%.

In December 2025, a law was passed introducing a 50% corporate tax rate for banks in 2026. Starting from 2027, the general corporate income tax rate established by the Tax Code of Ukraine applies (as of the reporting date — 25%).

Banks maintain profitability thanks to high interest margins and operational efficiency. Profits replenish capital, strengthening banks' resilience and their ability to lend actively. However, the profitability of financial institutions is gradually declining, whilst the concentration of profits in state-owned banks is increasing. On average, banks' return on equity stands at 38%, but excluding the profits of state-owned banks, which account for around two-thirds of the banking system's profits, this figure is slightly above 25%.

Since the start of 2025, international rating agencies have confirmed and revised Ukraine's rating in light of the ongoing war with Russia at the following levels:

- On 22 December 2025, Fitch Ratings upgraded Ukraine's long-term foreign currency issuer default rating from "RD" ("Restricted Default") to "CCC". Citing expectations that Ukraine has normalised relations with the vast majority of its external commercial creditors. Fitch does not typically assign outlooks to sovereign ratings of "CCC+" or below.
- On 3 June 2025, Standard & Poor's affirmed Ukraine's long-term and short-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings at "SD/SD" (selective default) and its long-term and short-term local currency sovereign credit ratings at "CCC+/C". The outlook on the long-term local currency rating remains stable. At the same time, the agency downgraded the ratings on GDP-linked securities from "CC" to "D" (default). Citing expectations that Ukraine will not make the payment on the GDP-linked securities maturing on 2 June 2025 within the contractual grace period of 10 working days, given the government's moratorium on payments on these bonds unless they are restructured.
- On 30 May 2025, Moody's Ratings (Moody's) affirmed the Ukrainian government's long-term issuer ratings in foreign and local currency at Ca and maintained a stable outlook. Citing expectations that the impact of the war with Russia will continue to pose long-term challenges for Ukraine's economy and public finances. Even following last year's restructuring of Eurobonds, the public debt burden remains elevated and is rising. Meanwhile, pressure on liquidity remains significant.
- On 13 May 2025, Rating and Investment Information downgraded Ukraine's long-term sovereign foreign currency rating to "CCC-", citing expectations that if the war drags on, this could exert negative pressure on the Ukrainian economy and exacerbate fiscal challenges, as well as the fact that public debt restructuring efforts are not yet complete and the government plans to suspend payments on GDP-linked bonds at the end of May 2025.

The war, which has been ongoing for almost four years, has led to significant human casualties, large-scale internal and external population displacement, substantial damage to infrastructure, periodic prolonged power cuts and significant disruptions to economic activity in Ukraine as a whole. This also has a lasting negative impact on the political and business environment in Ukraine, in particular due to persistent high inflationary pressures, the devaluation of the hryvnia, an increasing tax burden, the consequences of the destruction of energy infrastructure, rising tariffs, the slow recovery of the labour market, significant changes in the NBU's monetary policy, as well as restrictions on the ability of certain businesses to continue operating as normal.

The impact of the economic situation on the Bank's financial position and performance. The economic conditions in Ukraine in 2025 had a complex and at the same time contradictory impact on the Bank's activities. On the one hand, the maintenance of relative macro-financial stability, the

gradual recovery of economic activity, significant volumes of international financial assistance, relative equilibrium in the foreign exchange market and the gradual revival of lending created the conditions for the expansion of the Bank's operational activities and an increase in its revenues. On the other hand, the prolonged continuation of full-scale war, the state's substantial budgetary needs, labour shortages, the destruction of critical infrastructure, as well as regulatory and operational constraints, increased risk levels and placed additional pressure on costs and long-term financial stability.

At the same time, despite the challenging macroeconomic conditions and high level of uncertainty, in 2025 the Bank managed to significantly improve its financial performance compared to previous years thanks to increased operational efficiency, growth in income from key business areas, cost control and consistent risk management.

1.2. Information on core activities, business model, products and services

The Bank operates as a universal bank in accordance with its Articles of Association and banking licence, providing a full range of banking services to individuals, businesses and other financial market participants. The Bank's business model is based on a combination of retail and corporate banking and is focused on building a stable funding base, developing transaction-based products and services, and improving operational efficiency.

During the reporting period, the Bank carried out **its core banking activities**, including attracting funds from legal entities and individuals in the form of deposits, opening and maintaining current accounts for customers, and providing credit products to individuals, small and medium-sized businesses, and corporate clients. In addition, the Bank conducted operations in the capital markets as a professional participant.

The Bank's current business model involves the consistent strengthening of management approaches and market positions to ensure sustainable growth and long-term development. At the same time, the Bank focuses on developing and implementing specialised products for specific client categories, taking into account their financial needs and risk profiles, expanding its client base in the high-net-worth, the middle-income and mass retail segments, as well as on expanding remote service channels and introducing modern methods of digital customer onboarding.

As part of its strategy, the Bank plans to participate in government lending programmes for individuals and is already participating in government support programmes for small and medium-sized businesses. The Bank pays particular attention to the development of its transaction business and increasing the profitability of its products by optimising business processes, further digitising operational processes, developing online services for all customer categories, and the prudent growth of liabilities, in particular by attracting long-term deposits in the national currency. The Bank is also consistently working to optimise operating costs through the automation and improvement of internal processes, the development of cross-selling, and the integration of digital channels with CRM systems to enhance the effectiveness of customer relationship management.

The Bank's income in the reporting period was primarily generated from interest income on active operations (in particular, loans to customers, securities transactions, and interbank placements), fee and commission income from payment transactions and other banking services, as well as trading and other operating income within the Bank's core activities.

1.3. The Bank's organisational structure and management

The Bank's organisational structure is formed in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine and the Bank's internal documents, and ensures an appropriate level of corporate governance, effective management of the Bank's activities, as well as the functioning of the internal control system.

A diagram of the Bank's organisational structure, including information on senior management, effective as at 31 December 2025, is available on the Bank's official website <https://www.pravex.com.ua/storage/files/organizacijna-struktura-stanom-na-31.pptx>

In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, **the Bank's officers** are the Members of the Supervisory Board, the Members of the Management Board, the Chief Accountant, the Head of the Internal Audit Department, the Head of the Planning and Control Department of the CFO Division, and the Corporate Secretary. No other officers are provided for within the Bank.

The Bank operates through its head office and a network of separate structural units.

The **current list of the Bank's branches** is published on the Bank's official website <https://www.pravex.com.ua/otdeleniya-i-bankomaty>

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had no subsidiaries and had not carried out any share buy-back transactions.

2. MANAGEMENT'S OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING THEM

2.1. Objectives, targets and strategies for achieving these objectives, criteria for measuring success and assessing achievements, and significant changes in objectives and achievements during the reporting period

The Bank's **primary strategic objective** is to ensure stable and sustainable profitability, enhance financial stability, comply with regulatory requirements and strengthen the Bank's competitiveness in the market, taking into account the current macroeconomic and military environment.

In 2025, the Bank completed the first phase of its transformation, aimed at stabilising operations, optimising costs and improving operational efficiency. Operating and net profitability were achieved in 2025 earlier than anticipated in the previous Business Plan, which led to a significant revision of the targets and confirmed the effectiveness of the transformation strategy implemented

In accordance with the Business Plan and Strategy for 2026–2029 approved by the Supervisory Board, the Bank has identified **the following key strategic objectives**:

- ensuring stable growth in operating and net profit throughout the planning period;
- improving operational efficiency through further cost rationalisation, particularly in IT and data management;
- strengthening the deposit base with a focus on attracting funds at a reasonable cost of funding;
- structural growing in fee and commission income through the development of transaction-based business, card operations, POS, P2P, bancassurance and participation in government programmes;
- a phased and measured resumption of lending activities from 2027 onwards, subject, among other things, to an improvement in the operating environment and the stabilisation of capital requirements;
- strengthening digital distribution channels, implementing AI-based solutions and simplifying customer processes;
- refreshing the corporate brand to enhance brand recognition and customer trust;
- maintaining full compliance with capital adequacy requirements and fulfilling commitments under the Business Plan and the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme.

The strategies for achieving these objectives are based on a combination of revenue growth and strict cost control. In 2026, the Bank is focusing on optimising its asset and investment structure, in particular through the management of its government securities portfolio, taking into account capital constraints and regulatory standards. Going forward, provided macroeconomic conditions improve, a gradual expansion of the loan portfolio and the development of new products are envisaged.

The criteria for measuring success and assessing achievements are defined as:

- achievement and growth of operating and net profit;
- improvement in the "cost-to-income" ratio;
- growth in the deposit base in the retail and corporate segments;
- gradual recovery of the loan portfolio;
- compliance with individual and regulatory capital adequacy ratios;
- achievement of the targets set out in the Business Plan;
- maintaining adequate asset quality and controlling the risk profile in accordance with the approved RAF/RAS.

Significant changes during the reporting period included:

- achieving operational and financial profitability ahead of schedule in 2025 compared to the previous Business Plan;
- an upward revision of financial targets;

- a stronger focus on digital transformation and the development of the commission-based business;
- taking into account changes in tax legislation when formulating financial forecasts;
- adaptation of the strategy to the macroeconomic scenario and the NBU's regulatory policy, in particular regarding provisioning and liquidity instruments.

2.2. Research, development and innovation activities

In 2025, the Bank continued to implement digital transformation, develop innovative services and modernise its payment and technological infrastructure with the aim of improving operational efficiency, the quality of customer service and compliance with regulatory requirements.

No targeted large-scale customer satisfaction surveys (CSAT/NPS) were conducted in 2025. However, customer sentiment was monitored on an ongoing basis through the analysis of customer feedback in branches using an instant feedback system, as well as through surveys of new customers. Traditionally, customers gave the highest ratings to the level of service at the Bank's branches.

In the area of payment infrastructure, in 2025 the Bank implemented the SEP 4.1 project, ensuring the transition to the new version of the National Bank of Ukraine's electronic payment system with instant transfer functionality. This significantly improved the speed and convenience of payments for customers, whilst ensuring full compliance with the NBU's updated requirements.

The Bank also began the transition to new international payment standards. As part of the development of the PRAVEXBANK BIZ system, instant payments were launched and international SWIFT payments were migrated to the MX format for payment instructions in foreign currency in accordance with the requirements of the ISO 20022 standard. These changes are aimed at improving interoperability, transaction transparency and compliance with international requirements.

In 2025, the first phase of the SAF-T UA project was implemented, aimed at automating, standardising and increasing the transparency of tax reporting. The implementation of this solution improves data quality, reduces operational risks and ensures readiness for new regulatory requirements in the field of tax reporting. Completion of the subsequent phases of the project is scheduled for 2026.

The introduction of Open Banking has become a separate strategic focus. In 2025, implementation of the project began in both the retail business and the corporate segment, notably through integration with the PRAVEXBANK BIZ system. The initiative is aimed at developing digital services, supporting open interaction standards and creating new customer service scenarios. Further expansion of functionality is planned for 2026.

In 2025, the functionality of the PRAVEX ONLINE mobile app was expanded for both individuals and sole traders. In particular, the following features were implemented:

- the generation of payment details in QR code format for accepting payments;
- opening term deposits for entrepreneurs;
- transfers from the Bank's cards to cards of foreign banks;
- the introduction of instant payments.

These solutions are aimed at developing remote services, simplifying the customer journey and enhancing the Bank's competitiveness in the small business and entrepreneur segment.

As part of the development of the EASY PRAVEX digital platform for legal entities, in 2025 the option was introduced for existing customers to update their details remotely, with semi-automatic completion of the AML questionnaire and signing of documents via electronic signature. Development of the functionality for full online onboarding of legal entities, enabling account opening without visiting a branch, has also been completed; the full launch of the service is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026. Further development of the platform will include the ability to submit loan applications online.

In addition, in 2025, a service was launched for the electronic signing of contracts between the Bank and its customers, based on the e-Docs electronic document management system. This has enabled a paperless process for legal entities and sole traders for most banking services, helping to reduce service times, cut costs and make processes more environmentally friendly.

3. RESOURCES, RISKS AND RELATIONSHIPS

3.1. The Bank's key resources and their use in achieving objectives

The Bank's key financial and non-financial resources for achieving its objectives are capital, liquidity, human resources, intellectual capital and technological resources.

The Bank's resources are formed from the Bank's own funds and the funds of the Bank's customers held in accounts with the Bank as term deposits or demand deposits.

The Bank maintains a constant readiness to meet its obligations in full and on time by managing the structure of its balance sheet.

Financial resources

Capital structure.

In order to determine the actual amount of regulatory capital, taking into account the risks inherent in its activities, the Bank continuously assesses the quality of its banking operations and determines the levels of credit risk, market risk and operational risk in accordance with the requirements of the NBU.

As at 31 December 2024, in accordance with the requirements of the NBU, banks must maintain a regulatory capital adequacy ratio (N_{RC}) of no less than 9,25%, a Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (N_{Tier1}) at a level of not less than 7.5% and a Tier 1 core capital adequacy ratio (N_{CET1}) at a level of not less than 5.625% in relation to total risk-weighted assets, calculated in accordance with NBU resolutions.

As at 31 December 2025, in accordance with NBU requirements, banks must maintain a regulatory capital adequacy ratio (N_{RC}) of not less than 10%, a Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (N_{Tier1}) at a level of not less than 7.5% and a Tier 1 core capital adequacy ratio (N_{CET1}) at a level of not less than 5.625% in relation to the total risk-weighted exposure calculated in accordance with NBU resolutions.

Following the results of the banking sector stability assessment conducted by the NBU as at 1 January 2025, the Bank was required to ensure compliance with the increased thresholds for capital adequacy ratios.

Taking into account the measures implemented and planned by the Bank during 2025, these increased levels were reduced. Based on the recalculation of the stability assessment values, the updated capital adequacy ratios are as follows:

- as at 31 December 2025 under the baseline macroeconomic scenario, $N_{RC}/N_{Tier1}/N_{CET1}$ stood at 27.42%/24.79%/22.81%, respectively;
- as at 30 September 2026, under the adverse macroeconomic scenario, $N_{RC}/N_{Tier1}/N_{CET1}$ stood at 36.98%/34.40%/32.46%, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank is implementing the Bank's capitalisation/restructuring programme agreed with the NBU.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Bank complied with the above-mentioned ratios:

- as at 31 December 2025, the regulatory capital adequacy ratio (N_{RC}) stands at 38.68% and as at 31 December 2024 stands at 38.80%;
- as at 31 December 2025, the Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (N_{Tier1}) stands at 38.64% and as at 31 December 2024 stands at 38.77%;
- as at 31 December 2025, the Tier 1 core capital adequacy ratio (N_{CET1}) is 38.64% and as at 31 December 2024 it is 38.77%.

Regulatory capital as at 31 December 2025 amounts to UAH 1,501,933 thousand (31 December 2024: UAH 1,562,029 thousand).

Financial mechanisms, liquidity, cash flows. Overall, despite the challenging operating conditions and ongoing challenges throughout 2025, the Bank was able to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and solvency.

In 2025, the Bank's liquidity increased primarily due to the significant attraction of mainly term deposits from the Bank's customers, which allow for investment in more profitable instruments. In summary, the Bank attracted more than UAH 4.57 billion, which accounts for more than 30% of the Bank's total liabilities as of 31 December 2025.

Loan-to-deposit ratio (a structural liquidity indicator that measures the ratio between loans and funding, assessing the degree of self-financing of customers' total lending operations through funding sources created by the Bank) stands at just 15%, meaning that only a small portion of deposits was issued as loans. This ratio confirms that the Bank has sufficient funding relative to loans issued, as a significant portion of the funding raised has been invested in less risky instruments – debt securities issued by governments.

In other words, funding from various customer groups is sufficient for the Bank not to consider the need to seek alternative sources, given the possibility of applying to the NBU for a refinancing loan. This instrument remains one of the options in stress testing scenarios and the business recovery plan, as does seeking funding from the Parent Company should there be a need to obtain funds in foreign currencies.

When considering funding in foreign currencies, attracting customer deposits in foreign currencies is becoming less attractive due to the significant impact of reserve requirements, as the opportunity to generate higher returns from hryvnia-denominated investments is being lost. Although there remains some interest from the corporate segment in foreign currency loans, funding incentives are still largely focused on hryvnia deposits.

In addition, the Bank invested in benchmark domestic government bonds, which enable it to cover part of its mandatory reserves (benchmark T-bills) and, thus, use part of its free liquidity to generate additional income.

Excess liquidity in the national currency (hryvnia) was largely utilised through the purchase of NBU deposit certificates (DCs). At a nominal value of , as at 31 December 2025, the NBU DC portfolio amounted to UAH 6.08 billion, including a portfolio of DCs with a maturity of up to 3 months – UAH 1.38 billion (as at 31 December 2024 – UAH 3.05 billion, including a portfolio of DCs with a maturity of up to 3 months – UAH 1.2 billion).

The government bond portfolio increased significantly due to investments in benchmark government bonds and other government bonds; at nominal value as at 31 December 2025, this portfolio amounted to UAH 2.97 billion (as at 31 December 2024, a government bond portfolio of UAH 2.2 billion had been formed).

With regard to foreign currency, in addition to holding balances in correspondent accounts, placements were made in Intesa Sanpaolo interbank deposits and securities (hereinafter – 'securities') were purchased in foreign currencies (securities of European governments and the government of the United States of America).

In particular, as at 31 December 2025, the portfolio of securities in US dollars amounted to US\$30 million and in euros it stood at €18 million (as at 31 December 2024, the portfolio of securities in foreign currencies amounted to US\$30 million and €10 million). This increase in the foreign currency securities portfolio by €8 million and the maintenance of the US dollar portfolio at the same level of US\$30 million has a positive impact on regulatory liquidity risk metrics, as a sufficiently substantial reserve of high-quality liquid assets has been established, whereas the EUR 10 million comprised securities issued by the Government of the French Republic, which had seen a slight downgrade in their credit rating, leading to the exclusion of the instrument from high-quality liquid assets under the NBU's methodology.

Non-financial resources

Human resources, staff potential, intellectual capital. The Bank's staff potential is one of the key resources ensuring the stability of the Bank's operations, the achievement of strategic goals and adaptation to changes in the external environment. The Bank's human resources encompass the collective professional knowledge, practical skills, experience, managerial and creative abilities of its staff, as well as corporate values and work culture.

As part of the international financial group Intesa Sanpaolo, the Bank pays particular attention to the systematic management of human resources and the development of intellectual capital, recognising the leading role of employees in ensuring operational efficiency, service quality and long-term development. The Bank provides appropriate working conditions, competitive remuneration, social benefits and opportunities for professional and career development for its staff.

Staff development is one of the Bank's strategic priorities. During the reporting period, the Bank implemented training programmes, workshops and professional development initiatives aimed at developing employees' professional, managerial and digital competencies. Significant attention is

paid to the exchange of experience with the departments and experts of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group, which facilitates the implementation of best international practices and modern management approaches.

The Bank's intellectual capital is viewed as a comprehensive resource encompassing not only the knowledge and competencies of staff but also their capacity for innovation, participation in the transformation of business processes, and the development of a sustainable business model. The consistent development of human capital is a key factor in enhancing the Bank's competitiveness and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The Bank's HR policy is aimed at building a stable team of professional, ethical and motivated employees. Human resources management is conducted on the principles of transparency, equal opportunities, non-discrimination and respect for human rights in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's internal policies.

As at the end of 2025, the Bank employed 526 people, of whom 407 were women and 119 were men. There are 48 women in management positions, seven of whom are heads of departments, and the Management Board includes two women. The Bank ensures gender equality and equal opportunities in professional development.

The remuneration and incentive system takes into account the Bank's strategic and operational objectives, the level of employee responsibility, and compliance with risk management and compliance requirements. Incentive mechanisms do not encourage the taking of excessive risks and comply with the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Technological resources. The Bank's activities in 2025 in the field of information technology were driven both by the continuation of martial law in Ukraine and the simultaneous implementation of measures aimed at optimising/improving the cost structure associated with IT management processes.

In 2025, the Bank's IT activities were focused on supporting and expanding the functional capabilities of application systems, improving customer interaction and service processes, ensuring compliance with new regulatory requirements and IT security standards, and ensuring the Bank's business continuity.

In the field of application systems, the following projects were implemented:

- the implementation of the SEP 4.1 project, ensuring the transition to the new version of the National Bank of Ukraine's electronic payment system with instant transfer functionality;
- implementation of the first phase of the SAF-T UA project, aimed at automating and increasing the transparency of tax reporting;
- launch of the SEP Payment Transaction Tracking Service (TrackSEP) — a service for tracking payments within the National Bank's Electronic Payment System, enabling users (businesses and citizens) to monitor the status of IBAN transactions in real time
- launch of the Legal Entities Online Onboarding project, aimed at digitising services for legal entities by providing remote onboarding via the EASY PRAVEX platform.
- launch of the Open Banking project, focused on the development of digital services and support for open interaction standards. Completion of the initiatives is scheduled for 2026.

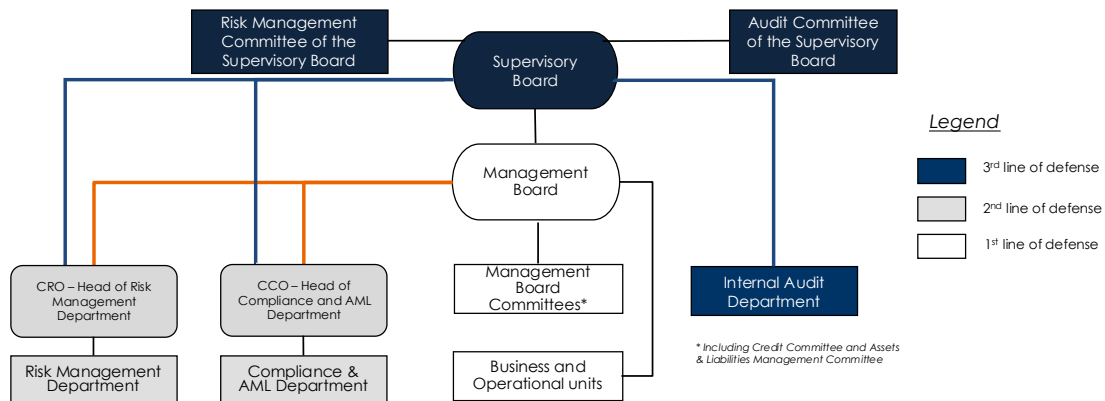
Throughout 2025, the Bank paid due attention to its technical infrastructure, driven by the need to comply with regulatory requirements and ensure business continuity under martial law. Work was carried out to modernise telecommunications equipment in the Bank's data centres and branches following the expiry of the warranty period. Software licensing has been brought into line with the requirements of the NBU, Microsoft's licensing policy and the Intesa Sanpaolo Group's IT security policy. To ensure the Bank's uninterrupted operation in future periods, work was carried out to upgrade workstations running on Windows 10 operating systems, the end-of-life date for which is 2025.

Another area of focus was ensuring the operational autonomy of the Bank's branches and key staff Members. As a Member of the national Power Banking network, established on the initiative of the NBU, the Bank increased the operational autonomy of primary and backup communication channels in branches to 12 hours, and in some cases ensured their round-the-clock availability. A contributing factor to this implementation was the initiative to install inverter systems – innovative energy systems that enable the effective management and optimisation of electricity usage in the Bank's branches. Critical Bank staff were provided with autonomous power sources to ensure independence from external circumstances and to support operational activities.

To reduce operational costs, the Bank optimised the number of devices used by the Bank's network and staff at the Bank's Head Office (laptops and computers); cleared technical and security logs, unused indexes, and archived system and user email data. At the same time, management and the relevant departments reviewed the scope of services, assessed and modified a number of existing processes to reduce the number of licences in use. Flexible service packages were implemented for alternative communication channels (Starlink satellite communication).

3.2. Risk management system and material risks

Risk management strategy and policy. The Bank's operations as a whole depend to a significant extent on the chosen risk management framework. The Bank's risk management organisational structure is set out in the table below:



The Bank's structural units (business units and support units) act as first-line defences, accepting risks and bearing responsibility for them, carrying out day-to-day risk management and reporting on the ongoing management of such risks.

The development and coordination of the risk management process are provided by the Risk Management Department and the Compliance and AML Department (each within their respective remits), whilst the assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management system falls within the remit of the Internal Audit Department.

The Bank has a risk management system comprising the Supervisory Board's Standing Risk Management Committee (from December 2025 – the Risk and Sustainability Committee) and the Bank's Management Board Committees, to which powers are delegated to manage specific processes and risks of the Bank, whilst the Supervisory Board and the Management Board retain responsibility for the decisions taken by their Committees or receive all necessary information from the relevant Committees prior to approving a specific risk management decision.

The risk management process comprises a set of rules, procedures, human/technological/organisational resources and control measures aimed at identifying, measuring or assessing, monitoring, controlling, reporting and managing risks. At each stage, all units of the first, second and third lines of defence have specific responsibilities, as set out in internal regulatory documents governing the management of each risk.

The aim of the bank's risk management process is to limit or minimise risks, as it is impossible to avoid risks entirely; however, an avoidance approach may be adopted for specific projects or types of activity. Thus, risk management is implemented through the following approaches and methods: risk avoidance (rejecting risky projects), acceptance through localisation (setting risk appetites and limits to establish the acceptable level of risk-return trade-off), mitigation through diversification (diversification of business lines, spreading risk over time, sharing responsibility among transaction participants) and compensation (insurance and hedging, which are applied to credit risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and operational risk) of all possible risks or risks that may arise in various segments of the Bank's operations.

The key financial risks identified are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk in the banking book, whilst the key non-financial risks are operational risk and compliance risk.

The Bank's risk management strategy and policies enable it to identify and analyse the above-mentioned types of risk, set risk appetites and acceptable limits that can be quantified within the approved risk appetite; and conduct appropriate monitoring on an ongoing basis, relying on

available administrative and information systems. The Bank also recognises other types of risk present in its operations, but which are not material: strategic risk and reputational risk.

Significant changes in risks during the year, plans to mitigate them, a description of negative consequences and potential opportunities. The significant risks affecting the Bank's operations are capital risks and liquidity risks.

Capital risks encompass a range of other risks from the perspective of both risk management and determining the adequacy of capital to cover them.

In particular, capital risks are divided into those that are material, which are, at a minimum, required by NBU regulations and additionally identified by the Bank:

- regulatory perspective: credit risk, market risk, operational risk, settlement risk;
- internal economic perspective: credit risk and real estate risk (a component of credit risk), market risk and currency and commodity risks (components of market risk), operational risk (including its other components), compliance risk, and interest rate risk of the banking book.

The Bank considers other capital risks to be immaterial, in particular: strategic risk and reputational risk.

Liquidity risk involves identifying risk within the trading day, as well as distinguishing between short-term and long-term liquidity.

The Bank's primary risk, which affects both capital risks and liquidity risks, remains external political risk associated with Russia's invasion of Ukraine... The Bank has managed to adapt somewhat to the conditions of a protracted war. Blackout risks remain a challenge for banks; however, projects have already been implemented to ensure the uninterrupted provision of services even during prolonged power cuts, and the strengthening of air defences partially mitigates the threats of significant damage and prolonged power outages.

Despite the Bank's reasonable preparations in previous years to ensure uninterrupted operations, certain risks remain due to the possibility of additional costs for carrying out operational activities, and there is also restraint in certain areas, with stricter controls being enforced. The main risk factors under martial law remain the loss of human resources and material assets due to the full-scale war, as well as the existence of loans granted and their collateral located in regions where active hostilities are taking place. Due to some restraint on real household incomes caused by accelerating inflation, some customers are forced to draw down their savings in bank accounts due to increased consumption, whilst certain categories of customers (primarily military personnel) prefer to invest in government bonds rather than bank deposits, which may lead to a reduction in the Bank's funding from individuals. However, as noted in the relevant sections, customer deposits increased significantly across all groups during 2025.

Regarding the changes introduced, during 2025 the Bank prepared information to determine the adequacy of internal capital and liquidity, which was submitted to the NBU for review; and during 2026, improvements are expected in the management of these risks, as well as in the information presented in reporting documents to enhance understanding among all stakeholders.

Furthermore, during 2025, changes continued in NBU regulations that affect the Bank's operations, particularly regarding the management of capital adequacy ratios. This necessitates further improvements to internal control and reporting systems, as well as the measurement of both risks and other key risk indicators and risk factors that have a direct or indirect impact on the Bank.

Further changes are expected, which will affect both the components of available capital and liquidity, as well as the risks that need to be covered. In particular, this concerns individual limits for capital adequacy and liquidity ratios, and the introduction of additional capital buffers is also envisaged. The expected reduction in the NBU's policy rate will affect the yield on high-quality liquid assets; in particular, the share of income from certificates of deposit will decline, with a possible simultaneous decrease in the average yield on government bonds. Interest income is also expected to see some growth in lending-related revenues, whilst the cost of funds will decrease with a certain time lag in response to the reduction in the discount rate.

Financial risk and operational risk management are overseen by the Risk Management Department; compliance risk management and related controls are handled by the Compliance and AML Department.

The primary objective of risk management is to ensure a complete separation between the activities of the units that market banking products and risk management. The Risk Management Department independently analyses and makes decisions within its remit or submits proposals to the relevant collegial decision-making body if its authority is exceeded. The Bank is exposed to risk in

every area of its operations. To minimise risk, the Bank has implemented a risk assessment and control system that operates in accordance with the Bank's internal regulations, as well as the requirements and recommendations of the NBU, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group, internal auditors, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the experience of leading financial institutions.

The Bank conducts quarterly stress testing of material risks to assess potential losses in crisis situations, determine capital and liquidity adequacy, and develop a response system. The Risk Management Department reports on the results of stress testing at meetings of the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board. The conduct of stress testing is governed by the Bank's relevant documents.

The following sections describe the details of the management of the Bank's key risks, which are identified as material in accordance with the requirements of the NBU, the Bank's internal methodological approaches, or which are observed and can be measured quantitatively and/or qualitatively within the Bank. The Bank considers risk factors relating to other types of risk to be immaterial.

Taking into account the aforementioned risk factors, the Bank strengthens and continuously improves its risk management system, ensuring proper identification, objective assessment, continuous analysis, monitoring, control and reporting to keep all stakeholders informed and maintaining continuous communication to respond as quickly as possible to emerging risks.

The risk management strategy and policy provides for the use of the full range of risk mitigation tools and the application of each specific tool depending on the type of risk.

Prudential liquidity and capital ratios, as well as open foreign exchange position limits, calculated in accordance with NBU regulations, are met by the Bank as at 31 December 2025. Given the downgrade of the credit rating of debt securities issued by the Government of the French Republic, which occurred during the fourth quarter of 2025 and affected the financial statements as at 31 December 2025, a temporary breach of the regulatory limit for the prudential credit risk ratio (N7) was recorded, which was resolved during January 2026 through the sale of a portion of the available securities.

Exposure to key types of risk (price risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, market risk, other risks)

Price risk. For the Bank, other price risk arises when investing funds in securities. Investments in securities are made within established limits. Limits for securities transactions are approved by the Bank's corporate bodies, subject to prior agreement with the relevant Committee of the Parent Company, in order to harmonise the limits of the Group's financial portfolio as a whole. Limits are set by issuer and by type of security. Limits are set for a limited period, after which they are subject to review (generally annually, and more frequently if necessary).

The issue of the need to set limits is initiated by the Treasury and Markets Department of the CFO Division. The Risk Management Department prepares conclusions on the feasibility of setting such limits, after which the relevant materials are submitted for consideration to the relevant Committee of the Parent Company. Upon receipt of approval, an internal regulatory document setting out the specified limits is approved at Bank level.

Compliance with the established limits is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Risk Management Department.

Liquidity risk. Risk factors: certain mismatches between the maturities of funds raised from customers and the placement of the Bank's resources, which are due to market conditions and the structure of the Bank's balance sheet, as well as the instability of the banking system's funding base.

The Bank's influence: monitoring liquidity gaps, attracting funds from customers, investing in highly liquid assets, and a prudent lending policy.

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure a high degree of confidence that the Bank is able both to meet its daily liquidity obligations and to withstand a period of liquidity stress affecting both secured and unsecured funding, the source of which may be a specific bank or the market as a whole.

Liquidity and liquidity risk management is conducted in terms of intraday liquidity and term liquidity.

The relevant departments manage liquidity and liquidity risk by adhering to key approaches and tools within these frameworks: limiting activities and diversifying through the allocation of responsibilities across different levels among process participants.

Alongside short-term and structural liquidity, the Bank's internal regulatory documents set out rules for managing a potential liquidity crisis, defined as a situation where the Bank faces difficulty or is unable to meet its financial obligations upon their maturity, without the implementation of procedures and/or without the use of instruments, due to their intensity or method of use, which does not qualify as ordinary business. Liquidity management in crisis situations is set out in the Contingency Liquidity Plan (CLP), the purpose of which is to protect the Bank's assets whilst ensuring the continuity of operations in circumstances of extreme liquidity need.

As the Bank's CLP forms part of a broader crisis management plan (i.e., it is the first step in the escalation process provided for in the management of liquidity emergencies), the instruments provided for in the Contingency Financing Plan (CFP) represent a selection of emergency measures that are expected to be implementable in the short term and are preferable to more radical interventions.

The Bank has also developed a system of liquidity concentration limits, which helps prevent significant outflows of the Bank's liquidity and the assumption of significant risk appetites.

Credit risk. Risk factor: the presence of overdue debt and accrued unpaid income.

The Bank's impact: in 2025, work with clients continues to gradually settle non-performing debt, which reduces the level of existing risk and the negative impact on the Bank's ratios; lending to the corporate and retail segments is being conducted in a restrained and selective manner with strict control of credit risk; counterparty analysis is being carried out to enable timely action to be taken in the event of a change in the level of credit risk associated with them.

The objective of credit risk management is to maximise the Bank's risk-adjusted return by maintaining credit risk within acceptable limits and ensuring that risk decisions taken within the Bank are consistent with the key approaches and tools used within these approaches to credit risk management at the Bank: limiting activities and diversification by distributing responsibility across different levels among process participants.

Financial (market) risk. Market risk factors are those that give rise to the Bank's currency, commodity and interest rate risks.

Currency risk arises from adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates affecting assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions held in the Bank's trading and banking books.

Commodity risk arises from adverse changes in the market prices of commodities held in the Bank's trading and banking books.

The Bank does not conduct transactions in the trading book; the Bank operates solely in the banking book. Consequently, from a regulatory perspective, the market risk to which the Bank is exposed consists solely of currency risk and commodity risk (the risk of commodity positions, which for the Bank consists of bank metals).

The Bank's approach: monitoring the open foreign exchange position, achieving the maximum possible 'closed' position, taking into account the settlement arrangements introduced by the NBU during 2022 and the transition to a managed floating exchange rate regime in October 2023. Currently, calculations of the open foreign exchange position to comply with regulatory limits under the NBU's approach require the Bank to maintain a short open foreign exchange position against loan loss provisions formed after July 2022.

A factor of interest rate risk in *the banking book* is the sensitivity to fluctuations in rates on financial instruments.

The Bank's influence: pursuing a balanced policy to achieve a balance between assets and liabilities.

The Bank's primary approach and tool for managing currency and commodity risks, as well as the interest rate risk of the banking book, is the setting of limits. Control is exercised through the measurement and adherence to both regulatory standards and internal risk appetites and limits to prevent unexpected losses from changes in risk factors, as well as to ensure operations as stipulated by the Bank's internal regulatory documents.

Cash flow risk. The Bank is exposed to cash flow risk due to potential changes in interest rates, exchange rates, the structure of assets and liabilities, and the general economic situation. The main influencing factors are those that give rise to interest rate risk in the banking book, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign exchange risk.

This risk is managed through regular analysis of liquidity gaps, cash flow forecasting, stress testing, maintaining a sufficient volume of highly liquid assets, and monitoring the concentration of the resource base.

As at the reporting date, the Bank has no critical vulnerability to cash flow risk and ensures the timely fulfilment of its obligations in accordance with established standards and internal limits.

Operational risk. Risk factors: the Bank's main risk is external risk arising from Russia's military invasion of Ukraine. Other factors include personnel, systems and information technology, and process execution.

The Bank's response: the Bank cannot influence the external factor, but where possible, it implements measures to minimise losses from the loss of human resources and physical assets. Regarding other operational risk factors, the Bank acts in accordance with its Business Continuity Plan (BCP).

The number of cyberattacks in Ukraine has risen by 37% annually. In 2025, 5,927 cyberattacks were recorded, compared to 4,315 in 2024.

The highest number of cyberattacks targeted local authorities (2,115 incidents), government organisations (1,170) and the security and defence sector (1,039). The energy sector was also targeted (279 incidents).

The main methods remain the distribution of malicious software (2,058 cases) and phishing (1,727), the number of which doubled over the year. The adversary continues to carry out an increasing number of cyberattacks against Ukraine's critical sectors.

Top 7 cyber threats to business in 2025: rise in AI-based attacks, cloud data breaches, supply chain attacks, ransomware, insider threats, next-generation phishing, and DDoS attacks on critical infrastructure.

3.3. Relations with shareholders and related parties, the impact of these relationships on the Bank's performance and their management

The sole shareholder of the Bank is Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., which exercises its rights in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association.

The Bank's relations with its shareholder are based on the principles of transparency, openness and sound corporate governance. The shareholder participates in the formation of the Bank's management bodies, the approval of strategic documents and key decisions within the powers defined by legislation and the Bank's internal documents.

The Bank's transactions with related parties are conducted exclusively on market terms, within the limits established by law and in accordance with approved internal documents and the requirements of the Parent Company. Such transactions are subject to mandatory approval and control in accordance with the Bank's internal procedures and the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine.

The Bank has implemented a system for the identification, monitoring and control of transactions with related parties, which provides for:

- timely identification of related parties;
- assessment of the terms and conditions of transactions;
- monitoring of compliance with limits and regulatory standards;
- disclosure of information in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Relationships with the shareholder and related parties during the reporting period did not have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial position, results of operations or governance system. All transactions were conducted within regulatory limits and did not result in any breach of prudential standards.

The Bank exercises ongoing control over transactions with related parties within the framework of its corporate governance, risk management and internal control systems, with the aim of minimising potential conflicts of interest and ensuring the Bank's financial stability.

4. PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

Financial results and factors influencing them. The financial results for 2025 were shaped by the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan for 2025–2027 and the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme, as well as measures introduced to optimise the business model.

The key factors driving the performance indicators were:

- active management of the balance sheet structure, in particular an increase in investments in government securities denominated in the national currency to ensure liquidity and compliance with capital adequacy ratios;

- growth in customer deposits, which had a positive impact on the funding base and interest income;
- enhanced cost control and improved operational efficiency, including through the optimisation of IT costs and business processes;
- measures to improve asset quality and reduce credit risk.

By the end of 2025, the Bank had achieved operational and net profitability earlier than anticipated by previous strategic targets, indicating the accelerated implementation of the transformation strategy and improved efficiency of the business model.

Analysis of financial position and liquidity. The Bank's financial position remained stable throughout the reporting period.

Regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios were maintained at levels exceeding the minimum requirements set by the NBU, taking into account individual parameters determined by the results of the stress test.

Liquidity was maintained at a sufficient level thanks to a diversified deposit base and a portfolio of highly liquid assets, which ensured the timely fulfilment of the Bank's obligations.

Non-financial results and business development. Non-financial results for 2025 included:

- further development of digital services;
- modernisation of the payment infrastructure (implementation of SEP 4.1 and instant payments);
- transition to the international ISO 20022 standards;
- implementation of the first phase of SAF-T UA;
- launch of Open Banking initiatives.

These measures have enhanced the Bank's technological readiness for business scaling, improved the customer experience and strengthened operational resilience.

Prospects for further development. The results achieved in 2025 have laid the foundation for the transition to a phase of sustainable growth in line with the Business Plan and Strategy for 2026–2029.

In the long term, the Bank intends to implement a sustainable development strategy aimed at:

- ensuring stable growth in operating and net profitability in line with the approved Business Plan;
- the gradual and measured resumption of lending in the corporate and SME segments, with a focus on asset quality and risk management;
- further developing the fee and transaction-based business;
- maintaining a conservative approach to risk and capital management;
- improving operational efficiency and digital competitiveness.

The 2025 results confirm the achievement of the management's key objectives regarding financial stabilisation, strengthening of the risk management system and improvement of operational efficiency. The Bank has established a solid foundation for the consistent improvement of financial performance and the implementation of its long-term development strategy.

5. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To assess performance in 2025, the Bank's management utilised a system of financial and non-financial key performance indicators (KPIs) that enable the evaluation of the business model's effectiveness, financial stability and progress towards the strategic objectives set out in the Business Plan and the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme.

Financial KPIs. Key financial indicators included:

- operating income and its breakdown (net interest, commission and trading income);
- net financial result;
- cost-to-income ratio (CIR);
- total assets, loan portfolio and customer funds;
- capital adequacy ratios ($N_{RC}/N_{Tier1}/N_{CE1}$).

In 2025, operating income showed growth compared to 2024, driven by an increase in interest income from the financial portfolio, growth in customer funds and more effective balance sheet management.

At the end of the year, the Bank achieved operating and net profitability, which represented a significant improvement compared to the previous period and exceeded the targets set in the

previous strategic planning. The trend in financial results confirmed the effectiveness of the measures implemented to transform the business model and optimise costs.

The CIR ratio for 2025 decreased significantly compared to 2024, indicating a substantial improvement in the Bank's operational efficiency. This improvement resulted from revenue growth combined with restrained and controlled cost growth, particularly through the optimisation of IT costs and other administrative expenses.

Regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios were maintained at levels meeting or exceeding the requirements set by the NBU throughout the reporting period, taking into account individual parameters determined by the results of the stress test.

Non-financial KPIs. The non-financial indicators used by management included:

- implementation of measures under the Bank's Business Plan and the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme;
- compliance with regulatory requirements and the NBU's individual standards;
- stability of operational activities and ensuring business continuity;
- effectiveness of cost management and internal processes.

The actual results for 2025 generally met or exceeded the targets set out in the Bank's Business Plan. Deviations from individual indicators were explainable and related to seasonality, one-off transactions or necessary investment expenditure aimed at ensuring operational stability and digital development.

Performance trends and conclusions. The trends in key financial and non-financial indicators confirm that 2025 marked a phase of financial stabilisation and the completion of the Bank's transformation. Achieving profitability ahead of schedule has laid the foundation for the transition to a phase of sustainable growth in line with the approved Business Plan for 2026–2029.

The results obtained demonstrate the alignment of actual performance trends with management's strategic objectives and lay the groundwork for further improvements in operational efficiency, the maintenance of financial stability, and the gradual expansion of the business in the coming periods.

6. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The Bank holds a portfolio of financial investments comprising debt securities, which are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income. For domestic government bonds, refinancing from the NBU is available if necessary and provided they are pledged to the NBU, whilst securities denominated in foreign currencies (issued by European governments and the US government) are not eligible for refinancing by the NBU, however, they may be sold if necessary with the support of the Parent Company within a relatively short timeframe (from T+2 business days, taking into account the time lag in the accounting of such transactions). Limits on investment in such debt securities are governed by the Bank's financial portfolio management policy. As at 31 December 2025, the debt securities in which the Bank has invested, taking into account the Bank's business model rules, are classified under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Bank has also invested in NBU certificates of deposit, which are accounted for, depending on the term to maturity at the time of acquisition, at amortised cost (for "overnight" terms) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (for terms of "up to 3 months"); Limits on these are also governed by the Bank's financial portfolio management policy. As of 31 December 2025, debt securities in foreign currencies in which the Bank has invested, also considering the Bank's business model rules, are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, whereas domestic government bonds denominated in UAH are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

In accordance with the Bank's accounting policy, instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are adjusted monthly to market value through revaluation, with the corresponding recognition of both gains and losses, which affects the carrying amount of these instruments and the Bank's financial stability indicators.

With regard to hedging transactions, the Bank's risk management strategy and policy, among other things, provides for the possibility of applying a risk management approach based on mitigation through offsetting, i.e. regulation within the framework of risk management methods through insurance and hedging. At present, the Bank does not engage in risk hedging transactions.

7. INFORMATION ON THE ENTRY INTO DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS OR THE CONCLUSION OF TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO DERIVATIVE SECURITIES

During the reporting period, the Bank did not enter into any derivative contracts or engage in any transactions involving derivative securities.

IV. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

1. Information on the corporate governance code and corporate governance practices

The Bank applies **the Corporate Governance Code** approved by the National Securities and Stock Market Commission, in accordance with Shareholder Resolution No. 1/2024 of 9 February 2024, subject to certain provisions set out in that resolution.

The text of the Corporate Governance Code is available on the Bank's official website at: <https://www.pravex.com.ua/storage/files/kodekskorporativnogoupravlinnya2024.pdf>

The Bank voluntarily applies the Corporate Governance Code, approved by the National Securities and Stock Market Commission, as the basic document defining the principles of the corporate governance system.

The provisions of the Code are applied taking into account the specific nature of the Bank's activities as a banking institution, its ownership structure, the requirements of banking legislation and the corporate standards of the Parent Company.

The Bank's corporate governance practices are based on the aforementioned Code, the Bank's internal regulatory documents, and the Parent Company's corporate governance standards.

The Bank applies the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code taking into account the specific features of its organisational structure, its status as a banking institution, and the requirements of specific banking legislation.

There were no material deviations from the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code during the reporting period that could have affected the level of corporate governance. Where individual provisions of the Code are implemented taking into account the specific nature of the Bank's activities or regulatory requirements, such implementation is carried out in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's internal documents.

Information regarding the Bank's corporate governance practices is disclosed in the manner and to the extent prescribed by Ukrainian legislation.

2. Shareholders' rights and methods of exercising them

The rights of a shareholder of the Bank are defined and exercised in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's Articles of Association and the Bank's internal documents. The Bank ensures that shareholders are able to exercise their rights by participating in the management of the Bank, receiving information about the Bank's activities, and exercising other rights provided for by law.

Shareholders exercise **their rights**, in particular, by making decisions within the scope of their authority, participating in the formation of the Bank's governing bodies, approving key internal documents and strategic decisions, and by receiving timely and accurate information about the Bank's activities in accordance with the procedures established by law and internal documents.

The practice of exercising shareholder rights at the Bank is shaped in accordance with the principles of transparency, predictability of management processes, and maintaining a balance between the interests of the Bank and its stakeholders. Information regarding the exercise of shareholder rights is disclosed in accordance with the procedure established by law.

3. Prospects for the development of corporate governance

The development of corporate governance at the Bank is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Parent Company, the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code, as well as the Bank's internal documents. The Bank periodically reviews its corporate governance approaches with a view to updating them in line with changes in the regulatory environment, the Group's requirements, market conditions and the specific nature of the Bank's operations.

Looking ahead, the Bank plans to further improve corporate governance practices by developing internal procedures, enhancing the effectiveness of management bodies and Committees, and strengthening the role of the internal control and risk management systems. These

measures are aimed at ensuring the Bank's stable operations, improving the quality of management decisions, and supporting long-term development.

The implementation of corporate governance measures will be carried out in accordance with the principle of proportionality, the scale of the Bank's operations and the requirements of the law.

4. Information on the General Meeting of Shareholders and a general description of the resolutions adopted at such meetings

The Bank's supreme governing body is the General Meeting of Shareholders. Given that 100% of the Bank's shares are held by a single shareholder, the powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders are exercised by that shareholder alone through the adoption of relevant decisions in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association.

During 2025, the shareholder adopted three resolutions, including one resolution at the Annual General Meeting and two resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The shareholder's decisions were adopted within the scope of his exclusive competence and concerned the approval of the Bank's annual financial statements for 2024, the consideration of the independent auditor's report, the approval of the procedure for covering the financial result for the reporting period, and the consideration and approval of the Bank's Management Report, the Supervisory Board's report and the report on the remuneration of Supervisory Board Members.

In addition, during the reporting period, the shareholder adopted a resolution approving the Remuneration and Incentive Policies of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC in respect of the remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board.

5. The composition of the Supervisory Board and its Committees, information on meetings and a general description of the decisions taken. Report of the Supervisory Board.

The Bank's Supervisory Board is a collegial body that supervises the activities of the Bank's Management Board, ensures the protection of the rights and interests of depositors, other creditors and the Bank's shareholder, and acts within the powers defined by the legislation of Ukraine, the Bank's Articles of Association and internal documents.

Throughout 2025 and as at 31 December 2025, the composition of the Supervisory Board remained unchanged. The Supervisory Board comprised representatives of the shareholder and independent Members. The term of office of the Supervisory Board is three years and expires at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2027.

Composition of the Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2025:

Chairman of the Supervisory Board (Shareholder's representative)	Silvio Pedrazzi
Deputy Chairman (independent)	Corrado Pietro Maria Casalino
Member of the Supervisory Board (independent)	Fabrizio Mallen
Member of the Supervisory Board (independent)	Laura Febbraro
Member of the Supervisory Board (Shareholder Representative)	Francesco Del Genio
Member of the Supervisory Board (Shareholder Representative)	Daniela Blandino
Member of the Supervisory Board (Shareholder Representative)	Antonio Giovanni Maria Bergalio

Supervisory Board Committees and their composition

In order to enhance the effectiveness of corporate governance and ensure that matters falling within the remit of the Supervisory Board are considered in advance, the Bank has established standing Committees of the Supervisory Board, namely: the Audit Committee, the Risk and Sustainability Committee (formerly the Risk Management Committee) and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Membership of the Committees is drawn from the Members of the Supervisory Board, including independent Members, in accordance with the requirements of legislation and the Bank's internal documents.

Composition of the Audit Committee as at 31 December 2025

Chair	Corrado Pietro Maria Casalino (independent Member)
Member	Laura Febbraro (independent Member)

Member	Antonio Giovanni Maria Bergaglio
Permanent guest	Marco Luoni
Permanent guest	Giovanna Florio
Permanent guest	Vittorio Talarico

In April 2025, following a decision by the Supervisory Board, the composition of the permanent invitees was amended: Mr Marco Luoni was appointed as a permanent invitee to the Audit Committee in place of Mr Daniele Davini, who ceased to participate in the Committee's work.

Composition of the Risk and Sustainability Committee as at 31 December 2025

Chair	Fabrizio Mallen (independent Member)
Member	Corrado Pietro Maria Casalino (independent Member)
Member	Francesco Del Genio
Permanent guest	Francesco Caldarola

There were no changes to the Committee's Membership during 2025. In December 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board resolved to change the name of the Risk Management Committee to the Risk and Sustainability Committee, and to confirm the Committee's Membership without change.

Composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee as at 31 December 2025

Chair	Laura Febbraro (independent Member)
Member	Silvio Pedrazzi
Member	Daniela Blandino

There were no changes to the composition of the Committee during 2025.

Information on meetings held and a general description of decisions taken

Throughout 2025, the Bank's Supervisory Board carried out its activities in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's Articles of Association and internal documents. During the reporting year, 20 meetings of the Supervisory Board were held, of which 14 took place with Members attending in person and 6 via written consultation. In total, the Supervisory Board adopted and took note of 175 formalised decisions.

The Supervisory Board's activities focused on providing strategic guidance to the Bank, implementing the Transformation Plan for 2025–2027, approving and monitoring the implementation of the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme, reviewing the results of the SREP assessment, and implementing the relevant corrective measures. Considerable attention was paid to reviewing letters and recommendations from the National Bank of Ukraine, identifying those responsible for analysing discrepancies and preparing action plans to address them.

In the area of financial management, the Supervisory Board approved the Bank's budget, the Annual Internal Audit Plan and the budget of the internal audit department, reviewed and approved the audited annual financial statements and the Management Report, formulated recommendations to the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the independent auditor's report, and considered further recommendations from the auditors. Particular attention was paid to the approval of the ICAAP and ILAAP reporting packages, as well as the report on the first stage of the resilience assessment.

The Supervisory Board regularly reviewed quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports on risk management, compliance, anti-money laundering and sanctions control, internal audit, as well as reports on the implementation of capitalisation measures, the roll-out of the Problem Assets Management Strategy and the implementation of NBU recommendations. In addition, issues relating to information and cyber security were considered, as well as measures to enhance the resilience of the ICT infrastructure.

Corporate governance and remuneration were key areas of focus. The Supervisory Board approved changes to the composition of the Management Board, reviewed and approved the Remuneration Policy, the list of individuals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile, the report on the remuneration of Management Board Members, as well as other internal documents relating to qualification requirements and suitability assessments.

On an ongoing basis, the Supervisory Board monitored monthly financial results, budget implementation, compliance with the NBU's prudential standards, the implementation of the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme, the activities of control departments, and the implementation of Committee decisions. The level of participation by Members of the Supervisory Board and its Committees remained high, ensuring an appropriate level of collegiality and the quality of decisions taken.

In 2025, **the Supervisory Board's Committees** carried out a preliminary detailed analysis of materials and prepared recommendations for the Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee held 10 meetings (8 in person, 2 via survey), the Risk Management Committee held 9 meetings (7 in person, 2 via survey), and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 8 meetings (4 in person, 4 via survey). Some of the meetings of the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee were held as joint meetings to comprehensively review issues relating to financial reporting, risks and internal control.

The Audit Committee reviewed the financial statements, the results of internal and external audits, and the implementation of audit plans, and assessed the independence of the external auditor and the effectiveness of the internal control system. The Risk Management Committee reviewed the Bank's risk profile, the results of stress testing, the achievement of RAF/RAS indicators, capital and liquidity issues, as well as measures to manage non-performing assets and ICT risks. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee reviewed suitability assessments, remuneration structures, the list of individuals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile, and the compliance of remuneration policies with legislative and regulatory requirements.

Report of the Supervisory Board of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC for 2025

1. Assessment of the composition, structure and activities of the Supervisory Board as a collegial body (collective suitability)

Throughout 2025, the Supervisory Board of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC operated as a collegial body in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's Articles of Association and internal documents. The composition of the Supervisory Board remained unchanged during the reporting year and complied with the established requirements regarding the number of Members, the proportion of independent Members and the separation of supervisory and executive functions. The balance between independent Members and shareholder representatives ensured the objectivity of judgements and the effectiveness of collective decision-making, taking into account the scale of the Bank's activities, the complexity of its operations and its risk profile.

The collective competence of the Supervisory Board was assessed taking into account the aggregate knowledge, experience, professional competencies and diversity of management experience of its Members. The assessment took into account competencies in the areas of banking, finance, risk management, internal control, corporate governance, strategic planning, IT and cybersecurity. The assessment confirmed that, overall, the Supervisory Board possesses a sufficient level of collective competence to supervise the Bank's activities, provide strategic guidance and oversee the risk management and internal control systems. Additional measures for the further development of competencies are set out in the Training Plan for 2026.

In 2025, the Supervisory Board held 20 meetings (14 in person and 6 via written consultation) and adopted 175 resolutions. The attendance rate of Supervisory Board Members exceeded 90%, confirming a high level of engagement and accountability. All decisions were taken in compliance with quorum requirements and established procedures.

2. Assessment of the competence and effectiveness of each Member of the Supervisory Board

In 2025, an annual assessment of the individual competence and effectiveness of each Member of the Supervisory Board was conducted. The assessment covered issues of business reputation, professional suitability, fitness for the role, independence for independent Members, independence of judgement, absence of conflicts of interest, compliance with restrictions on concurrent roles, and the availability of sufficient time to perform duties.

The assessment found that all Members of the Supervisory Board met the established requirements and performed their duties appropriately during the reporting year. The review did not reveal any circumstances that could negatively affect their reputation, independence, or ability to make objective decisions. Information regarding the activities of Supervisory Board Members in their capacity as officers of other legal entities or regarding other paid or unpaid activities was considered as part of the compliance assessment and did not reveal any circumstances that could pose a risk of them failing to properly perform their duties at the Bank.

3. Assessment of the independence of independent Members of the Supervisory Board

During 2025, the independent Members of the Supervisory Board met the independence criteria set out in Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's internal documents. The annual assessment confirmed the absence of any circumstances that could affect their independence, objectivity of

judgement or decision-making, in particular financial interests, conflicts of interest or other factors that could limit their impartiality.

The independent Members of the Supervisory Board ensured an appropriate level of professional and objective consideration of strategic, financial and risk-related issues, which contributed to improving the quality of management decisions.

4. Assessment of the competence and effectiveness of the Supervisory Board's Committees

The Bank had Supervisory Board Committees in place, established to review and prepare matters falling within the Supervisory Board's remit, namely: the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee (from December 2025 – the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee) and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Committees operated within the framework of the approved regulations, and their composition met the established requirements regarding the number of Members and the participation of independent Heads. In 2025, the Committees held a sufficient number of meetings to ensure the proper consideration of matters falling within their remit and the preparation of recommendations for the Supervisory Board.

The results of the annual assessment confirmed that the Committees operated effectively, ensured the high quality of preparatory materials and facilitated the adoption of well-founded decisions by the Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee, within the scope of its remit, oversaw the external audit process and, following its review, concluded that the external audit and the auditor (audit firm) were independent.

5. Assessment of the Supervisory Board's achievement of its objectives and the impact of decisions taken

During the reporting period, the Supervisory Board carried out systematic oversight of the implementation of the Bank's strategic objectives, as set out in the approved strategic and planning documents, in particular the Strategy and Business Plan for 2025–2027.

The decisions adopted by the Supervisory Board in 2025 were aimed at ensuring the Bank's financial stability, compliance with regulatory requirements, the implementation of capitalisation and restructuring measures, the implementation of the NBU's recommendations, and the improvement of the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems. The Supervisory Board regularly monitored the implementation of the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme, the SREP results, the implementation of the ICAAP and ILAAP, as well as measures in the areas of AML/CFT and IT risks.

By the end of 2025, the Bank achieved a break-even financial result, which was an important indicator of the stabilisation of its financial and economic activities and confirmed the effectiveness of the management measures implemented under the supervision of the Supervisory Board.

Information regarding the Bank's strategic objectives is disclosed in the Report in general terms and does not contain indicators which, in accordance with the Bank's internal documents, constitute restricted information.

6. Internal structure of the Supervisory Board, decision-making procedures and influence on financial and economic activities

The Supervisory Board operated in accordance with the internal structure defined by the Bank's Articles of Association and internal regulations, with a clear division of powers between the Supervisory Board, the Management Board and the control functions in accordance with the three lines of defence model.

The procedures for preparing, reviewing and adopting decisions ensured collegiality, an appropriate level of justification for decisions and the consideration of the conclusions of Committees and control functions. Materials for meetings were provided in advance, ensuring that Members of the Supervisory Board were properly prepared. The implementation of adopted decisions was subject to constant monitoring.

The activities of the Supervisory Board in 2025 contributed to the adoption of management decisions that positively influenced the stabilisation of the Bank's financial and economic activities, the strengthening of the internal control system, the improvement of operational efficiency, and the assurance of business continuity in the face of heightened external risks.

Based on the results of the assessments and activities carried out in 2025, the Supervisory Board concluded that it had acted within the scope of its powers, ensured an appropriate level of corporate governance, effectively supervised the Bank's activities, and made a significant contribution to achieving the Bank's strategic objectives, maintaining financial stability and ensuring

its sustainable development. Details are set out in the Supervisory Board's Report for 2025, available on the Bank's website <https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkrityya-informaciyi>

6. The composition of the Management Board and its Committees, information on meetings held and a general description of decisions taken. Management Board Report.

The Bank's collegial executive body is the Management Board, which manages the Bank's day-to-day operations and is responsible for the effectiveness of its work in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the Bank's Articles of Association, the Regulation on the Management Board, and the decisions of the Shareholder and the Bank's Supervisory Board.

Composition of the Management Board in 2025 and changes during the year

In 2025, the composition of the Management Board complied with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association, in particular regarding the minimum number of Management Board Members and the presence among the Members of a staff Member responsible for financial monitoring.

During the reporting period of 2025, the Management Board consisted of the following Members:

- Mr Gianluca Corrias — Chairman of the Management Board (until 31 December 2025, last working day);
- Mr Andrea De Michelis — First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board (until 31 January 2025, last working day);
- Mr Semen Babaiev — Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Head of the CBO Division (until 31 December 2025);
- Ms Svitlana Kramarova — Member of the Management Board, Head of the CFO Division;
- Mr Ruslan Leshchenko — Member of the Management Board, Head of the CLO Division;
- Mr Oleh Yefremov — Member of the Management Board, CCO-Head of the Compliance and AML Department, AML Officer
- Ms Liliia Ostakhova — Member of the Management Board, Head of the COO Division.

Key changes to the composition of the Management Board in 2025:

- termination of Mr Andrea De Michelis's powers as First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board (last working day 31 January 2025);
- termination of the powers of Mr Gianluca Corrias as Chairman of the Management Board (last working day 31 December 2025);
- the decision to appoint Mr Semen Babaiev as Chairman of the Management Board with effect from 1 January 2026, whilst simultaneously terminating his powers as Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and Head of the CBO Division (decision adopted in 2025).

Management Board Committees and their composition (as at 31 December 2025)

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had Management Board Committees in place, established in accordance with the requirements of legislation and the Bank's internal documents, including mandatory Committees (the Credit Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee). The Management Board delegated part of its powers to the Committees to ensure prompt, well-founded and timely decision-making, whilst retaining overall responsibility for the results of operations.

1. Credit Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias.

Committee Members:

Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;

Head of the Credit Department of the CLO Division, Ms Oksana Yakymovska;

Head of the CBO Division, Mr Semen Babaiev.

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

2. Credit Risk Governance Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias.

Committee Members:

Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko.

Head of the CBO Division, Mr Semen Babaiev;

CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (granted special veto power);

CCO – Head of the Compliance and AML Department, Mr Oleh Yefremov (granted special veto power; voting rights on product management issues).

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

3. Non-Performing Assets Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (with special veto rights).

Committee Members:

Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias;

Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;

Head of the Credit Management Department of the CLO Division, Ms Natalia Yemelianova.

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

4. Assets and Liabilities Management Committee

Chairman of the Committee – Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias.

Committee Members:

Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;

Head of the CBO Division, Mr Semen Babaiev;

Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;

Head of the Treasury and Markets Department, Mr Artem Krasovskyi;

CCO – Head of the Compliance and AML Department, Mr Oleh Yefremov (special veto right; limited voting rights).

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

5. Operational Risk Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (special veto right).

Committee Members:

Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias;

CCO – Head of the Compliance and AML Department, Mr Oleh Yefremov (special veto right);

Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;

Head of the COO Division, Ms Liliia Ostakhova.

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

6. Change Management Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias.

Committee Members:

Head of the CBO, Mr Semion Babaiev;

Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;

Head of the CLO, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;

Head of the COOD Division, Ms Liliia Ostakhova;

Head of the Organisational Change and Projects Department, Ms Anna Nesterenko.

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

7. Information Security Management Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias.

Committee Members:

Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;

Chief Compliance Officer – Head of the Compliance and AML/CFT Department, Mr Oleg Yefremov (with special veto rights);

Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;

CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (special veto right);

Head of the CBO Division, Mr Semen Babaiev;

Head of the COO Division, Ms Liliia Ostakhova;

Head of the Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Management Department, Mr Oleksii Sirakov.

The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

8. Crisis Governance Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Mr Silvio Pedrazzi.

Committee Members:

Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias;
 Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;
 Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;
 Head of the COO Division, Ms Liliia Ostakhova;
 Head of the CBO Division, Mr Semen Babaiev;
 CCO – Head of the Compliance and AML Department, Mr Oleh Yefremov (special veto power);
 CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (special veto right);
 Head of the Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Department, Mr Oleksii Sirakov.
 The position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board is vacant.

9. Environmental, Social and Governance Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Manager for Environmental, Social and Governance Issues (position vacant).

Committee Members:

Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova;
 Head of the CLO Division, Mr Ruslan Leshchenko;
 Head of the CBO, Mr Semen Babaiev;
 CRO – Head of the Risk Management Department, Mr Serhii Nastin (special veto right);
 CCO – Head of the Compliance and AML Department, Mr Oleh Yefremov (special veto right);
 Head of the HR and Organisation Department, Ms Hanna Nesterenko.

10. Tender Committee

Chairperson of the Committee – Head of the CFO Division, Ms Svitlana Kramarova.

Committee Members:

Chairman of the Management Board, Mr Gianluca Corrias;
 Head of the COO Division, Ms Liliia Ostakhova
 Chief Accountant - Head of the Accounting Department of CFO Division, Ms Hanna Baranovska

The positions of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and Head of the Planning and Control Department are vacant.

In 2025, the position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board was vacant (following resignation), and from October 2025, the position of Head of the Planning and Control Department of the Chief Financial Division was vacant on the Tender Committee.

Information on meetings of the Management Board and Committees and a general description of key decisions of the Management Board and its Committees in 2025

Meetings of the Management Board and its Committees in 2025 were convened in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Bank and the established frequency. Regular (scheduled) meetings were held predominantly in accordance with the Calendar of Meetings of Corporate Bodies; extraordinary meetings were convened as required. Remote participation (video conferencing) was used to ensure continuity of management. The poll procedure was used exclusively for technical/procedural matters that did not require discussion.

During 2025, the Management Board held 33 meetings, of which 4 decisions were taken by poll and 5 meetings were convened as extraordinary (via videoconference).

In 2025, the Management Board's Committees held meetings in accordance with the approved frequency and schedule. The number of meetings held by the main Committees was as follows: Credit Committee — 51 (42 in person, 9 by poll), Non-Performing Assets Committee — 29 (27 in person, 2 by poll), Credit Risk Governance Committee — 14 (12 in person, 2 by poll), Assets and Liabilities Management Committee — 20 (12 in person, 8 via survey), Operational Risk Committee — 4 in person, Change Management Committee — 12 in person, Information Security Management Committee — 5 in person, Tender Committee — 9 (5 in person, 4 via survey). No meetings of the Environmental, Social and Governance Committee were convened during the reporting period due to the temporary absence of the Environmental, Social and Governance Manager, who holds the position of First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board; however, such matters were considered at Management Board level within the scope of its remit. No meetings of the Crisis Governance Committee were held, as there were no circumstances requiring the activation of crisis procedures.

In 2025, the Management Board's decisions covered the Bank's key areas of activity, in particular: reviewing and taking note of monthly/quarterly/annual financial results; approving and monitoring the implementation of the budget and financial forecasts; regular monitoring of the implementation of the Capitalisation/Restructuring Programme; review and approval/endorsement of ICAAP and ILAAP packages; monitoring of RAF/RAS limits and other risk management indicators; review of compliance and AML/CFT reports; review of internal audit materials and monitoring of the implementation of action plans based on audit findings; making decisions on lending to individuals and legal entities and setting limits for financial institutions; matters relating to property and assets; approving/taking note of Group documents within the scope of the Management Board's competence, as well as IT/cybersecurity and business continuity issues.

The Management Board's Committees were responsible for preliminary review, in-depth analysis and decision-making within the scope of their delegated powers. In particular, the Credit Committee made decisions on lending and limits; the Non-Performing Assets Committee — on non-performing assets, IFRS 9 (classification/provisions), restructurings and write-offs; the Credit Risk Governance Committee — on the structure of credit risk and the provisions of credit policies, as well as the parameters of credit products; The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee — on liquidity, funding, prices/tariffs, and the securities portfolio; The Operational Risk Committee — on operational risk; Change Management Committee — regarding the project portfolio and changes; Information Security Management Committee — regarding cybersecurity/business continuity and relevant documents; Tender Committee — regarding procurement and suppliers.

Report of the Management Board of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC for 2025

1. Assessment of the composition, structure and activities of the Management Board

The Management Board of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC is the Bank's collegial executive body, which manages its day-to-day operations and ensures the implementation of the development strategy in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, the Bank's Articles of Association and internal documents.

In 2025, the composition of the Management Board complied with the statutory requirements regarding the number of Members, professional suitability, business reputation and collective competence. The Management Board includes a Member responsible for financial monitoring. Changes to the composition of the Management Board that took place during the reporting period were carried out in accordance with established procedures and did not affect the continuity of the Bank's management.

The structure of the Management Board provides for a clear division of functional powers between the Chairman of the Management Board, his deputies and other Members of the Management Board. To ensure proper management of specific areas of activity, Management Board Committees were established and operated, in particular: the Credit Committee, the Credit Risk Governance Committee, the Non-Performing Assets Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, Operational Risk Committee, Change Management Committee, Information Security Management Committee, Environmental, Social and Governance Committee, Tender Committee, and Crisis Governance Committee (where necessary).

The activities of the Management Board and its Committees were conducted in accordance with the approved regulations and meeting schedule. Decisions were taken both at face-to-face meetings and by written poll in accordance with internal procedures. The level of attendance by Management Board Members at meetings was adequate and ensured a quorum and effective decision-making.

Based on the results of the reporting year, the organisation of the Management Board's work is assessed as commensurate with the scale, complexity of operations and risk profile of the Bank.

2. Assessment of the competence and effectiveness of the Chairman of the Management Board, his deputies and Members of the Management Board

In 2025, the Supervisory Board conducted an annual assessment of the individual and collective suitability of the Members of the Management Board in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the Bank's internal documents.

The results of the assessment established that:

- The Chairman and Members of the Management Board meet the qualification requirements regarding education, professional experience, business reputation and impeccable professional conduct;

- the Members of the Management Board possess the necessary knowledge and experience in the areas of finance, risk management, compliance, financial monitoring, lending, operational activities, information technology and cybersecurity;
- the collective competence of the Management Board ensures a proper understanding of all material aspects of the Bank's activities and enables effective management.
- Information regarding the activities of Management Board Members in other legal entities or other paid or unpaid activities was considered as part of the assessment procedure. It was established that such activities did not create a conflict of interest and did not affect the performance of their duties at the Bank.

The effectiveness of the Chairman of the Management Board's activities is assessed as satisfactory, given the coordination of the Management Board's work, the implementation of strategic objectives, and the maintenance of appropriate interaction with the Supervisory Board, the Shareholder and the regulator.

Details regarding additional measures to further strengthen competencies are set out in the Report, which is available on the Bank's website.

3. Assessment of the Management Board's performance against set objectives

In 2025, the Management Board's activities were focused on achieving the Bank's strategic objectives set by the Supervisory Board, namely:

- ensuring financial stability and the gradual restoration of profitability;
- compliance with regulatory requirements, in particular following the results of the stress test;
- implementing the capitalisation/restructuring programme;
- improving operational efficiency;
- improving the risk management and internal control systems.

During the reporting period, the Management Board ensured the implementation of measures set out in the Bank's Business Plan, in particular regarding the optimisation of the balance sheet structure, cost control, loan portfolio management, and the maintenance of adequate capital and liquidity levels.

The decisions taken by the Management Board had a direct impact on the stabilisation of financial results, the reduction of the risk profile and the improvement of the business model's efficiency. In 2025, the Bank achieved operational and net profitability earlier than envisaged by the previous strategic targets, which demonstrates the proper implementation of management measures.

Information regarding specific quantitative indicators of strategic objectives is disclosed within the limits defined by legislation and the Bank's internal documents, without disclosing information subject to restricted access.

4. Impact of the Management Board's activities on changes in the Bank's financial and operational performance

The Management Board's activities in 2025 contributed to the following changes in the Bank's financial and economic activities:

- compliance with capital adequacy and liquidity ratios was ensured, taking into account the NBU's individual requirements;
- the asset structure was optimised with a focus on highly liquid and lower-risk instruments;
- the quality of the loan portfolio was improved and processes for managing non-performing assets were strengthened;
- measures were implemented to improve operational efficiency and control administrative expenses;
- the internal control, compliance and financial monitoring systems were strengthened;
- continued digital transformation and measures to enhance operational resilience.

Taken together, these management decisions ensured the stability of the Bank's financial position during the reporting period and laid the groundwork for further development in line with the approved strategy. Further details are provided in the Management Board Report for 2025, available on the Bank's website [at https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkritya-informaciyi](https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkritya-informaciyi)

7. Information regarding the appointment of a corporate secretary and a report on the results of their activities

A corporate secretary has been appointed at the Bank. This position is held by Daria Fedorova. The corporate secretary's activities are carried out in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, the Regulation on the Supervisory Board, the Regulation on the Corporate Secretary and the job description.

The decision to appoint her to the post was taken by the Bank's Supervisory Board (Minutes No. 5_24 of 1 March 2024, item 5 on the agenda). The Corporate Secretary's report for the reporting period was approved by a resolution of the Supervisory Board (Minutes No. 2_26 of 27 January 2026, agenda item 20).

Throughout 2025, the Corporate Secretary ensured the proper functioning of the Bank's corporate governance system in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's internal regulatory documents and the standards of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group.

The activities of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Supervisory Board and its Committees, the Management Board and its Committees were organised and supported, including the preparation and coordination of meetings, the setting of the agenda, the preparation of materials, the drafting of minutes and the monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions.

The Bank's obligations regarding the disclosure of regulated information by a securities issuer were ensured, in particular the preparation and timely submission of annual, interim and special information to the National Securities and Stock Market Commission of Ukraine in accordance with the law.

As part of the control over transactions with related parties, the corporate secretary coordinated the relevant internal procedures, ensured the preparation and submission of regulatory reports to the National Bank of Ukraine, and liaised with the Bank's control functions.

Particular attention was paid to the development of the corporate governance system, specifically the preparation of annual reports of the governing bodies, remuneration reports, the updating of internal regulatory documents, the implementation of the regulator's recommendations, and the coordination of compliance assessment procedures for Members of the governing bodies and key officials.

8. Description of the main characteristics of the internal control and risk management systems, as well as a list of structural units performing key duties to ensure the functioning of the internal control and risk management systems

The Bank operates **a comprehensive internal control and risk management system**, established in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, the Bank's internal documents and the standards of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group.

The Bank's internal control system is based on a three-line-of-defence model, which ensures a clear division of responsibilities, the independence of control functions and an appropriate level of risk management.

The first line of defence covers the Bank's operational, business and support units, which bear primary responsibility for managing risks within their day-to-day activities. These units ensure the correct execution of transactions through hierarchical, systematic and selective controls, largely integrated into IT procedures and operational processes.

Within the first line of defence, risks are identified, measured (assessed), monitored and mitigated, and timely information is provided on risks arising in the course of operational activities. First-line units are required to adhere to established operational limits, risk appetites and risk management procedures.

The second line of defence provides independent oversight of risk management and compliance with legislation and the Bank's internal documents. The second line of defence comprises the following key structural units: the Risk Management Department, the Compliance and AML Department.

The functions of the second line of defence include monitoring the implementation of risk management processes, compliance with established limits and operational restrictions, and

ensuring that the Bank's activities comply with legislation, regulations and internal policies, as well as providing management with assurance regarding the proper functioning of control mechanisms at the first line of defence.

The third line of defence is represented by the internal audit function, which provides an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the corporate governance system, risk management, internal controls and IT systems (including ICT audits), as well as compliance with external and internal regulatory requirements.

The internal audit function is performed by the Bank's Internal Audit Department, which is functionally independent and reports directly to the Bank's Supervisory Board. Audits are conducted in accordance with an annual risk-based plan approved by the Supervisory Board, taking into account the requirements of the NBU and the objectives set by the Supervisory Board. The results of the audits and key risks are regularly reviewed by the Supervisory Board.

The Bank has approved internal documents setting out the policy and principles governing the operation of the internal control system, in particular, the Integrated Internal Control System Regulation of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC, approved by the Supervisory Board (Minutes No. 7_25 of 31 March 2025).

The purpose of these Regulations is to define the principles governing the operation of the internal control system, the allocation of roles and responsibilities among management bodies, organisational structures and control units, as well as mechanisms for coordination and information exchange.

The internal control system is assessed by the Internal Audit Department on the basis of the results of audits conducted and in accordance with criteria recommended by the NBU and approved by a decision of the Supervisory Board (Decision No. 10_20.10 dated 29 September 2020).

The results of the 2025 assessment indicate that, overall, the effectiveness of the internal control system is adequate. At the same time, the system requires further improvement in certain processes, particularly those at branch level, in the Payment and Settlement Systems, contact centre services, lending to individuals, management of non-performing assets, human resources management and cryptographic key management. The identified areas for improvement are reflected in the relevant internal audit action plans.

Reports on control functions

The Supervisory Board reviews and approves reports on the functioning of the internal control system, including reports on compliance and compliance risk management, risk management reports, and internal audit reports.

1. Compliance Report

During the reporting period, the Bank's compliance department ensured an adequate level of control over compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as the internal policies, procedures and standards of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group.

Efforts were primarily focused on:

- monitoring changes in the regulatory environment and their timely implementation in the Bank's internal documents;
- monitoring compliance with AML/CFT, sanctions, anti-corruption and personal data protection requirements;
- supporting inspections by state authorities and liaising with regulators;
- managing compliance incidents and providing recommendations for their resolution;
- developing a compliance culture through consultations, training sessions and guidance for the Bank's employees.

No material breaches were identified following the audits conducted during the reporting period. The recommendations provided were primarily of a suggestive nature and were aimed at improving the quality of internal processes and information systems. Overall, the level of compliance risk is assessed as manageable.

2. Risk Management Report

The Bank's risk management system operated in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank of Ukraine and the standards of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group during the reporting period. Risk management was carried out taking into account the Bank's risk appetites and other limits, its business model, and the scale and complexity of its operations.

During the reporting period, the Bank:

- complied with established regulatory standards and internal limits for key risk categories, although a temporary breach of the credit risk limit was observed; measures were taken on the day of detection and the issue was resolved to prevent further breaches of the limit;
- ensured regular monitoring of credit, market, liquidity, interest rate and operational risks;
- carried out stress testing to assess the Bank's potential vulnerabilities in the event of stress scenarios and was included in the NBU's 2025 stress testing as part of the stability assessment;
- introduced mechanisms for the early identification of non-performing assets and measures for managing non-performing debt;
- continued to develop internal risk management models and IT tools, particularly regarding the calculation of total risk exposure and ICAAP/ILAAP reporting.

According to the assessment results, the risk management system ensures an acceptable level of risk and is consistent with the Bank's current profile. The specific areas identified for further improvement have been incorporated into the work plans for the next period.

3. Report of the Internal Audit Department and assessment of the internal control system

In 2025, the Internal Audit Department carried out its activities in accordance with the approved annual plan, which was drawn up on the basis of a risk-based approach and the requirements of the NBU. All planned audits were completed in full, and unscheduled audits were also conducted in specific areas of activity.

The audits covered, in particular:

- AML/CFT processes;
- lending to individuals;
- management of non-performing assets;
- liquidity and capital risk management;
- information security and cryptographic key management;
- contact centre operations and specific transactions at branches;
- remuneration policy and human resources management.

Based on the audit findings, an overall conclusion was drawn regarding the effectiveness of the internal control system. The assessment found that, overall, the internal control system functions at a satisfactory level. At the same time, areas requiring further improvement were identified in relation to specific processes, particularly regarding branch-level operations, AML procedures, management of non-performing assets, and certain IT and HR processes.

The Internal Audit Department also implemented the Programme for Ensuring and Improving the Quality of Internal Audit, including staff training, updating methodologies and conducting internal self-assessments. Based on the results of the internal assessment, the quality of internal audit work was rated highly. The audit results and key risks were regularly reviewed by the Bank's Supervisory Board.

9. Information on the existence of an approved Risk Appetite Statement, as well as a description of the key provisions of the Risk Appetite Statement

The Bank has approved the **Risk Appetite Statement**, which is an integral part of the Bank's risk management system and defines approaches to risk-taking, taking into account the chosen business model, strategic development objectives and regulatory requirements. The existence of an approved statement confirms the implementation of a comprehensive and formalised approach to risk management within the Bank.

The Risk Appetite Statement involves identifying the main types of risk that are a priority for the Bank's operations, establishing an acceptable level of risk and a general approach to risk-taking, as well as defining key risk indicators and corresponding risk appetite levels. The document ensures alignment of risk appetite with the Bank's Business Plan and Budget and contains approved quantitative values for specific internal risk appetites, in particular those required by the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.

It is specifically stated that risks associated with the trading book are not accepted by the Bank. When establishing the level of acceptable risk, both internal and external factors that may affect the Bank's operations are taken into account. The Risk Appetite Statement also contains annexes with

definitions and calculation rules for individual internal risk appetites, ensuring transparency and a unified approach to their monitoring.

The Bank has also approved **the Guidelines on the Risk Appetite Framework of "PRAVEX BANK" JSC**, which define the functions and responsibilities of the Bank's collegial management bodies and the relevant structural units in the risk appetite management process, and establish the macro-process for its definition, approval, implementation and control. This process covers procedures for escalating deviations, defines the relevant information flows, and sets out the list and rules for calculating higher-priority limits, specific local limits and early warning indicators, including those established by the Parent Company.

The Guidelines on the Risk Appetite Framework and the Risk Appetite Statement were approved by the Bank's Supervisory Board in accordance with Minutes No. 7_25 of 31 March 2025 (agenda items 10.1 and 10.2 respectively)

10. List of persons who directly or indirectly hold a significant stake in the Bank

The Bank is part of the Intesa Sanpaolo banking group. The sole shareholder of the Bank is Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., which owns 100% of the Bank's shares.

A diagram of the Bank's ownership structure as at 31 December 2025 is available on the Bank's official website at <https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/akcioneri-ta-struktura-vlasnosti-banku>

The Bank's ownership structure complies with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation. During 2025, there were no changes in the composition of significant shareholders. The Bank has the status of a bank with foreign capital.

11. Information on any restrictions on shareholders' participation and voting rights at general meetings

During 2025, there were no instances of restrictions on shareholders' participation and voting rights at the Bank's General Meetings.

12. Procedure for the appointment and dismissal of officers

In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's officers are the Members of the Supervisory Board, the Members of the Management Board, the Chief Accountant, the Head of the Internal Audit Department, the Head of the Planning and Control Department of the CFO Division, and the Corporate Secretary.

The procedure for the appointment and dismissal of the Bank's officers is determined in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the Bank's Articles of Association and the Bank's internal regulatory documents, taking into account the requirements and recommendations of the National Bank of Ukraine.

The appointment and termination of the powers of Members of the Supervisory Board fall within the competence of the Bank's Shareholder and are carried out by the Shareholder within the limits of the powers defined by legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association. Powers may also be terminated early without a separate decision by the Shareholder in cases provided for by legislation.

The appointment, termination of powers and dismissal of Members of the Bank's Management Board, the Chairman of the Management Board and the Head of the Internal Audit Department are carried out by the Bank's Supervisory Board in accordance with the procedure established by legislation and the Bank's internal documents, taking into account the need for approval by the National Bank of Ukraine in cases provided for by legislation.

The Chief Accountant and the Head of the Planning and Control Department of the CFO Division are appointed to and dismissed from their posts by the Chairman of the Bank's Management Board by issuing a relevant order in accordance with the labour legislation of Ukraine.

The Corporate Secretary is appointed to the post on the basis of a decision by the Bank's Supervisory Board by issuing a relevant order, taking into account the requirements of Ukrainian labour legislation. The dismissal of the Corporate Secretary from the post is effected by issuing an order in accordance with Ukrainian labour legislation or on the basis of a decision by the Bank's Supervisory Board.

13. Powers of officers

The powers and duties of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Bank's Supervisory Board are set out in the Bank's Articles of Association, the Regulations on the Supervisory Board, and the relevant civil law contracts.

The powers of the Chairman of the Management Board, the First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, the Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and other Members of the Bank's Management Board are governed by the Bank's Articles of Association, the Regulation on the Management Board, the personal allocation of functions and powers, and employment contracts.

The powers and duties of the Corporate Secretary are determined by the job description, the Regulations on the Corporate Secretary and the Regulations on the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The powers and duties of other Bank officials, as provided for by Ukrainian legislation, are established by the relevant job descriptions and the Bank's internal regulatory documents.

14. Information on the remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board

Remuneration of Members of the Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board in 2025 was paid in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, in particular NBU Regulation No. 153, as well as the Bank's internal Remuneration and Incentive Policies.

Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board. In 2025, the remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board consisted exclusively of fixed remuneration. Variable remuneration, deferred payments, non-cash payments or other incentive components were not provided for and were not paid.

In accordance with the Shareholder's decision, remuneration was paid to the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and the independent Members of the Supervisory Board. The total amount of fixed remuneration for Members of the Supervisory Board for 2025 was €48,637.15 (after tax) and included fixed remuneration and other compensation payments provided for by the relevant agreements (including compensation for courier services, notarization of documents, etc.).

No breaches of remuneration requirements, nor any grounds for reduction, deferral, cancellation or clawback of payments, were identified. No loans, guarantees, pension payments or payments related to the appointment or termination of powers were provided to Members of the Supervisory Board in 2025.

Detailed information is provided in the Report on Remuneration of Supervisory Board Members available on the Bank's website <https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkrittya-informaciyi>

Remuneration of Members of the Management Board and influential persons. The remuneration of Management Board Members and influential persons in 2025 consisted solely of a fixed component. The total fixed annual remuneration paid for Members of the Management Board amounted to UAH 12.85 million (after tax), and for influential persons — UAH 13.23 million (after tax). This includes base salary and other compensation payments provided for by the relevant employment agreements (including the cost of benefits provided for therein, such as medical insurance, use of company and leased vehicles, business and representation expenses, business travel, and all permits for work in Ukraine, as well as training).

No variable remuneration was paid to Members of the Management Board in 2025. Variable remuneration was paid to influential persons to a limited extent and amounted to UAH 415.8 thousand (after tax).

Deferred remuneration schemes were not applied in 2025. All remuneration was paid in cash in accordance with employment contracts. The Bank did not apply any mechanisms to reduce, cancel or reclaim previously paid remuneration.

Detailed information is provided in the Report on Remuneration of Management Board Members and Influential Persons, available on the Bank's website [at https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkrittya-informaciyi](https://www.pravex.com.ua/o-banke/pro-nas/rozkrittya-informaciyi)

15. Key provisions of the disclosure policy

The Bank discloses information in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, in particular the Regulations on Disclosure of Information by Issuers of Securities and Persons Providing Security for Such Securities, approved by Decision No. 608 of the National Securities and Stock Market Commission dated 6 June 2023, as well as other regulatory acts of the NSSMC and the National Bank of Ukraine.

The disclosure policy is based on the principles of completeness, timeliness, reliability, transparency and equal access to information for users, taking into account the requirements regarding the protection of restricted information, trade secrets and personal data.

The Bank ensures the disclosure of regular, special and other regulated information within the timeframes and in the forms prescribed by law, by submitting the relevant information to the authorised state bodies and publishing it on the Bank's official website.

The processes of preparing, verifying, approving and disclosing information are carried out with the involvement of the relevant structural units of the Bank within the scope of their powers. The corporate secretary coordinates the disclosure process in accordance with internal control procedures.

16. Information about the adviser

The Bank does not have a corporate legal adviser.

17. Information from the audit firm, taking into account the requirements set out in the legislation

Information required to be disclosed by the audit firm in accordance with applicable legislation is presented in the independent auditor's report, in particular in the section "Other Information Included in the Management Report and the Bank's Annual Information of the Issuer of Securities for 2025".

18. Information on services provided by the audit firm

Name of the audit firm: "Ernst & Young Audit Services" LLC

Legal entity identification code: 33306921

Website of the audit firm: www.ey.com/ua

Information on services provided:

- Audit of annual financial statements
- Audit of the annual group reporting package
- Review of the group reporting package as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025
- Agreed-upon procedures engagement (first phase of resilience assessment)
- Payroll review

V. SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

1. Assessment of environmental protection and social responsibility activities for the reporting period

In 2025, the Bank carried out activities in the field of environmental protection and social responsibility in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, the Bank's internal policies and the Group's corporate standards, taking into account the principles of sustainable development and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) approaches.

Environmental, social and governance aspects are integrated into the Bank's operational activities, internal control system and management decision-making process. The implementation of ESG initiatives during the reporting period took into account the conditions of martial law, security risks and the need to ensure the continuity of the Bank's operations.

Throughout 2025, the Bank ensured compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunities, respect for human rights, ethical conduct and the prevention of corruption, and implemented measures aimed at improving energy efficiency, digitising processes and reducing the environmental impact of its operations.

2. Key risks and challenges regarding environmental protection and social responsibility, plans to address them, and their impact on the achievement of strategic objectives

The main challenges in the areas of environmental protection and social responsibility in 2025 remained the consequences of the full-scale war, including power cuts, damage to infrastructure, increased pressure on staff, and limited financial and operational resources for implementing certain long-term environmental projects.

Consequently, some environmental initiatives were implemented in phases or postponed. The planning and implementation of measures were carried out using a risk-based approach, prioritising the stable operation of branches and the protection of staff.

At the same time, the Bank views ESG approaches as a component of long-term sustainability and reputational reliability. The implementation of measures in the areas of energy efficiency, digitalisation and staff development has a positive impact on the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals, particularly regarding improving operational efficiency, reducing costs, strengthening internal controls and maintaining the trust of customers and partners.

In 2025, the Bank implemented measures aimed at the rational use of water, heat and electricity, and the introduction of energy-efficient solutions and alternative power sources at its head office and branch network.

The Logistics Department implemented measures to optimise resource consumption, reduce waste and improve waste management practices. The initiatives implemented contributed to increasing the environmental responsibility of business units and gradually reducing the negative impact on the environment, in particular by reducing the Bank's carbon footprint (CO₂ emissions).

A key focus was the expansion of digital services and the introduction of paperless processes, particularly in the small and medium-sized business segment. The transition of key customer processes to a remote format (onboarding, contract signing, customer service) helped to reduce the use of paper, lower the administrative burden and improve operational efficiency.

The marketing department's activities were also aimed at minimising environmental impact through the transition to digital communication channels and the gradual phasing out of printed advertising materials. ESG priorities were systematically highlighted on the Bank's official website and social media channels.

The Bank provides regular training and professional development for its staff. In 2025, training was organised for 496 participants, 54 internal training programmes were conducted, and participation in 123 external programmes and conferences was facilitated. 488 employees completed 5,160 hours of training on ESG topics, including occupational health and safety, sustainable development and anti-corruption practices.

Under martial law, the Bank implements psychological support programmes for staff, provides access to an international medical scheme and supports corporate social responsibility initiatives, including financial literacy, charitable giving and inclusion initiatives.

The Bank has a system in place to prevent corruption and bribery, comprising internal policies, procedures and control mechanisms. Anti-corruption risks are identified and assessed within the compliance risk management system, and staff undergo regular training and are required to adhere to established standards of integrity.

In 2026, the Bank plans to continue implementing ESG initiatives with a focus on energy efficiency, infrastructure modernisation, the development of digital services, social programmes and staff support, taking into account the security situation and possible force majeure circumstances.

3. Key provisions of the policy on environmental protection and social responsibility

In its activities, the Bank is guided by the principles of environmental stewardship and social responsibility, which are integrated into the Bank's corporate governance, risk management and operational activities.

The Bank's policy on environmental protection and social responsibility is based on:

- compliance with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation and the regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine;
- the principles of sustainable development and ESG approaches adopted by the Intesa Sanpaolo Group;
- the prevention of discrimination, respect for human rights and the provision of equal opportunities;
- the responsible use of resources and the gradual reduction of negative environmental impact;
- ensuring safe working conditions, staff development and support for social initiatives.

These provisions are implemented taking into account a risk-based approach, the scale of the Bank's operations and external constraints related to the state of war.

4. List of issues and decisions adopted regarding environmental protection and social responsibility, which were considered by the Supervisory Board and the Management Board

Supervisory Board

- 19 February 2025 – Information was approved in accordance with CSRD requirements for inclusion in the Intesa Sanpaolo Group's Consolidated Sustainability Report.
- 31 March 2025 – Approved the updated Anti-Corruption Policy of JSC 'PRAVEX BANK'.
- 31 March 2025 – The updated Intesa Sanpaolo Group document 'Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Principles' was noted, and its implementation within the Bank was instructed.
- 24 September 2025 – The results of the analysis of the gender pay gap for 2024 were approved.
- 23 October 2025 – The updated 'Internal Code of Conduct of «PRAVEX BANK» JSC was approved.

Management Board

- 14 February 2025 – The Group's document on the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues was taken into account.
- 28 March 2025 – The Group's Guidelines on the preparation of consolidated sustainability reporting in accordance with regulatory document 125/2024 were noted.
- 28 March 2025 – The Group's Methodological Rules on the Preparation of Consolidated Sustainability Reports were noted.
- 28 March 2025 – The Group's updated Rules on mandatory training were taken into account and their implementation within the Bank was instructed.
- 13 May 2025 – The employee incentive scheme for the Bank's branch network for 2025 has been approved.
- 27 June 2025 – The updated version of the internal document 'Rules on Compulsory Training at "PRAVEX BANK" JSC was approved.

- 19 December 2025 – The Group's updated documents on social responsibility management and charitable giving were taken into account.

5. List of key stakeholders affected by the Bank's activities

The **key stakeholders** affected by the Bank's activities are:

- Bank employees – the impact is manifested through working conditions, the remuneration system, training, social guarantees, occupational health and safety, and psychological support measures.
- Customers (individuals and legal entities) – the impact is exerted through the accessibility of financial services, quality of service, adherence to the principles of responsible banking and consumer protection.
- Shareholders – the impact lies in ensuring the Bank's stable operations, compliance with corporate governance requirements, transparency and management reporting.
- Regulatory authorities – the Bank's activities influence compliance with regulatory requirements, the stability of the financial system and the implementation of state policy in the field of banking supervision.
- Society and local communities – through social initiatives, financial literacy programmes and responsible communication.

6. List of stakeholders influencing the achievement of the Bank's strategic objectives

The following directly influence the achievement of the Bank's strategic objectives:

- Shareholder – determines strategic priorities, corporate standards and ESG approaches.
- The National Bank of Ukraine and other regulators – shape the regulatory environment, requirements for capital, risks, corporate governance and social responsibility.
- The Bank's employees – influence the implementation of the business strategy, operational efficiency and service quality.
- Customers – influence financial results and the development of products and services.
- Partners and suppliers – influence operational activities, digitalisation and environmental aspects through supply chains.

7. Key provisions of the stakeholder engagement policy

The Bank's engagement with stakeholders is based on the principles of openness, transparency, good faith and compliance with Ukrainian legislation.

The stakeholder engagement policy provides for:

- regular and timely disclosure of information in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- ensuring effective communication with shareholders, regulators, customers and employees;
- taking stakeholders' interests into account when making management decisions within the powers of the Bank's governing bodies;
- adherence to ethical standards, prevention of conflicts of interest and corruption;
- developing dialogue with society through social and educational initiatives.
- Engagement with stakeholders is carried out taking into account the scale of the Bank's operations, regulatory constraints and the principle of proportionality.

VI. INFORMATION ON RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES IN THE RISK ZONE

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has no ties with foreign states in the risk zone, specifically:

- the Bank's ownership structure does not include any individuals who are citizens of foreign states in the risk zone;
- there are no individuals in the Bank's ownership structure whose permanent place of residence is in foreign states in the risk zone;
- the Bank's ownership structure does not include legal entities registered in foreign high-risk countries;
- the Bank's management bodies do not include any individuals who are citizens of foreign states in the risk zone;
- The Bank has no subsidiaries, enterprises, branches, representative offices or other separate structural units located in high-risk foreign countries;
- The Bank is not a founder, participant or shareholder of legal entities registered in foreign high-risk countries;
- The Bank does not hold corporate rights in legal entities registered in foreign countries in the risk zone;
- The Bank does not hold securities of legal entities registered in foreign countries within the risk zone.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY

“PRAVEX BANK”

Financial statements as at
31 December 2025 and for the year
then ended

with Independent auditor's report

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Translation from Ukrainian original

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder and Supervisory Board of Joint Stock Company "PRAVEX BANK"

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Joint Stock Company "PRAVEX BANK" (hereinafter, the "Bank"), which are presented on pages 1 to 75, and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity 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 its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and comply with the requirements for the preparation of financial statements established by Law of Ukraine "On accounting and financial statements in Ukraine" No. 996-XIV.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Ukraine. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 3 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Bank's operations have been affected by the Russian Federation's military invasion of Ukraine. As stated in Note 3, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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Key audit matters incorporating the most significant risks of material misstatements, including assessed risk of material misstatements due to fraud

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. 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. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Assessment of expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers</p> <p>Assessment of expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" is complex and inherently subjective process that requires application of judgements and making assumptions by the Bank's management.</p> <p>The use of different approaches and assumptions in respect of historical and forecast macroeconomic information in the assessment of such indicators as probability of default and loss given default, macroeconomic indicators, could produce significantly different estimates of expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers.</p> <p>In addition, the balance of loans and advances to customers represents a significant portion of total assets of the Bank and is material to the financial statements.</p> <p>Therefore, assessment of expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers is a key audit matter.</p> <p>Information on expected credit loss and risk management policies is included in the Notes 4, 8 and 31 in the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included assessment of the methodology, approaches and assumptions used by the Bank in respect of historical and macroeconomic information in the assessments of expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers.</p> <p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to the process of expected credit loss assessment on loans and advances to customers. We identified and tested controls related to calculations and input data.</p> <p>We tested information produced by the Bank and used in development of assumptions in calculation of expected credit loss, as well as for such indicators as: probability of default, loss given defaults, recoveries, forward-looking and macroeconomic indicators, which directly affect the amounts of expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers.</p> <p>Also, we analysed the Bank's information about expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers included in the notes in the financial statements.</p>



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Other information included in the Management report and the Bank's Annual Information of the Issuer of Securities for 2025

Other information comprises the Management report (including the Corporate Governance report), but does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and other information included in the Bank's Annual Information of the Issuer of Securities, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Management is responsible for the other information.

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.

When we read the Annual Information of the Issuer of Securities, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we will communicate the matter to the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- ▶ obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- ▶ evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- ▶ conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 Audit Committee of 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 Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee of 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.

Студинська
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with confidence

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the requirements of Article 14 paragraph 4 of Law of Ukraine "On audit of financial statements and auditing activity" No. 2258-VIII (the "Law No. 2258-VIII") we provide the following information in our Independent Auditor's Report, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing.

Appointment of the auditor and period of statutory audit engagement

We were first appointed as independent auditors to perform a statutory audit of the Bank's financial statements on 29 October 2020 by the Supervisory Board. Our appointment has been renewed annually by the Supervisory Board. The period of total uninterrupted engagement for performing the statutory audit of the Bank is five years.

Consistency of the independent auditor's report with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board

We confirm that this independent auditor's report is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of the Bank, which we issued on 9 April 2026 in accordance with Article 35 of Law No. 2258-VIII.

Provision of services other than statutory audit

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 6 paragraph 4 of Law No. 2258-VIII were provided. In addition, there are no services other than statutory audit which were provided by us to the Bank and which have not been disclosed in the financial statements or the management report.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Studynska Yulia Sergiivna.

For and on behalf Ernst & Young Audit Services LLC

Svistich Oleksandr Mykhailovych

General Director

Registration number in the Register of auditors and audit firms: 101250

Kyiv, Ukraine
9 April 2026

Ernst & Young Audit Services LLC is included in the Register of auditors and audit firms of the Oversight Body, registration number: 3516

Studynska Yulia Sergiivna
Partner

Registration number in the Register of auditors and audit firms: 101256

Студинська
Юлія
Сергіївна
ЄДРПОУ/ІПН
33306921

Документ підписано у сервісі Вчасно (початок)
25 PRX EN ISA 700 Auditors Report.pdf

Документ підписано у сервісі Вчасно (продовження)
25 PRX EN ISA 700 Auditors Report.pdf

Документ відправлено: 17:08 09.04.2026

Відправник документу

Електронний підпис

17:08 09.04.2026

ЄДРПОУ/ІПН: 33306921

Юр. назва: ТОВ "ЕРНСТ ЕНД ЯНГ АУДИТОРСЬКІ ПОСЛУГИ"

Власник ключа: Студинська Юлія Сергіївна

Час перевірки КЕП/ЕЦП: 17:08 09.04.2026

Статус перевірки сертифікату: Сертифікат діє

Серійний номер: 799219080000000000000000000000000000000001

Тип підпису: удосконалений

Тип сертифікату: кваліфікований

Електронний підпис

17:34 09.04.2026

ЄДРПОУ/ІПН: 33306921

Юр. назва: ТОВ "ЕРНСТ ЕНД ЯНГ АУДИТОРСЬКІ ПОСЛУГИ"

Генеральний директор: СВИСТІЧ ОЛЕКСАНДР МИХАЙЛОВИЧ

Час перевірки КЕП/ЕЦП: 17:34 09.04.2026

Статус перевірки сертифікату: Сертифікат діє

Серійний номер: 2A8C42080000000000000000000000000000000001

Тип підпису: удосконалений

Тип сертифікату: кваліфікований

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Item	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,169,712	1,779,852
Loans and advances to banks	7	323,359	290,160
Loans and advances to customers	8	2,094,470	2,234,693
Investments in securities	9	11,372,205	7,098,519
Investment property	10	8,220	8,821
Current income tax asset		–	29
Intangible assets other than goodwill	11	114,724	124,614
Property and equipment, including right-of-use assets	11	486,276	484,686
Other financial assets	12	54,249	28,298
Other non-financial assets	13	51,851	78,475
Total assets		16,675,066	12,128,147
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Due to customers	14	14,053,463	9,482,353
Debt securities issued by the Bank		1	1
Other borrowed funds	15	297,373	372,986
Provisions:			
Provisions for credit related commitments and financial guarantees	16	1,494	3,418
Other provisions	17	667	6,396
Total amount of provisions		2,161	9,814
Other financial liabilities	18	115,598	114,662
Other non-financial liabilities	19	63,701	69,733
Deferred tax liabilities	28	84,924	70,803
Total liabilities		14,617,221	10,120,352
EQUITY			
Statutory capital	20	1,323,792	1,323,792
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		(5,101,811)	(5,108,586)
Share premium	20	5,425,625	5,425,625
Reserves and other funds		1,332	1,332
Other reserves	21	408,907	365,632
Total equity		2,057,845	2,007,795
Total liabilities and equity		16,675,066	12,128,147

Authorised for issue and signed by

Chairman of the Board
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”
Chief accountant
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Semen Babaiev

Hanna Baranovska

DATE: 9 April 2026

The accompanying notes on pages 10 – 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

Item	<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>		
	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
Interest income, including	23	1,395,395	1,058,107
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	23	1,395,395	1,058,107
Fee and commission income	24	207,888	171,170
Fee and commission expenses	24	(70,095)	(74,037)
Other income	26	9,259	10,966
Interest expenses	23	(664,936)	(469,196)
Net gain from foreign exchange transactions		33,537	30,742
Net (loss) arising from foreign currency translation		(4,011)	(12,488)
Net (loss) gain from investment property revaluation	10	(601)	588
Gains (losses) from initial recognition of financial assets at interest rates higher or lower than market rates		17	48
Gains (losses) from initial recognition of financial liabilities at interest rates higher or lower than market rates		(1,454)	(703)
Impairment gains (losses) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	25	10,128	37,095
Net gain/(loss) from transactions with debt financial instruments accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income		(381)	–
Gain (loss) from derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		2	8
Gain (loss) from modification of financial assets		(2,017)	7,060
Employee benefits expense		(330,141)	(362,084)
Depreciation and amortisation		(116,034)	(122,238)
Other administrative and operating expenses	27	(464,469)	(478,450)
Profit (loss) before tax		2,087	(203,412)
Income tax benefit (expense)	28	4,668	5,194
Profit (loss)		6,755	(198,218)

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Semen Babaiev

Chief accountant
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Hanna Baranovska

DATE: 9 April 2026

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Item	Notes	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
Profit (loss)		6,755	(198,218)
Other comprehensive income			
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss before tax			
Other comprehensive income, before tax, gains (losses) from revaluation (revaluation of fixed assets)	21	56,817	64,900
The total amount of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss before tax		56,817	64,900
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss before tax			
Gains (losses) on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income before tax	21	19,359	7,403
The total amount of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss before tax		19,359	7,403
Total other comprehensive income before tax		76,176	72,303
Total comprehensive income before tax		82,931	(125,915)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income tax related of other comprehensive income gains (losses) from revaluation (revaluation of fixed assets)	21	(27,360)	(16,703)
Total income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(27,360)	(16,703)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income tax related of gains (losses) on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	(5,550)	(1,851)
Total income tax related to gains (losses) that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(5,550)	(1,851)
Total other comprehensive income after tax		43,266	53,749
Total comprehensive income after tax		50,021	(144,469)

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Semen Babaiev

Chief accountant
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Hanna Baranovska

DATE: 9 April 2026

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Item	Notes	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income received		1,342,156	926,963
Interest expenses paid		(647,431)	(475,169)
Fee income received		207,887	171,170
Fee and commission expenses paid		(72,512)	(80,815)
Results of foreign currency transactions		33,538	30,742
Other income received		4,362	7,918
Personnel costs		(330,692)	(366,478)
Other administrative and operating expenses, paid		(447,275)	(572,685)
Income tax paid		(14,102)	(10,075)
<i>Cash from (used in) operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		75,931	(368,429)
Net decrease (increase) in loans and advances to banks		(19,169)	(153,953)
Net decrease (increase) in loans and advances to customers		236,849	(120,746)
Net decrease (increase) in other financial assets		(27,445)	48,649
Net decrease (increase) in other non-financial assets		25,676	39,870
Net increase (decrease) in amounts due to customers		4,361,309	150,327
Net increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		6,561	(49,385)
Net increase (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities		(10,950)	1,143
Net cash flows from operating activities		4,648,762	(452,524)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of securities		(622,229,708)	(824,587,166)
Proceeds from the sale of investments in securities		618,047,778	822,305,184
Acquisition of property and equipment		(3,218)	(14,685)
Result from disposal of property and equipment		88	48
Acquisition of intangible assets		(29,191)	(41,167)
Net cash from investing activities		(4,214,251)	(2,337,786)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Borrowed funds (returned)	15	(97,903)	(91,818)
Increase in statutory capital	20	–	1,099,937
Net cash from financial activities		(97,903)	1,008,119
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		336,608	(1,782,191)
Effect of the NBU exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		53,252	143,004

The accompanying notes on pages 10 – 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Item	Notes	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,779,852	3,419,039
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	2,169,712	1,779,852

Authorised for issue and signed by

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Semen Babaiev

Chief accountant
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Hanna Baranovska

DATE: 9 April 2026

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>								
Item	Notes	Attributable to shareholders						Total equity attributable to shareholders
		share capital	share premium and other additional capital	reserves and other funds	other reserves	retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	total	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	20	1,048,726	4,600,754	1,332	311,904	(4,910,632)	1,052,084	1,052,084
Total comprehensive income		–	–	–	53,749	(198,218)	(144,469)	(144,469)
profit (loss) for 2024		–	–	–	–	(198,218)	(198,218)	(198,218)
other comprehensive income		–	–	–	53,749	–	53,749	53,749
Transactions with shareholders (including issue of statutory capital)	20, 21	275,066	824,871	–	(21)	264	1,100,180	1,100,180
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024 (balance as at 1 January 2025)	20	1,323,792	5,425,625	1,332	365,632	(5,108,586)	2,007,795	2,007,795

The accompanying notes on pages 10 – 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>								
Item	Notes	Attributable to shareholders						Total equity attributable to shareholders
		share capital	share premium and other additional capital	reserves and other funds	other reserves	retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total comprehensive income		–	–	–	43,266	6,755	50,021	50,021
profit (loss) for 2025		–	–	–	–	6,755	6,755	6,755
other comprehensive income		–	–	–	43,266	–	43,266	43,266
Transactions with shareholders	20, 21	–	–	–	9	20	29	29
Closing balance as at 31 December 2025	20	1,323,792	5,425,625	1,332	408,907	(5,101,811)	2,057,845	2,057,845

Authorised for issue and signed by

Chairman of the Board
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Semen Babaiev

Chief accountant
JSC “PRAVEX BANK”

Hanna Baranovska

DATE: 9 April 2026

The accompanying notes on pages 10 – 75 are an integral part of these financial statements

Онлайн сервіс створення та перевірки кваліфікованого та удосконаленого електронного підпису

ПРОТОКОЛ

створення та перевірки кваліфікованого та удосконаленого електронного підпису

Дата та час: 11:40:09 09.04.2026

Назва файлу з підписом: Annual report for 2025 (ENG)_PRAVEX BANK.pdf.p7s.p7s.p7s
Розмір файлу з підписом: 1.9 МБ

Назва файлу без підпису: Annual report for 2025 (ENG)_PRAVEX BANK.pdf
Розмір файлу без підпису: 1.9 МБ

Результат перевірки підпису: Підпис створено та перевірено успішно. Цілісність даних підтверджено

Підписувач - 1: Барановська Ганна Станіславівна
П.І.Б.: Барановська Ганна Станіславівна
Країна: Україна
РНОКПП: 2718811440
Організація (установа): АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Код ЄДРПОУ: 14360920
Посада: Головний бухгалтер-директор департаменту
Час підпису (підтверджено кваліфікованою позначкою часу для підпису від Надавача): 10:29:27
09.04.2026
Сертифікат виданий: КНЕДП АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Серійний номер: 4752DF1A59DB5DF004000000DB410000C1230100
Тип носія особистого ключа: Незахищений
Алгоритм підпису: ДСТУ 4145
Тип підпису: Удосконалений
Тип контейнера: Підпис та дані в одному файлі (CAAdES enveloped)
Формат підпису: З повними даними ЦСК для перевірки (CAAdES-X Long)
Сертифікат: Кваліфікований

Підписувач - 2: Бабаєв Семен Завлуєвич
П.І.Б.: Бабаєв Семен Завлуєвич
Країна: Україна
РНОКПП: 2990805112
Організація (установа): АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Код ЄДРПОУ: 14360920
Посада: Голова Правління
Час підпису (підтверджено кваліфікованою позначкою часу для даних від Надавача): 10:58:00
09.04.2026
Сертифікат виданий: КНЕДП АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Серійний номер: 4752DF1A59DB5DF0040000004B4100008E210100
Тип носія особистого ключа: ЗНКІ е.ключ ІІТ Алмаз-1К
Серійний номер носія особистого ключа: Не визначено
Алгоритм підпису: ДСТУ 4145
Тип підпису: Кваліфікований
Тип контейнера: Підпис та дані в одному файлі (CAAdES enveloped)
Формат підпису: Базовий (CAAdES-BES)
Сертифікат: Кваліфікований

Електронна печатка - 1: АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
П.І.Б.:
Країна: Україна
Організація (установа): АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Код ЄДРПОУ: 14360920
Час підпису (підтверджено кваліфікованою позначкою часу для даних від Надавача): 11:13:31
09.04.2026
Сертифікат виданий: КНЕДП АТ "ПРАВЕКС БАНК"
Серійний номер: 4752DF1A59DB5DF0040000004C4100009E210100
Тип носія особистого ключа: Незахищений
Алгоритм підпису: ДСТУ 4145
Тип підпису: Удосконалений
Тип контейнера: Підпис та дані в одному файлі (CAAdES enveloped)
Формат підпису: Базовий (CAAdES-BES)

Сертифікат: Кваліфікований

Версія від: 2026.02.19 13:00

Note 1. Information about the Bank

Full name of the Bank	Joint-Stock Company “PRAVEX BANK”
Short name of the Bank	JSC “PRAVEX BANK”
Location	9/2 Klovskiy Uzviz, Kyiv 01021, Ukraine
Country of registration	Ukraine
Form of incorporation	Private Joint-Stock Company
Name and location of the parent company	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. 10121 Italy, Turin, Piazza San Carlo, 156
Management shareholding	0%
Foreign investor shareholding	INTESA SANPAOLO S.p.A. (Italy) owns 100% of the Bank’s share capital
Reporting period	From 1 January to 31 December 2025
Reporting currency and measurement unit	UAH thousand

JSC “PRAVEX BANK” (hereinafter referred to as the Bank) is a universal financial organization that provides full range of banking services on the territory of Ukraine. Due to the well-developed network, JSC “PRAVEX BANK” is represented in most regions of our country. The strategic goal of JSC “PRAVEX BANK” is to create a universal bank that provides a full range of banking services to legal entities and individuals with an emphasis on digitalization, increasing customer focus, cybersecurity and adaptation to changes in the regulatory environment.

Note 2. Economic and operational environment of the Bank

The Bank’s activities are carried out in Ukraine, which economy belongs to the category of developing countries. Economic growth continues, although at a slower pace than previously forecasted. The economy is restrained primarily by uncertainty and a long war.

The war continues and still threatens a long-term decline in Ukraine’s economic potential, in particular due to the loss of people, territories and production facilities. This continues to affect the political and business environment in the country, namely due to rising inflation, devaluation of the hryvnia, monetary measures of the NBU remain tough and aimed at gradually reducing inflation, destruction of gas infrastructure, energy interruptions and personnel shortages continue to undermine production processes. Despite significant international support, capital, personnel shortages, and infrastructure destruction are still hampering business activity and recovery potential.

In the second half of the year, macroeconomic conditions were generally favorable for the banking system: the economy was growing, inflation was slowing down, and business and household incomes were rising. The NBU increased the stock of international reserves, which made it possible to further maintain the stability of the foreign exchange market. However, the consequences of a long war still have a significant impact on economic activity. Numerous air attacks have led to significant destruction of infrastructure, including energy and transport.

Despite the difficulties, the business maintains acceptable operating and net profitability.

Due to the continuation of mobilization and negative migration trends, there is a shortage of qualified workers.

Robust consumer demand will remain an unchanged key driver of economic growth. It is further fueled by the growth of real wages in the private sector. Significant government spending and investment in defense and reconstruction will also support economic growth.

International support provides a significant inflow of capital into the financial account. As at 31 December 2025, Ukraine received USD 52.4 billion of foreign assistance in the form of soft loans and grants, as well as

within the framework of the G7 Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration for Ukraine (ERA) initiative. As a result, Ukraine's international reserves reached USD 57.3 billion. as of the end of the year.

In December 2025, inflation continued to slow down to 8.0% year-on-year.

In December, the state budget deficit reached its peak level, and for the whole of 2025 it was expectedly and significantly higher than in 2024, although lower than the amount approved in the Law on the State Budget for 2025. The deficit continued to be financed through international assistance and domestic borrowing. The rollover rate of domestic government bonds (OVDP) across all currencies amounted to 116% in 2025.

According to the NBU's forecast, the current account deficit in 2025 will reach a record 17% of GDP (8% in 2024). The main reason for the expansion of the deficit is the high volume of imports of goods for defense and recovery. Energy imports also increased due to the destruction of gas capacities.

Keeping the key policy rate at 15.5% in December of the reporting year contributed to a further increase in the volume of household investments in hryvnia term deposits and government bonds. This, among other things, limited the seasonal growth in net demand for foreign currency in December. The NBU's foreign exchange interventions grew seasonally compared to previous months, but were less than in 2024.

Banks maintain high lending volumes. Annual growth in net UAH loans to businesses accelerated to 35%.

Active lending to households continues, with the loan portfolio increasing by approximately 33% year-on-year.

There is an increase in the households' funds on current accounts and deposits in banks. The share of term deposits remains stable. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the number of deposits in banks has increased by 17%, while the average size has increased by 63%.

Banks' liquidity remains high, with short-term liquidity ratios three times higher than the minimum requirements. Since the beginning of the year, the share of high-quality liquid assets has decreased to about a third of banks' assets. This is significantly lower than at the beginning of the year, and somewhat less than before the full-scale invasion.

In December 2025, a law was adopted providing an increased tax rate on bank profits for 2026 of 50% compared to 25% in 2025.

Since the beginning of 2025, international rating agencies have affirmed and revised Ukraine's rating due to the protracted war with russia at the following levels:

- On 22 December 2025, Fitch Ratings upgraded Ukraine's long-term foreign currency issuer default rating from "RD" ("Limited Default") to "CCC". Referring to the expectation that Ukraine has normalized relations with a significant majority of its external commercial creditors. Fitch does not typically assign forecasts to sovereign ratings rated "CCC+" or lower
- On 3 June 2025, Standard & Poor's affirmed Ukraine's long-term and short-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings at "SD/SD" (selective default) and its long-term and short-term local currency sovereign credit ratings at "CCC+/C". The outlook for the long-term national currency rating remains stable. At the same time, the agency downgraded the ratings of securities issues linked to GDP from the level of "CC" to "D" (default). Referring to the expectation that the payment on GDP-linked securities maturing on 2 June 2025 will not be made by Ukraine within the contractual grace period of 10 working days, given the government's moratorium on payments on these bonds if they are not restructured.
- On 30 May 2025, Moody's Ratings (Moody's) affirmed the long-term foreign and local currency issuer ratings of the Government of Ukraine at Ca and maintained a stable outlook. Citing expectations that the impact of the war with Russia will continue to pose long-term challenges to Ukraine's

economy and public finances. Even after the restructuring of Eurobonds last year, the burden of public debt remains elevated and growing. Meanwhile, liquidity pressures remain significant.

- On 13 May 2025, Rating and Investment Information downgraded Ukraine's long-term sovereign foreign currency rating to "CCP-". Citing expectations that if the war drags on, it could put negative pressure on the Ukrainian economy and exacerbate fiscal challenges, as well as public debt restructuring efforts are not yet complete, and the government plans to suspend payments on GDP-linked warrant bonds at the end of May 2025.

Note 3. Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (hereinafter – "IFRS") and requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Statements in Ukraine" №996-XIV of 16 July 1999 on the preparation of financial statements (with amendments) (hereinafter referred to as the Law on Financial Statements).

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value, the subsequent measurement of buildings at revalued cost and derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value.

Estimations uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the management to use judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and related assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are recognised in the period in which estimates were revised and in all subsequent periods. Further information on estimates is disclosed in Note 4.1 Significant accounting judgments and estimates .

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared based on the assumption that the Bank will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. In preparation of these financial statements, the Bank has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements reflect management's current assessment of the impact of the Ukrainian business environment on the going concern and the financial position of the Bank in the context of the ongoing hostilities. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

In 2025, the National Bank of Ukraine performed resilience assessment of Ukrainian banks, including the Bank, as at 1 January 2025. The resilience assessment was conducted in three stages.

Taking into account the measures implemented during 2025, the increased capital adequacy ratios obtained based on the results of the sustainability assessment were lowered and are:

- as at 31 December 2025, under the baseline macroeconomic scenario regulatory capital adequacy ratio – 27.42%, Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio – 24.79% and main Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio – 22.81%;
- as at 30 September 2026, under the adverse macroeconomic scenario regulatory capital adequacy ratio – 36.98%, Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio – 34.40% and main Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio – 32.46%.

The Capitalization/Restructuring Program has been developed by the Bank and approved by the NBU.

The Bank adheres to the ratios specified in the Capitalization/Restructuring Program.

The Bank has analyzed the results of the actual impact of the war on the Bank's operating activities and also the potential impact of the military aggression against Ukraine on its financial position and results of operations for the further twelve months from the date of approval of the Bank's statutory financial statements for issue. The Bank's estimates and forecasts are based on the following assumptions and planned actions:

- Deposit Base Expansion: priority focus on deposits growth and efficient-cost funding through optimized pricing in all client segments through:
 - network targeted incentives;
 - corporate payroll and employee programs;
 - tailored offers for key clients and;
 - deeper client engagement.
- Network: refocus the network through a renewed incentive framework and a revamped target commercial model based on an advisory-led sales approach with a consistent service standard across the Bank.
- Efficiency: strict cost management and optimization throughout the plan.
- Competitiveness: Refresh the corporate brand and imagine to boost market visibility and customers' confidence.
- An assets mix calibrated to maximize return while optimizing capital management.
- Fee & Commission Income: structural growth driven by transactions volumes, payments, cards, POS, P2P (incl. cross-border), bancassurance, and commission-based state programs (E-Oselya).

The parent company has provided written assurances in the form of a letter of support stating that the parent company confirm its willingness to provide, for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the Bank's financial statements, the support, as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Bank to continue its operations and settle its obligations in the ordinary course of business.

There is a material uncertainty related to the Bank's ability to implement the above measures due to currently unpredictable impact of ongoing hostilities in Ukraine on the assumptions applied by the management. This may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Note 4. Material accounting policy information

4.1. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the application of estimates and assumptions that may have a significant impact on the amounts presented in the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and the statement of comprehensive income, as well as on the amounts of assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements. Estimates are based on available information and subjective judgments, often based on past experience, which are used to make reasonable assumptions that will be made in assessing operating results. Given their nature, the estimates and assumptions used may change from year to year and, therefore, it cannot be excluded that the current amounts presented in the financial statements may differ materially in future financial years as a result of changes in subjective measurements made.

The main cases in respect of which the Bank's management must make subjective assessments include:

- estimation of expected losses on loans and other financial assets;
- estimates and assumptions about the possibility of realization of deferred tax assets.

The Bank recognises expected credit losses on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- accounts receivable;

- issued financial guarantee agreements;
- loan commitments issued.

The Bank recognises provisions for expected credit losses in an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following instruments for which the amount of the provision is equal to 12-month expected credit losses:

- debt investment securities with low credit risk as of the reporting date;
- other financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since the date of their initial recognition.

If the actual repayment amounts were less than management's estimates, the Bank would have to account for additional impairment costs.

Changes in estimates of loan repayment probabilities may affect the amount of impairment losses recognized. For example, if the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by plus/minus one percent, the impairment of loans as at 31 December 2025 would be UAH 20,945 thousand lower/higher (2024: UAH 22,347 thousand).

4.2. Changes in accounting policies

The Bank has applied for the first time some amendments to the standards that came into force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The bank did not apply ahead of schedule any standards, clarifications or amendments that were issued but did not enter into force.

Amendments to IAS 21 "Impact of Changes in Exchange Rates" (hereinafter referred to as IAS 21) – "Impossibility of Exchange":

The changes concern the determination of the available possibility of exchanging currency for another currency. IAS 21 provides clarification on the definition of when a currency is "exchangeable" and provides that an entity assesses whether it is possible to exchange currency for another currency: (a) at the measurement date; and (b) for a specified purpose. It also establishes how to determine the spot exchange rate if there is no possibility of exchange for the currency, and how to disclose this in the financial statements, in particular, IAS 21 provides for the disclosure of:

- (a) the nature and financial impact of the impossibility of exchanging currency for another currency;
- (b) the "spot" exchange rate(s) used;
- (c) the evaluation process;
- (d) the risks to which the entity is exposed due to the inability to exchange currency for another currency.

This amendment did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

4.3. Financial assets and financial liabilities

4.3.1. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank recognises financial assets and liabilities in its separate statement of financial position when it becomes a party to contractual obligations in respect of the instrument. Standard acquisitions and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised using settlement date accounting.

Financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the Bank classifies its financial assets into three categories

- at amortized cost (AC);

- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

4.3.2. Provision for expected credit losses

The Bank recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt financial assets carried at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. No impairment is recognized for equity instruments.

The model for estimating expected credit losses is described in Note 31.

Determining a significant increase in credit risk

Subject to the requirements of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, the Bank believes that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than the moment when the number of days of overdue debt on an asset exceeds 30 days. The Bank recognises the number of days overdue by counting the number of days starting from the earliest day as of which payment has not been received in full.

Definition of default

A financial asset is classified by the Bank as a financial asset that has been in default in the following cases:

- it is unlikely that the borrower’s loan obligations to the Bank will be repaid in full without the Bank taking such actions as the sale of collateral (if any); or
- the borrower’s debt under any of the Bank’s significant loan obligations is overdue for more than 90 days. Overdrafts are considered to be overdue debts on the next day when the client violated the recommended limit or was recommended for him, less than the amount of the current outstanding debt.

When assessing the occurrence of a default event on the borrower’s obligations, the Bank takes into account the following indicators:

- qualitative: for example, violation of the restrictive terms of the contract (covenants);
- quantitative: for example, the status of overdue debts and non-payment of another obligation of the same issuer of the Bank; and
- based on data independently developed within the Bank and obtained from external sources.

The inputs to assessing the occurrence of a default event on a financial instrument and their significance may change over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Creating a time structure of the probability of default

The credit risk stages are used as initial inputs in creating a time structure of the probability of default for positions exposed to credit risk. The Bank collects information on debt service and default rates for positions subject to credit risk, analyzed depending on the jurisdiction, type of product and borrower, and on the level of credit risk. The Bank uses statistical models to analyze the collected data and obtain estimates of the probability of default for the remaining period for positions exposed to credit risk and expect them to change over time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of the relationship between changes in the probability of default and changes in macroeconomic factors, as well as a detailed analysis of the impact of some other

factors (for example, the practice of revising the terms of credit agreements) on the risk of default. For most positions exposed to credit risk, GDP growth is the key macroeconomic indicator.

Modification of the terms of financial assets and financial liabilities

If the terms of a financial asset change, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows for that modified asset differ significantly. If the cash flows differ significantly (a significant modification of terms), the rights to the contractual cash flows of the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and the new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Changes in the amount of cash flows of existing financial assets or financial liabilities are not considered to be modifications to terms if they are a consequence of the current terms of the contract, for example, changes in interest rates.

In addition, the Bank concludes that the modification of conditions is significant based on the following qualitative factors:

- change in the currency of a financial asset;
- change in the type of collateral or other means of improving the quality of the asset;
- a change in the conditions of a financial asset, which leads to non-compliance with the SPPI test criterion.

If the cash flows of a modified asset measured at amortised cost do not differ significantly, the modification of conditions does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset.

4.4. Cash and cash equivalents

According to the article “Cash and their equivalents”, the Bank recognizes cash (cash on hand), funds in the National Bank of Ukraine, correspondent accounts and “overnight” deposits in banks, which can be converted into a known amount of cash on first demand and which carry a low risk cost changes. For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the calculation of the Statement of Cash Flows, the funds of mandatory reserves or other funds and account balances are not included in the calculation of the article “Cash and their equivalents”, if there are restrictions on their use.

4.5. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognised at cost, which consists of the actual cost of acquiring and bringing them into a usable condition.

After the initial recognition, property and equipment, except for the Bank’s buildings, is measured at historical cost.

The Bank’s buildings are measured, after initial recognition, at revalued amounts.

The Bank has determined the following useful lives for property and equipment:

Description	Useful life, years
Buildings and constructions	33.33
Machinery and equipment	4-10
Vehicles	5
Fixtures and fittings (furniture)	8.33
Other P&E	7-12

Property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

4.6. Leases

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption for the lease agreements:

- to short-term leases (that is, leases with a lease term of no more than 12 months from the commencement date and that do not contain a purchase option);
- the underlying asset has an equivalent value of less than EUR 5,000 (the NBU exchange rate at date of recognition);
- lease agreements without a lease term;
- free of charge;
- unidentifiable.

The decision to apply the exemption in terms of low-value assets is made to each contract separately.

The Bank does not recognize as lease agreements on the right to use software, agreements on the use of licenses and license agreements. The Bank recognizes these assets as intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38 “Intangible Assets”.

4.7. Investment property

After the initial recognition of an investment property, the Bank further measures it at fair value, changes in which are recognised in profit or loss.

4.8. Income tax

Income tax expenses (income) consist of current and deferred taxes.

Such income tax expense (income) is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In such cases, they are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that will be in effect during the period in which the asset will be sold or used and the liability will be settled.

4.9. Statutory capital and share premium

Equity contributions are recognised at historical cost. Equity contributions received before 31 December 2000 are recognised at indexed cost in accordance with IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Conditions”.

4.10. Commission income and expenses

Commissions that are not included in the cost of the loan (for example, fees for cash and settlement services, etc.) are recognized as commission income.

4.11. Functional currency

Items included in the Bank’s financial statements are denominated in a currency that best corresponds to the economic substance of events and conditions relating to the Bank (“functional currency”). The functional currency and the currency of presentation of these financial statements is the hryvnia. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Foreign exchange transactions

Assets and liabilities, income and expenses from transactions with foreign currencies are recorded in hryvnia equivalent at the official exchange rates of the NBU for foreign currencies and investment metals as of the date of reflection in accounting.

Accounting of income and expenses in foreign currency is carried out by converting into the currency of Ukraine at the rate of the National Bank of Ukraine on the date of the transaction under which income is received or expenses are incurred. In case of accrual of income or expenses in foreign currency, accounting is carried out at the exchange rate on the date of accrual.

In the statement of financial position, foreign currency assets and liabilities are recorded at the official exchange rate set by the NBU as of the reporting date. As at 31 December 2025, the NBU has set the following exchange rates:

Currency	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
USD	42.3878	42.0390
EUR	49.8565	43.9266

Note 5. New and revised standards

The following are the new standards/changes and clarifications that have been issued but have not yet entered into force as of the date of these financial statements. The bank plans to apply these new standards, changes and clarifications, if applicable, after they enter into force. The bank analyzes in the current period the materiality of the impact of new and revised standards on financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” and IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. The amendments clarify the classification and valuation of financial instruments, including disclosure requirements, and relate to the requirements for derecognition of financial instruments when settling financial liabilities using the electronic payment system; assessment of the contractual characteristics of the cash flows 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 changed, and the disclosure requirements for financial instruments with notional characteristics that are not directly related to the underlying credit risks and costs have been added.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Bank continues to assess changes in the areas covered by the amendments and their impact on the financial statements.

In December 2024, the International Financial Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published “*Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referring to Nature-Dependent Electricity*”. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference to nature-dependent electricity.

The amendments:

- Clarify the application of the “own-use” requirements for in-scope contracts.
- Amends the requirements for the definition of a hedged item in cash flow hedging relationships for contracts within the scope of application.
- Adding new disclosure requirements so that investors can understand the impact.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Early adoption of the amendments is permitted only for the classification of financial assets and related disclosures. The Bank has not early adopted these amendments and does not expect the changes to have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS) published *IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”*, which replaces *IFRS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation of information in the income statement, including determined totals and subtotals. In addition, entities are required to classify all income and expenses in the income statement into one of five categories: operating, investment, financial, income taxes and discontinued operations, the first three of which are new. There are specific requirements and options for submitting information for business entities, such as JSC “PRAVEX BANK”, which have a defined main activity (either providing financing to clients, or investing in a certain type of assets, or both).

The standard requires the disclosure of newly defined performance indicators, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the defined “role” of primary financial statements and notes. In addition, narrow-scale changes have been made to *IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method from “profit or loss” to “operating profit or loss” and eliminating the possibility of classifying cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are corresponding changes to several other standards.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Bank is currently working to determine the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Table 6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Cash	210,074	174,549
2	Balances with the National Bank of Ukraine	865,479	921,136
3	Correspondent accounts with banks:	1,095,147	684,946
3.1	Ukraine	3,731	2,348
3.2	other countries	1,091,416	682,598
4	Provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks	(988)	(779)
5	Total cash and cash equivalents	2,169,712	1,779,852

Line 5 in Table 6.1 corresponds to account “Cash and cash equivalents” in the statement of financial position.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank placed cash on a correspondent account with JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. in the amount of UAH 618,423 thousand (2024: JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. in the amount of UAH 452,119 thousand), which represents a significant concentration.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, balances on correspondent accounts were not overdue and not impaired.

Table 6.2. Movements in provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(779)	(779)
2	Decrease in provision for impairment during the year	2	2
3	Foreign exchange differences	(211)	(211)
4	Balance at the end of the period	(988)	(988)

Table 6.3. Movements in provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(853)	(853)
2	Decrease in provision for impairment during the year	20	20
3	Foreign exchange differences	54	54
4	Balance at the end of the period	(779)	(779)

Table 6.4. Credit quality analysis of cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Balances on correspondent accounts with other banks by impairment stage	Cash	Balances with the National Bank of Ukraine	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Impairment Stage 1:	1,095,147	210,074	865,479	2,170,700
1.1	Not overdue	1,095,147	210,074	865,479	2,170,700
2	Provision for cash impairment	(988)	–	–	(988)
3	Total cash and cash equivalents	1,094,159	210,074	865,479	2,169,712

Table 6.5. Credit quality analysis of cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Balances on correspondent accounts with other banks by impairment stage	Cash	Balances with the National Bank of Ukraine	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Impairment Stage 1:	684,946	174,549	921,136	1,780,631
1.1	Not overdue	684,946	174,549	921,136	1,780,631
2	Provision for cash impairment	(779)	–	–	(779)
3	Total cash and cash equivalents	684,167	174,549	921,136	1,779,852

Note 7. Loans and advances to banks**Table 7.1. Loans and advances to banks**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Loans to other banks carried at amortized cost	323,360	–
1.1	Short-term	323,360	–
2	Deposits in other banks, which are accounted for at amortized cost:	–	290,164
2.1	Short-term deposits	–	290,164
3	Provision for loans to other banks carried at amortized cost	(1)	–
4	Provision for impairment of amounts due from banks	–	(4)
5	Total amounts due from other banks less provisions	323,359	290,160

Line 3 in Table 7.1 corresponds to account “Loans and advances to banks” in the statement of financial position.

As of 31 December 2025, the loan to other banks was placed with Intesa Sanpaolo Bank in the amount UAH 323,360 thousand (2024: a deposit in other banks was placed with Intesa Sanpaolo Bank in the amount UAH 290,164 thousand), which represents a significant concentration.

Table 7.2. Analysis of the book value of loans and advances to banks for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Stage 1	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	290,164	290,164
2	Increase in balance during the year	3,686,838	3,686,838
2.1	new contracts	3,660,975	3,660,975
2.2	foreign exchange differences	25,863	25,863
3	Decrease in balance during the year	(3,653,642)	(3,653,642)
3.1	debt repayment	(621,178)	(621,178)
3.2	liabilities that have expired	(3,021,300)	(3,021,300)
3.3	foreign exchange differences	(11,164)	(11,164)
4	Balance at the end of the year	323,360	323,360

Table 7.3. Analysis of provision for loans and advances to banks for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Stage 1	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(4)	(4)
2	Increase in provision for impairment during the year	(36)	(36)
2.1	provision for new liabilities	(36)	(36)
3	Decrease in provision for impairment during the year	39	39
3.1	decrease in reserve from decrease in liability amounts	6	6
3.2	decrease of the provision from the closing of loans	33	33
4	Balance at the end of the period	(1)	(1)

Table 7.4. Analysis of the book value of loans and advances to banks for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Stage 1	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	133,375	133,375
2	Increase in balance during the year	2,766,554	2,766,554
2.1	new contracts	2,752,296	2,752,296
2.2	foreign exchange differences	14,258	14,258
3	Decrease in balance during the year	(2,609,765)	(2,609,765)
3.1	liabilities that have expired	(2,593,399)	(2,593,399)
3.2	foreign exchange differences	(16,366)	(16,366)
4	Balance at the end of the year	290,164	290,164

Table 7.5. Analysis of provision for loans and advances to banks for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Stage 1	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(1)	(1)
2	Increase in provision for impairment during the year	(37)	(37)
2.1	provision for new liabilities	(37)	(37)

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Stage 1	Total
1	2	3	4
3	Decrease in provision for impairment during the year	34	34
3.1	decrease of the provision from the closing of loans	34	34
4	Balance at the end of the period	(4)	(4)

Note 8. Loans and advances to customers**Table 8.1. Loans and advances to customers**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Corporate loans	1,492,106	1,568,152
2	Retail mortgage loans	524,054	570,807
3	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	4,249	523
4	Retail consumer loans	250,075	330,193
5	Other retail loans	40	35
6	Provision for impairment of loans	(176,054)	(235,017)
7	Total loans less provisions	2,094,470	2,234,693

Line 7 in Table 8.1 corresponds to account “Loans and advances to customers” in the statement of financial position.

Loans, the terms of which were renegotiated.

As of 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of loan agreements for which the terms were revised in 2025 is UAH 3,257 thousand (of which: loans to individuals – UAH 3,257 thousand). The amount of the decrease in the reserve for 2025 under such revised contracts amounted to UAH 853 thousand (of which: decrease in loans to individuals – UAH 853 thousand).

As of 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of loan agreements for which the terms were revised in 2024 is UAH 281,939 thousand (of which: loans to legal entities – UAH 278,694 thousand, of which the largest share is occupied by one client in stage 3 with a credit book value of UAH 232,768 thousand; loans to individuals – UAH 3,245 thousand). The amount of the increase in the reserve for 2024 for such revised contracts was UAH 1,157 thousand (of which: increase in loans to legal entities – UAH 1,285 thousand, decrease in loans to individuals – UAH 129 thousand).

Table 8.1.1 Information on restructured loans classified in Stages 2 and 3.

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	2
1	Depreciated cost of assets that have been restructured	3,257	281,698
2	Result from restructuring	275	7,280

Concentration of loans to customers

The Bank believes that potential concentration risk with respect to customers may arise when at least 10% of the value of the net loan portfolio is provided to a limited number of debtors. As of 31 December 2025, financing provided to two clients amounted to UAH 409,294 thousand, or 18% of the value of the net loan portfolio (2024: UAH 443,746 thousand, or 18% to two clients).

Table 8.2. Analysis of the book value of loans and advances to customers for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	2,053,026	44,006	372,678	2,469,710
2	Increase in balance during the year	3,112,530	45,114	23,653	3,181,297
2.1	Increase in balance due to new loans	532,109	2	–	532,111
2.2	Increase in balance of the current portfolio	2,467,675	30,385	5,778	2,503,838
2.3	Transition between stages	40,963	14,711	8,178	63,852
2.4	Foreign exchange differences	71,783	16	9,697	81,496
3	Decrease in balance during the year	(3,216,827)	(81,970)	(81,686)	(3,380,483)
3.1	Decrease in balance due to full repayment of loans	(1,776,116)	(31,089)	(5,604)	(1,812,809)
3.2	Decrease in the balance of the current portfolio	(1,409,152)	(3,227)	(12,965)	(1,425,344)
3.3	Write-offs against the provision	–	–	(53,587)	(53,587)
3.4	Transition between stages	(14,048)	(47,643)	(2,161)	(63,852)
3.5	Foreign exchange differences	(17,511)	(11)	(7,369)	(24,891)
4	Balance at the end of the year	1,948,729	7,150	314,645	2,270,524

Table 8.3. Analysis of provisions for loans and advances to customers for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(14,458)	(2,590)	(217,969)	(235,017)
2	Increase in the amount of loan provisions for the year	(26,823)	(7,564)	(29,873)	(64,260)
2.1	Provision for new loans	(5,185)	–	–	(5,185)
2.2	Provision for increase in carrying amount	(16,443)	(2,229)	(3,172)	(21,844)
2.3	Increasing the provision from the transition between stages	–	(2,563)	(3,668)	(6,231)
2.4	Increasing the reserve from the deterioration of the quality of the portfolio	(4,440)	(1,789)	(7,692)	(13,921)
2.5	Transition between stages	(293)	(981)	(3,110)	(4,384)
2.6	Interest accrued on impaired loans	–	–	(8,027)	(8,027)
2.7	Foreign exchange differences	(462)	(2)	(4,204)	(4,668)
3	Decrease in the amount of loan provisions for the period	30,477	9,202	83,544	123,223
3.1	Decrease in provision due to loan repayment	4,847	536	4,877	10,260
3.2	Decrease in provision by decrease in the carrying value	15,571	598	6,072	22,241
3.3	Decreasing the provision from the transition between stages	–	3,218	2,035	5,253
3.4	Decreasing the provision from the improvement of the quality of the portfolio	9,095	1,458	15,888	26,441
3.5	Recovery of loans written off against provisions in prior periods	–	–	53,373	53,373
3.6	Transition between stages	941	3,392	52	4,385
3.7	Foreign exchange differences	23	–	1,247	1,270
4	Balance at the end of the period	(10,804)	(953)	(164,297)	(176,054)

During 2025, loans and advances to customers that the Bank wrote off against provisions in previous years were reimbursed in the total amount of UAH 10,258 thousand (2024: UAH 4,502 thousand). The amount of the recovery was recognized directly in profit or loss as part of “Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9”. See Note 25.

Table 8.4. Analysis of the carrying value of loans and advances to customers for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,759,612	155,815	370,126	2,285,553
2	Increase in balance during the year	2,897,790	86,541	47,086	3,031,417
2.1	Increase in balance due to new loans	270,203	–	1	270,204
2.2	Increase in balance of the current portfolio	2,558,810	60,688	12,452	2,631,950
2.3	Transition between stages	40,583	20,476	6,429	67,488
2.4	Foreign exchange differences	28,194	5,377	28,204	61,775
3	Decrease in balance during the year	(2,604,376)	(198,350)	(44,534)	(2,847,260)
3.1	Decrease in balance due to full repayment of loans	(1,246,028)	(83,737)	(7,685)	(1,337,450)
3.2	Decrease in the balance of the current portfolio	(1,331,491)	(78,692)	(11,501)	(1,421,684)
3.3	Write-offs against the provision	–	–	(5,522)	(5,522)
3.4	Transition between stages	(12,994)	(35,605)	(18,889)	(67,488)
3.5	Foreign exchange differences	(13,863)	(316)	(937)	(15,116)
4	Balance at the end of the year	2,053,026	44,006	372,678	2,469,710

Table 8.5. Analysis of provisions for loans and advances to customers for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	(25,729)	(8,478)	(224,956)	(259,163)
2	Increase in the amount of loan provisions for the year	(25,471)	(25,216)	(39,802)	(90,489)
2.1	Provision for new loans	(6,299)	–	–	(6,299)
2.2	Provision for increase in carrying amount	(14,034)	(4,458)	(5,077)	(23,569)
2.3	Increasing the provision from the transition between stages	–	(2,949)	(3,062)	(6,011)
2.4	Increasing the reserve from the deterioration of the quality of the portfolio	(3,853)	(15,250)	(4,435)	(23,538)
2.5	Transition between stages	(982)	(2,037)	(3,210)	(6,229)
2.6	Interest accrued on impaired loans	–	–	(3,652)	(3,652)
2.7	Foreign exchange differences	(303)	(522)	(20,366)	(21,191)
3	Decrease in the amount of loan provisions for the period	36,742	31,104	46,789	114,635
3.1	Decrease in provision due to loan repayment	4,296	8,577	6,055	18,928
3.2	Decrease in provision by decrease in the carrying value	24,708	7,567	5,557	37,832
3.3	Decreasing the provision from the transition between stages	–	3,208	13,119	16,327
3.4	Decreasing the provision from the improvement of the quality of the portfolio	6,191	7,854	15,154	29,199

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.5	Recovery of loans written off against provisions in prior periods	–	–	5,520	5,520
3.6	Transition between stages	1,428	3,891	911	6,230
3.7	Foreign exchange differences	119	7	473	599
4	Balance at the end of the period	(14,458)	(2,590)	(217,969)	(235,017)

Table 8.6. Loan structure by types of economic activity

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Economic activity	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
		3	4	5	6
1	Transactions with real estate, leasing, engineering and servicing	228,615	10.07%	45,885	1.86%
2	Trade, repair of vehicles, household equipment and items of personal use	509,065	22.42%	535,752	21.69%
3	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	187,381	8.25%	181,355	7.34%
4	Processing industry	413,959	18.23%	685,107	27.74%
5	Retail	778,418	34.29%	901,558	36.51%
6	Other	153,086	6.74%	120,053	4.86%
7	Total loans and advances to customers less provisions	2,270,524	100%	2,469,710	100%

Table 8.7. Information about loans by collateral type of as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	Corporate loans	Retail mortgage loans	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	Retail consumer loans	Other retail loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Unsecured loans	15,558	397	724	232,295	41	249,015
2	Loans secured by:	1,476,548	523,656	3,525	17,780	–	2,021,509
2.1	cash	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2	real estate	294,635	523,656	–	5,504	–	823,795
2.2.1	residential mortgage	28	523,656	–	2,822	–	526,506
2.2.2	non-residential mortgage	294,607	–	–	2,682	–	297,289
2.3	Other assets	1,181,913	–	3,525	12,276	–	1,197,714
2.3.1	equipment	550,713	–	3,525	1,275	–	555,513
2.3.2	goods in turnover	126,419	–	–	–	–	126,419
2.3.3	vehicles	504,781	–	–	11,001	–	515,782
3	Total loans and advances to customers, gross of provision	1,492,106	524,053	4,249	250,075	41	2,270,524

Table 8.8. Information about loans by collateral type of as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	Corporate loans	Retail mortgage loans	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	Retail consumer loans	Other retail loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Unsecured loans	4,478	397	523	311,027	35	316,460

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	Corporate loans	Retail mortgage loans	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	Retail consumer loans	Other retail loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Loans secured by:	1,563,674	570,410	–	19,166	–	2 153,250
2.1	cash	2,988	–	–	–	–	2,988
2.2	real estate	437,473	570,410	–	10,878	–	1,018,761
2.2.1	residential mortgage	145	570,410	–	6,987	–	577,542
2.2.2	non-residential mortgage	437,328	–	–	3,891	–	441,219
2.3	Other assets	1,123,213	–	–	8,288	–	1,131,501
2.3.1	equipment	573,517	–	–	–	–	573,517
2.3.2	goods in turnover	195,491	–	–	–	–	195,491
2.3.3	vehicles	354,205	–	–	8,288	–	362,493
3	Total loans and advances to customers, gross of provision	1,568,152	570,807	523	330,193	35	2,469,710

Table 8.9. Credit quality analysis as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	Corporate loans	Retail mortgage loans	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	Retail consumer loans	Other retail loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Impairment Stage 1:	1,211,096	510,657	4,249	222,684	41	1,948,727
1.1	Not overdue	1,211,096	505,307	4,249	218,909	41	1,939,602
1.2	Less than 30 days	–	5,350	–	3,775	–	9,125
2	Impairment Stage 2:	–	3,303	–	3,849	–	7,152
2.1	Not overdue	–	–	–	3,302	–	3,302
2.2	Less than 30 days	–	1,553	–	226	–	1,779
2.3	31 - 60 days	–	990	–	46	–	1,036
2.4	61 - 90 days	–	760	–	275	–	1,035
3	Impairment Stage 3:	281,010	10,093	–	23,542	–	314,645
3.1	Not overdue	281,010	7,459	–	3,026	–	291,495
3.2	Less than 30 days	–	–	–	678	–	678
3.3	31 - 60 days	–	–	–	25	–	25
3.4	61 - 90 days	–	–	–	15	–	15
3.5	91 - 180 days	–	–	–	1,893	–	1,893
3.6	181 - 270 days	–	–	–	1,097	–	1,097
3.7	More than 270 days	–	2,634	–	16,808	–	19,442
4	Total loans, gross of provision	1,492,106	524,053	4,249	250,075	41	2,270,524
5	Provision for loan impairment	(139,322)	(10,016)	(54)	(26,662)	–	(176,054)
6	Total loans less provisions	1,352,784	514,037	4,195	223,413	41	2,094,470

The note is constructed in accordance with the approach developed by the Bank to determine the number of days past due on the basis of the stages of impairment under IFRS 9. Also, term 3.1 reflects loans that may have signs of restructuring and be assigned to Stage 3 without being past due.

Table 8.10. Credit quality analysis as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	Corporate loans	Retail mortgage loans	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	Retail consumer loans	Other retail loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Impairment Stage 1:	1,259,211	546,922	523	246,333	35	2,053,024
1.1	Not overdue	1,259,211	544,485	523	241,344	35	2,045,598
1.2	Less than 30 days	–	2,437	–	4,989	–	7,426
2	Impairment Stage 2:	30,097	6,217	–	7,694	–	44,008
2.1	Not overdue	30,097	4,123	–	6,431	–	40,651
2.2	Less than 30 days	–	1,897	–	649	–	2,546
2.3	31 - 60 days	–	197	–	421	–	618
2.4	61 - 90 days	–	–	–	193	–	193
3	Impairment Stage 3:	278,844	17,668	–	76,166	–	372,678
3.1	Not overdue	278,694	3,736	–	4,015	–	286,445
3.2	Less than 30 days	–	48	–	1,460	–	1,508
3.3	31 - 60 days	–	–	–	120	–	120
3.4	61 - 90 days	–	–	–	485	–	485
3.5	91 - 180 days	–	658	–	907	–	1,565
3.6	181 - 270 days	–	480	–	2,276	–	2,756
3.7	More than 270 days	150	12,746	–	66,903	–	79,799
4	Total loans, gross of provision	1,568,152	570,807	523	330,193	35	2,469,710
5	Provision for loan impairment	(138,880)	(14,605)	(2)	(81,529)	(1)	(235,017)
6	Total loans less provisions	1,429,272	556,202	521	248,664	34	2,234,693

As of 31 December 2025, and 31 December 2024 the majority of loans provided to corporate borrowers are short-term and are granted to borrowers with a minimal credit risk according to the Bank's assessment.

The table below presents the impact of the lack of collateral on the amount of the provision for expected credit losses on the non-performing loan portfolio.

Table 8.11. Effect of collateral value on non-performing loan portfolio (stage 3)

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Corporate loans	65,470	66,226
2	Retail mortgage loans	2,116	5,717
3	Loans to individual entrepreneurs	–	–
4	Retail consumer loans	–	–
5	Other retail loans	–	–
6	Total	67,586	71,943

The general creditworthiness of a corporate customer tends to be the most relevant indicator of the quality of the loan granted to him. Since a collateral provides additional security, the Bank generally requests corporate borrowers to provide it.

The amount of provision on the total credit portfolio for expected credit losses, on the non-performing loan portfolio, excluding collateral, would be higher by UAH 67,586 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (2024: UAH 71,943 thousand).

Note 9. Investments in securities

Table 9.1. Investments in securities

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Debt securities at AC	4,701,996	1,850,682
1.1	Certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Ukraine	4,701,996	1,850,682
2	Debt securities at FVOCI	6,670,209	5,247,837
2.1	Certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Ukraine	1,434,022	1,223,223
2.2	Domestic bonds refinanced by the National Bank of Ukraine	3,082,451	2,343,524
2.3	Debt government securities of other countries	1,758,314	1,681,090
2.4	debt securities of non-bank financial institutions	395,422	–
3	Provision for impairment of securities (for information)	(30,077)	(11,578)
4	Total investments in securities less provisions	11,372,205	7,098,519

Line 4 in Table 9.1 corresponds to account “Investments in securities” in the statement of financial position.

Table 9.2. Credit quality analysis of debt securities carried at amortised cost as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	NBU certificates of deposit	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Impairment Stage 1	4,701,996	4,701,996
1.1	Not overdue	4,701,996	4,701,996
2	Provision for impairment of securities	–	–
3	Total investments in securities at AC	4,701,996	4,701,996

Table 9.3. Credit quality analysis of debt securities carried at amortised cost as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	NBU certificates of deposit	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Impairment Stage 1	1,850,682	1,850,682
1.1	Not overdue	1,850,682	1,850,682
2	Provision for impairment of securities	–	–
3	Total investments in securities at AC	1,850,682	1,850,682

Table 9.4. Credit quality of debt securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Line	Item	Certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Ukraine	Domestic government bonds	Debt government securities of other countries	Debt securities of non-bank financial institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5		6
1	Impairment Stage 1	1,434,022	3,112,494	1,758,336	395,434	6,700,286
1.1	Not overdue	1,434,022	3,112,494	1,758,336	395,434	6,700,286
2	Provision for impairment of securities (for information)	–	(30,043)	(22)	(12)	(30,077)
3	Total investments in securities at FVOCI	1,434,022	3,112,494	1,758,336	395,434	6,700,286

Table 9.5. Credit quality of debt securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Ukraine	Domestic government bonds	Debt government securities of other countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Impairment Stage 1	1,223,223	2,355,075	1,681,117	5,259,415
1.1	Not overdue	1,223,223	2,355,075	1,681,117	5,259,415
2	Provision for impairment of securities (for information)	–	(11,551)	(27)	(11,578)
3	Total investments in securities at FVOCI	1,223,223	2,355,075	1,681,117	5,259,415

Table 9.6. Movements in provisions for impairment of securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Movements in provisions	Domestic government bonds	Debt government securities of other countries	Debt securities of non-bank financial institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance as of 1 January 2025	(11,551)	(27)	–	(11,578)
2	(Increase)/ decrease in provision for impairment during the year	(18,492)	5	(12)	(18,499)
3	Balance as of 31 December 2025	(30,043)	(22)	(12)	(30,077)

Table 9.7. Movements in provisions for impairment of securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Movements in provisions	Domestic government bonds	Debt government securities of other countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balance as of 1 January 2024	-	(14)	(14)
2	Increase in provision for impairment during the year	(11,551)	(13)	(11,564)
3	Balance as of 31 December 2024	(11,551)	(27)	(11,578)

Note 10. Investment property

The valuation of investment real estate was carried out by independent appraisers Limited Liability Company “VALKOL” and Private Enterprise “Consulting Company Argument” as of 30 November 2025 with further confirmation by the appraisers that there were no significant changes in the market as of 31 December 2025. At the time of the appraisal, Limited Liability Company “VALKOL” and Private Enterprise “Consulting Company Argument” had the appropriate certification in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine and previous experience in conducting valuations of similar property.

Table 10.1. Fair value of investment property

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Fair value of investment property at the beginning of the period	8,821	5,353
2	Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups	-	2,880
3	(Decrease) increase in investment property value	(601)	588
4	Fair value of investment property at the end of the period	8,220	8,821

Line 4 in Table 10.1 corresponds to account “Investment property” in the statement of financial position.

The fair value of the valuation objects is determined on the basis that corresponds to the market value, excluding value added tax. In the process of calculating the market value of valuation objects, comparative and income methods were used.

Comparative approach.

The essence of the approach is to determine the value of an object based on the analysis of prices of actual purchase and sale transactions or offers for similar assets on the open market. The valuation is based on the principle of substitution, according to which a knowledgeable buyer will not pay more for an asset than the cost of acquiring an object of similar utility. The process involves selecting comparable objects and making adjustments for differences in characteristics, time of sale and terms of transactions. The result obtained reflects the most likely price formed by current supply and demand.

Income approach.

This approach is based on calculating the present value of the future economic benefits that are expected to be obtained from owning an asset over its useful life. Value is determined by converting expected cash flows (income) into a single current value using capitalization or discounting methods. The approach reflects the

object's ability to generate profits, considering the risks and time value of money. This method is a priority for assets, the main purpose of holding which is to receive regular income or capital gains.

Table 10.2. Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Income and expense	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Net profit (loss) from investment property revaluation	(601)	588
2	Income from the rental of investment real estate	150	75

The data in line 1 of table 10.2 is presented as a separate line in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The data in line 2 of table 10.2 is presented as part of note 26 "Other income" of the Statement of Profit or Loss.

During 2025 and 2024 the Bank leased one investment property and received income.

Note 11. Property and equipment and intangible assets**Table 11.1 Property and equipment and intangible assets**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>												
Line	Item	Land plots	Buildings, constructions and transmission equipment	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings (furniture)	Other PP&E	Other non-current tangible assets	Low-value non-current tangible assets	Construction in progress	Intangible assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Carrying amount as of 1 January 2024:	257	309,075	78,810	–	1,802	432	4,632	5,414	24,935	134,510	559,867
1.1	Historical (revalued) cost	257	311,250	191,951	4,457	8,190	1,223	17,775	21,592	24 935	623,543	1,205,173
1.2	Depreciation as of 1 January 2024	–	(2,175)	(113,141)	(4,457)	(6,388)	(791)	(13,143)	(16,178)	–	(489,033)	(645,306)
2	Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55,857	–	55,857
3	Improvements of property, equipment and intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
4	Disposals	–	–	(10)	–	(7)	(1)	–	–	–	–	(18)
4.1	Disposal (historical cost)	–	(4)	(10,046)	–	(350)	(79)	(353)	(372)	–	(348,102)	(359,306)
4.2	Disposal (depreciation)	–	4	10,036	–	343	78	353	372	–	348,102	359,288
5	Transfers between lines	–	4,762	21,522	–	–	286	3,211	516	(64,044)	33,747	–
6	Depreciation/amortisation charge	–	(29,408)	(16,902)	–	(623)	(175)	(2,050)	(263)	–	(55,535)	(104,956)
7	Revaluation	–	64,620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,620
7.1	Revaluation of historical cost	–	35,994	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,994
7.2	Revaluation of depreciation/amortisation	–	28,626	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,626
8	Transfer to investment property	–	(2,880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,880)
8.1	Transfer to investment property (initial value)	–	(3,018)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,018)

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>												
Line	Item	Land plots	Buildings, constructions and transmission equipment	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings (furniture)	Other PP&E	Other non-current tangible assets	Low-value non-current tangible assets	Construction in progress	Intangible assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.2	Transfer to investment property (depreciation)	–	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138
9	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2024 (as at 1 January 2025):	257	346,169	83,420	–	1,172	542	5,793	5,667	16,748	112,722	572,490
9.1	Historical (revalued) cost as of 31 December 2024 (as at 1 January 2025):	257	348,984	203,427	4,457	7,840	1,430	20,633	21,736	16,748	309,188	934,700
9.2	Depreciation as of 31 December 2024 (as at 1 January 2025):	–	(2,815)	(120,007)	(4,457)	(6,668)	(888)	(14,840)	(16,069)	–	(196,466)	(362,210)
10	Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,655	–	32,655
11	Disposals	–	–	(18)	–	(4)	–	–	–	–	–	(22)
11.1	Disposal (historical cost)	–	–	(19,864)	(173)	(163)	(126)	(424)	(1,146)	–	(3,106)	(25,002)
11.2	Disposal (depreciation)	–	–	19,846	173	159	126	424	1,146	–	3,106	24,980
12	Transfers between lines	–	2,421	1,887	–	–	–	76	1,168	(27,735)	22,183	–
13	Depreciation/amortisation charge	–	(37,875)	(17,130)	–	(604)	(100)	(2,374)	(622)	–	(39,270)	(97,975)
14	Revaluation	–	57,098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,098
14.1	Revaluation of historical cost	–	21,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,050
14.2	Revaluation of depreciation/amortisation	–	36,048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,048
15	Other	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	(52)	–	–	–
16	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2025:	257	367,813	68,211	–	564	442	3,495	6,161	21,668	95,635	564,246
16.1	Historical (revalued) cost	257	372,455	185,502	4,284	7,677	1,304	20,285	21,706	21,668	328,265	963,403

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>												
Line	Item	Land plots	Buildings, constructions and transmission equipment	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings (furniture)	Other PP&E	Other non-current tangible assets	Low-value non-current tangible assets	Construction in progress	Intangible assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.2	Depreciation as of 31 December 2025	–	(4,642)	(117,291)	(4,284)	(7,113)	(862)	(16,790)	(15,545)	–	(232,630)	(399,157)

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, there are no property, plant and equipment items that are:

- pledged as collateral;
- temporarily not in use (conservation, reconstruction, etc.).

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, there are no fixed assets (movable property) in respect of which there are restrictions on the right of ownership (order).

As of 31 December 2025, historical (revalued) cost of fully depreciated/amortised property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-current assets amount to UAH 190,642 thousand (2024: UAH 200,316 thousand):

- property, plant and equipment – UAH 73,794 thousand (2024: UAH 88,242 thousand);
- intangible assets – UAH 102,432 thousand (2024: UAH 97,049 thousand);
- other non-current assets – UAH 14,416 thousand (2024: UAH 15,025 thousand).

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024 no impairment (impairment) of fixed assets and intangible assets was recognized.

As of 30 November 2025, the result of the real estate appraisal conducted in 2025 by the independent appraisal company “VALKOL” LLC and PE “Argument Consulting Company” was UAH 56,497 thousand, including due to capital increase in the amount of UAH 56,817 thousand, due to an increase in expenses in the amount of UAH 320 thousand (2024: UAH 65,207 thousand, including due to an increase in capital in the amount of UAH 64,900 thousand, due to an increase in income in the amount of UAH 307 thousand).

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, there were no internally generated intangible assets.

As of 31 December 2025, the carrying value of real estate, which would be recognized if the assets were accounted for according to the cost model less depreciation, would be UAH 96,136 thousand (2024: UAH 105,404 thousand).

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, right of use assets include building, constructions and cars. Right of use assets are included in the item “Fixed assets, including right-of-use assets” of the Statement of Financial Position.

During 2025, the Bank took measures to ensure continuous operation and purchased hybrid inverters and IT equipment in the amount of UAH 1,864 thousand, Software worth UAH 5,812 thousand (2024: hybrid inverters and charging stations were purchased for the amount of UAH 6,815 thousand).

Table 11.2 Movements in right-of-use assets during the year 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Right-of-use assets	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance as of 1 January 2025	36,810	36,810
1.1	Historical cost	124,815	124,815
1.2	Amortisation/depreciation	(88,005)	(88,005)
2	Initial recognition/revaluation of the initial recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability	32,225	32,225
3	Amortisation/depreciation charges for the year	(18,058)	(18,058)
4	Derecognition of right-of-use assets	(14,223)	(14,223)
5	Balance as of 31 December 2025	36,754	36,754
5.1	Historical cost	127,963	127,963

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Right-of-use assets	Total
1	2	3	4
5.2	Amortisation/depreciation	(91,209)	(91,209)

Table 11.3 Movements in right-of-use assets during the year 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Right-of-use assets	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance as of 1 January 2024	52,211	52,211
1.1	Historical cost	127,964	127,964
1.2	Amortisation/depreciation	(75,753)	(75,753)
2	Initial recognition/revaluation of the initial recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability	14,824	14,824
3	Amortisation/depreciation charges for the year	(17,282)	(17,282)
4	Derecognition of right-of-use assets	(12,943)	(12,943)
5	Balance as of 31 December 2024	36,810	36,810
5.1	Historical cost	124,815	124,815
5.2	Amortisation/depreciation	(88,005)	(88,005)

Note 12. Other financial assets**Table 12.1. Other financial assets**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	4,159	4,711
2	Amounts due on accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	2,879	2,880
3	Accounts receivable from transactions with payment cards	42,714	23,292
4	Funds in the escrow account with the NBU	8,000	–
5	Other assets	52	45
6	Provision for impairment	(3,555)	(2,630)
7	Total other financial assets less provisions	54,249	28,298

Line 7 in Table 12.1 corresponds to account “Other financial assets” in the statement of financial position.

Table 12.2. Analysis of changes in provision for impairment of other financial assets for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Movements in provisions	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due on overdue accrued income from cash and settlement services, and other accrued income	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balance as of 1 January 2025	(1,836)	(794)	(2,630)
2	(Increase)/decrease in provision for impairment during the year	(335)	(493)	(828)
3	Foreign exchange differences on provisions	(83)	(14)	(97)

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Movements in provisions	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due on overdue accrued income from cash and settlement services, and other accrued income	Total
1	2	3	4	5
4	Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	(2,254)	(1,301)	(3,555)

Table 12.3. Analysis of changes in provision for impairment of other financial assets for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Movements in provisions	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due on overdue accrued income from cash and settlement services, and other accrued income	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balance as of 1 January 2024	(3,034)	(986)	(4,020)
2	(Increase)/decrease in provision for impairment during the year	(93)	189	96
3	Write-off at the expense of the reserve	1,406	-	1,406
4	Foreign exchange differences on provisions	(115)	3	(112)
5	Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	(1,836)	(794)	(2,630)

Table 12.4. Credit quality analysis of other financial assets as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
<i>Accounts receivable without a significant financing component</i>							
Line	Item	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due to accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	Accounts receivable from transactions with payment cards	Funds in the escrow account with the NBU	Other assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Impairment Stage 1:	2,368	1,963	42,714	8,000	52	55,097
1.1	Not overdue	2,368	1,871	42,714	8,000	52	55,005
1.2	Less than 30 days	-	29	-	-	-	29
1.3	31 - 60 days	-	44	-	-	-	44
1.4	61 - 90 days	-	19	-	-	-	19
2	Impairment Stage 3:	1,791	916	-	-	-	2,707
2.1	Less than 30 days	-	3	-	-	-	3
2.2	31 - 60 days	-	7	-	-	-	7
2.3	61 - 90 days	-	1	-	-	-	1
2.4	91 - 180 days	-	74	-	-	-	74
2.5	181 - 270 days	-	46	-	-	-	46
2.6	More than 270 days	1,791	785	-	-	-	2,576
3	Total other financial assets	4,159	2,879	42,714	8,000	52	57,804

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
<i>Accounts receivable without a significant financing component</i>							
Li- ne	Item	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due to accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	Accounts receivable from transactions with payment cards	Funds in the escrow account with the NBU	Other assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Provision for impairment of other assets	(2,254)	(1,301)	–	–	–	(3,555)
5	Total other financial assets less provisions	1,905	1,578	42,714	8,000	52	54,249

Table 12.5. Credit quality analysis of other financial assets as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
<i>Accounts receivable without a significant financing component</i>						
Li- ne	Item	Accounts receivable from transactions with customers	Amounts due on accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	Accounts receivable from transactions with payment cards	Other assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Impairment Stage 1:	2,925	2,116	23,292	45	28,378
1.1	Not overdue	2,679	2,021	23,292	21	28,013
1.2	Less than 30 days	246	66	–	24	336
1.3	31 - 60 days	–	16	–	–	16
1.4	61 - 90 days	–	13	–	–	13
2	Impairment Stage 3:	1,786	764	–	–	2,550
2.1	Less than 30 days	–	313	–	–	313
2.2	31 - 60 days	–	1	–	–	1
2.3	61 - 90 days	–	5	–	–	5
2.4	91 - 180 days	–	44	–	–	44
2.5	181 - 270 days	–	29	–	–	29
2.6	More than 270 days	1,786	372	–	–	2,158
3	Total other financial assets	4,711	2,880	23,292	45	30,928
4	Provision for impairment of other assets	(1,836)	(794)	–	–	(2,630)
5	Total other financial assets less provisions	2,875	2,086	23,292	45	28,298

Note 13. Other non-financial assets**Table 13.1. Other non-financial assets**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Accounts receivable on the acquisition of assets	255	211
2	Prepaid services	45,141	70,845
3	Precious metals	9	9
4	Accounts receivable from taxes and mandatory payments other than income tax	188	204
5	Other assets	6,381	7,214
6	Provision for other non-financial assets	(123)	(8)
7	Total other non-financial assets less provisions	51,851	78,475

Line 7 in Table 13.1 corresponds to account “Other non-financial assets” in the statement of financial position.

Table 13.2. Movements in provision for impairment of other non-financial assets as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Prepaid services	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance as of 1 January 2025	(8)	(8)
2	Increase in provision for impairment during the year	(114)	(114)
3	Foreign exchange differences on provisions	(1)	(1)
4	Balance as of 31 December 2025	(123)	(123)

Table 13.3. Movements in provision for impairment of other non-financial assets as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Prepaid services	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance as of 1 January 2024	–	–
2	Increase in provision for impairment during the year	(8)	(8)
3	Balance as of 31 December 2024	(8)	(8)

Note 14. Due to customers**Table 14.1. Breakdown of amounts due to customers**

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Government and public organisations:	37,272	36,183
1.1	Current accounts	37,272	36,183
1.2	Term deposits	–	–
2	Other legal entities:	9,407,908	5,533,562
2.1	Current accounts	4,602,085	3,173,217
2.2	Term deposits	4,805,823	2,360,345
3	Individuals:	4,608,283	3,912,608

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
3.1	Current accounts	2,314,255	2,040,160
3.2	Term deposits	2,294,028	1,872,448
4	Total amounts due to customers	14,053,463	9,482,353

Line 4 in Table 14.1 corresponds to account “Due to customers” in the statement of financial position.

The Bank believes that a potential concentration risk may arise when at least 10% of the carrying value of amounts due to customers (excluding subordinated debt and loans from international financial institutions) are attracted from a limited number of creditors. As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the funds of one and one clients amounted to UAH 1,785,673 thousand and UAH 1,356,714 thousand, respectively, which was equal to 12.71% and 14.31%, respectively, of the amount of customer funds as of the reporting date.

As of 31 December 2025, there were three deposits as collateral for loans for a total of UAH 47,166 thousand. UAH (2024: seven deposits in the amount of UAH 48,558 thousand).

Table 14.2. Breakdown of amounts due to customers by types of economic activity

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Economic activity	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
		amount	%	amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State authorities	3	0.01	3	0.01
2	Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water	87,334	0.62	97,861	1.03
3	Transactions with real estate, leasing, engineering and servicing	487,348	3.47	503,486	5.31
4	Trade, repair of vehicles, household equipment and items of personal use	1,534,522	10.92	883,761	9.32
5	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	58,300	0.41	38,951	0.41
6	Retail	4,608,283	32.79	3,912,608	41.26
7	Processing industry	863,600	6.15	552,296	5.82
8	Financial and insurance services	3,971,343	28.26	2,304,796	24.31
9	Construction	439,685	3.13	286,220	3.02
10	Information and telecommunications	1,457,362	10.37	589,331	6.22
11	Other	545,683	3.87	313,040	3.29
12	Total amounts due to customers	14,053,463	100.00	9,482,353	100.00

Note 15. Other borrowed funds

Table 15.1. Other borrowed funds as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Loans from international and other financial organizations	297,373	372,986
2	Total	297,373	372,986

In December 2020, the Bank signed an agreement with EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB) for a loan totaling EUR 30,000,000, to finance and support small and medium-sized businesses in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The loan is provided in the form of tranches each with a minimum amount of at least EUR 5,000,000. According to the terms of the contract, the loan can be granted both in dollars and in euros.

According to the Agreement, the following covenants are provided:

- change of ownership: in the event of such an event occurring, or if there is a possibility that it will occur, the Bank is obliged to immediately inform EIB about it. In such a case, EIB has the right to demand early repayment of the loan together with the accrued interest;
- loss of credit rating of Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.: in the event of such an event, the Bank is obliged to provide additional security for the Loan in the form of a guarantee, cash collateral or other security for cash collateral or other security acceptable to the Bank.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank was not in breach of the covenants stated in the agreement.

During 2025, the Bank did not receive new loans or tranches for other borrowed funds, but partially repaid in tranches:

- for the 1st tranche of USD 7 million (with a term of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 2.315%), a partial payment of USD 636,363.64 was made on 23 June 2025, and a partial payment of USD 636,363.64 was made on 22 December 2025. The remaining balance for this tranche as of 31 December 2025, amounts to USD 3,818,181.80 (or UAH 161,844 thousand at the exchange rate as of 31 December 2025);
- for the 2nd tranche of EUR 5 million (with a term of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 0.785%), a partial payment of EUR 454,545.45 was made on 23 June 2025, and a partial payment of EUR 454,545.45 was made on 22 December 2025. The remaining balance for this tranche as of 31 December 2025, amounts to EUR 2,727,272.75 (or UAH 135,972 thousand at the rate as of 31 December 2025).

During 2024, the Bank did not receive new loans or tranches for other borrowed funds, but partially repaid in tranches:

- for the 1st tranche of USD 7 million (with a term of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 2.315%), a partial payment of USD 636,363.64 was made on 24 June 2024, and a partial payment of USD 636,363.64 was made on 23 December 2024. The remaining balance for this tranche as of 31 December 2024, amounts to USD 5,090,909.08 (or UAH 214,017 thousand at the exchange rate as of 31 December 2024);
- for the 2nd tranche of EUR 5 million (with a term of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 0.785%), a partial payment of EUR 454,545.45 was made 24 June 2024, and a partial payment of EUR 454,545.45 was made on 23 December 2024. The remaining balance for this tranche as of 31 December 2024, amounts to EUR 3,636,363.65 (or UAH 159,733 thousand at the rate as of 31 December 2024).

Note 16. Provisions for credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts and other provisions

Table 16.1. Changes in provisions for credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended.

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Credit-related commitments	Total
1	2	3	5
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,418	3,418
2	Increase (decrease) in provision for impairment during the year	(2,175)	(2,175)
3	Foreign exchange differences on provisions	251	251
4	Balance as of 31 December 2025	1,494	1,494

Line 4 in Table 16.1 included to item “Provisions for credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts and other provisions” in the Statement of Financial Position. The change in commitments by stages disclosed in Note 30.

Table 16.2. Changes in provisions for credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Credit-related commitments	Total
1	2	3	5
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	4,539	4,539
2	Increase (decrease) in provision for impairment during the year	(1,173)	(1,173)
3	Foreign exchange differences on provisions	52	52
4	Balance as of 31 December 2024	3,418	3,418

Note 17. Other provisions

Table 17.1. Changes in provisions for other provisions as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended.

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Litigation contingencies and other collateral	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	6,396	6,396
2	Increase (decrease) in provision during the year	(5,795)	(5,795)
3	Translation differences	66	66
4	Balance as of 31 December 2025	667	667

Line 4 in Table 17.1 corresponds to account “Other provisions” in the statement of financial position.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, there are no fixed assets (movable property) subject to ownership (disposal) restrictions.

As of 31 December 2025, legal disputes amounting to UAH 4,938 thousand were pending in administrative and general jurisdiction courts (2024: UAH 3,742 thousand), with the Bank assessing the probability of resource outflow as possible. Based on the Bank’s assessment of the prospects for resolving these disputes, no provisions were created for these risks. The Bank reversed a previously formed provision in the amount of UAH 798 thousand (2024: UAH 730 thousand) for legal cases against the Bank, based on the respective court rulings received.

Table 17.2. Changes in provisions for other provisions as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended.

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Movements in provisions	Litigation contingencies and other collateral	Total
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	2,113	2,113
2	Increase in provision during the year	4,262	4,262
3	Translation differences	21	21
4	Balance as of 31 December 2024	6,396	6,396

Line 4 in Table 17.2 corresponds to account “Other provisions” in the statement of financial position.

Note 18 Other financial liabilities

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Balances on the investment account of Intesa Sanpaolo S. p. A.	2,478	2,545
2	Accounts payable on transactions with customers	14,292	5,107
3	Accounts payable on debit and credit cards	19,325	16,560
4	Foreign exchange transactions and settlements	23	4,803
5	Accruals on other payments to employees	33,747	33,186
6	Lease liabilities	45,145	49,424
7	Other liabilities	588	3,037
8	Total other financial liabilities	115,598	114,662

Line 8 in Note 18 corresponds to item “Other financial liabilities” in the Statement of financial position.

Table 18.1. Changes in lease liabilities

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	49,424	64,503
2	Recognition of liabilities	17,269	1,763
3	Repayment of the liabilities	(21,513)	(16,012)
4	Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 23)	8,914	13,009
5	Interest paid	(8,949)	(13,839)
6	Total other financial liabilities	45,145	49,424

Note 19. Other non-financial liabilities

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Accounts payable on taxes other than income tax	16,414	19,809
2	Accounts payable on settlements with employees of the Bank	5,864	6,975
3	Accounts payable on asset acquisitions	9,554	4,058
4	Deferred income	7,017	6,658
5	Accounts payable on recruitment services	5,471	17,205
6	Accounts payable on technical support and software maintenance services	1,416	66
7	Accounts payable on services and security	6,710	5,761
8	Settlements via payment systems and Ukrainian Processing Center	10,993	9,009
9	Other liabilities	262	192
10	Total other non-financial liabilities	63,701	69,733

Line 10 in Note 19 corresponds to item “Other non-financial liabilities” in the Statement of financial position.

Note 20. Statutory capital

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Line	Item	Number of shares in issue (in thousands)	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Preference shares	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balance as of 1 January 2024	1,688,085	1,047,856	4,600,754	870	5,649,480

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Line	Item	Number of shares in issue (in thousands)	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Preference shares	Total
2	Contributions for newly issued shares	474,252	275,066	824,871	–	1,099,937
3	Balance as of 31 December 2024 (balance as at 1 January 2025)	2,162,337	1,322,922	5,425,625	870	6,749,417
4	Contributions for newly issued shares	–	–	–	–	–
5	Balance as of 31 December 2025	2,162,337	1,322,922	5,425,625	870	6,749,417

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, preference shares outstanding amount to 1,500 shares in total.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the nominal value of the shares is UAH 0.58 per share. Holders of preference shares have the right to:

- participate in profit distribution and receive dividends in the amount stipulated by their preference shares, notwithstanding the amount of the Bank's net profit earned in the respective year;
- preferences stipulated by the terms of preference share issue are as follows: holders of registered preference shares are entitled to dividends of 18% per annum, notwithstanding the amount of the Bank's net profit earned in the respective year.

In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation, distributable reserves are restricted by retained earnings in accordance with laws and regulations.

Note 21. Revaluation reserves

Table 21.1. Securities revaluation reserves

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	6,883	1,331
2	Changes in gains/losses arising from revaluation of securities at FVOCI:	19,359	7,403
2.1	changes in revaluation to fair value	18,658	7,403
2.2	result from reclassification (revaluation)	701	–
3	Income tax related to change in reserve for investments in securities	(5,550)	(1,851)
4	Total revaluation reserves less income tax	20,692	6,883

Table 21.2. Movements in revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	358,749	310,552
2	Revaluation of PP&E	56,817	64,900
2.1	changes in revaluation to fair value	56,817	64,900
3	Income tax related to revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(27,360)	(16,703)
4	Total revaluation reserves less income tax	388,206	358,749

Table 21.3. Results of adjusting the value of financial instruments in transactions with shareholders

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	–	21
2	Results of adjusting the value of financial instruments in transactions with shareholders	18	(28)
2.1	Gain recognised on initial recognition of the financial instrument in transactions with the Bank's shareholders	38	236
2.2	(Loss) recognised on initial recognition and attributed to accumulated loss on disposal of the financial instrument in transactions with the Bank's shareholders	(20)	(264)
3	Income tax related to changes in the adjustment of the value of financial instruments in transactions with the Bank's shareholders	(9)	7
4	Total adjustments of the value of financial instruments, net of income tax	9	–

Note 22. Analysis of contractual maturities of assets and liabilities

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>								
Line	Item	Notes	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
			less than 12 months	more than 12 months	total	less than 12 months	more than 12 months	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSETS								
1	Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,169,712	–	2,169,712	1,779,852	–	1,779,852
2	Loans and advances to banks	7	323,359	–	323,359	290,160	–	290,160
3	Loans and advances to customers	8	1,139,318	955,152	2,094,470	1,402,632	832,061	2,234,693
4	Investments in securities	9	9,114,880	2,257,325	11,372,205	7,098,519	–	7,098,519
5	Investment property	10	–	8,220	8,220	–	8,821	8,821
6	Current income tax receivable		–	–	–	29	–	29
7	Intangible assets other than goodwill	11	–	114,724	114,724	–	124,614	124,614
8	Fixed assets	11	–	486,276	486,276	–	484,686	484,686
9	Other financial assets	12	54,249	–	54,249	28,298	–	28,298
10	Other non-financial assets	13	51,851	–	51,851	78,475	–	78,475
11	Total assets		12,853,369	3,821,697	16,675,066	10,677,965	1,450,182	12,128,147
LIABILITIES								
12	Due to customers	14	14,053,455	8	14,053,463	9,482,126	227	9,482,353
13	Debt securities issued by the Bank		1	–	1	1	–	1
14	Other borrowed funds	15	99,272	198,101	297,373	93,203	279,783	372,986
15	Deferred tax liabilities	28	–	84,924	84,924	–	70,803	70,803
16	Total provisions	16, 17	1,011	1,150	2,161	8,066	1,748	9,814
17	Other financial liabilities	18	95,256	20,342	115,598	92,973	21,689	114,662
18	Other non-financial liabilities	19	62,333	1,368	63,701	69,456	277	69,733
19	Total liabilities		14,311,328	305,893	14,617,221	9,745,825	374,527	10,120,352

Note 23. Interest income and expense

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
Interest income			
1	Interest income on loans and advances to banks	35,460	79,040
2	Interest income on loans and advances to customers	270,098	284,630
3	Interest income on investments in securities at AC	356,776	418,060
4	Interest income on domestic government bonds refinanced by the National Bank of Ukraine at FVOCI	409,345	74,493
5	Interest income on other debt securities of other countries at FVOCI	60,678	38,549
6	Interest income on certificates of deposit of the National Bank of Ukraine at FVOCI	263,038	163,335
7	Total interest income at effective interest rate	1,395,395	1,058,107
Interest expense:			
8	Interest expenses on term deposits of corporate customers	(325,294)	(223,349)
9	Interest income on term deposits of individuals	(162,841)	(96,208)
10	Interest expenses on current accounts	(161,662)	(129,080)
11	Interest expenses on loans received from international and other organizations	(6,225)	(7,550)
12	Interest expense on lease liabilities	(8,914)	(13,009)
13	Total interest expenses	(664,936)	(469,196)
14	Net interest income	730,459	588,911

Line 7 and line 13 in Note 23 corresponds to account “Interest income” and “Interest expense” in the statement of profit or loss.

Note 24. Commission income and expenses

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
COMMISSION INCOME:			
1	Cash and settlement services	163,501	133,071
2	Bank commission for the lease of safe deposit boxes	9,017	7,706
3	Commission for insurance broker services	1,255	1,103
4	Commission on Tax Free check payments	1,653	942
5	Transactions with securities	1,083	951
6	Interbank transactions with plastic cards	29,175	24,700
7	Guarantees issued	2,203	2,691
8	Other	1	6
9	Total fee and commission income	207,888	171,170
COMMISSION EXPENSE:			
10	Cash and settlement services	(53,037)	(56,830)
11	Commission for services and other commissions	(1,364)	(1,281)
12	Guarantee expenses	(1,505)	(862)
13	Services provided by payment systems and transactions with plastic cards	(14,189)	(15,064)
14	Total fee and commission expense	(70,095)	(74,037)
15	Net fee and commission income	137,793	97,133

Line 9 and Line 14 in Note 24 correspond to accounts “Commission income” and “Commission expense” in the statement of profit or loss.

Note 25. Impairment gains (losses) determined in accordance with IFRS 9

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Profit (loss) from impairment of loans and advances to banks	4	18
2	Profit (loss) from impairment of loans and advances to customers	17,015	42,869
3	Return of previously written-off bad debts of loans to customers	10,258	4,502
4	Profit (loss) from impairment of investments in securities	(18,498)	(11,564)
5	Profit (loss) from impairment of other financial assets	(827)	96
6	Return of previously written-off irrecoverable financial assets	1	1
7	Profit (loss) from impairment of issued financial guarantees and similar contractual commitments	2,175	1,173
8	Impairment gains (losses) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	10,128	37,095

Note 26. Other income

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Operating lease income	210	123
2	Penalties and fines received	461	432
3	Undrawn funds upon expiration of limitation period	234	1,948
4	Shortages charged to responsible employees	1	20
5	Result from disposal of property, plant and equipment	67	41
6	Result from valuation of property, plant and equipment	281	–
7	Gains from recovering an advance payment for enforcement proceedings, court fees and other related costs	3,763	352
8	Result from leasing (rental) modification	1,296	902
9	Income from lease payments discount	68	86
10	Other income received from the International Payment System for PC operations	5	7,019
11	Other	2,873	43
12	Total operating income	9,259	10,966

Line 12 in Note 26 corresponds to account “Other operating income” in the statement of profit or loss. In 2025, the “Other” line item includes income from the derecognition of lease liabilities in the amount of UAH 2,812 thousand.

Note 27. Other administrative and operating expenses

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
1	Business trips	2,033	1,526
2	Recruitment services	–	41,635
3	Maintenance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, telecommunication, and other operation services	285,185	279,198
4	Operating lease expenses	1,473	1,671
5	Cash collection and transportation	1,970	1,891
6	Services provided by payment systems on payment cards	14,376	14,772
7	Legal services on litigations and payments to collectors	11,012	11,781
8	Professional services	23,338	20,245
9	Marketing and advertising expenses	9,246	5,623

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	2025	2024
1	2	3	4
10	Security expenses	7,553	8,195
11	Taxes other than income tax	48,376	46,415
12	Provision for cover risks of losses due to lawsuits	10	(729)
13	Net increase in provisions for impairment of other assets	114	8
14	Provision for other liabilities	–	5,000
15	Software costs	52,968	34,959
16	Other	6,815	6,260
17	Total other administrative and operating expenses	464,469	478,450

Line 17 in Note 27 corresponds to account “Other administrative and operating expenses” in the statement of profit or loss.

Line 4 “Operating lease expenses” includes lease expenses on items that do not qualify for right-of-use assets due to the short-term period of the lease and/or insignificant value of the leased asset. The amount of VAT as part of lease payments paid to the lessor and not reimbursed to the Bank in the amount of UAH 207 thousand (2024: UAH 1,055.2 thousand) is included in Article 11 “Payment of other taxes and mandatory payments other than income tax”.

Note 28. Income tax expense

Table 28.1. Income tax benefits

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Current income tax	(14,131)	5,194
2	Change in deferred income tax resulting from:	18,799	–
2.1	origination or write-off of temporary differences	18,799	–
3	Total income tax benefit	4,668	5,194

Line 3 in Table 28.1 corresponds to account “Income tax benefit” in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Bank recognizes current income tax as a liability in the amount calculated for the reporting period in accordance with the requirements of the Tax Code of Ukraine. As of 31 December 2025, the tax rate was 25% (2024: 50%). From 1 January 2026, the income tax rate will be 50%. From 1 January 2027, a 25% income tax rate will apply to banking institutions. The Bank takes into account these legislative changes when determining deferred tax assets and liabilities, measuring them using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period of realization of the relevant temporary differences.

Table 28.2. Reconciliation of accounting loss and taxable loss

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Profit (loss) before tax	2,087	(203,412)
2	Income tax at applicable tax rate	(522)	101,706
3	Effect of changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	32,694	(23,179)
4	The effect of applying different tax rates	(25,845)	(72,540)
5	Permanent differences – non-deductible expenses	(1,659)	(793)
6	Income tax benefits	4,668	5,194

Table 28.2.1. Tax effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Balance on 1 January 2025	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	Balance on 31 December 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tax effect of temporary differences				
1.1	Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property, net amount	(68,508)	18,799	(27,360)	(77,069)
1.1.1	Recognized liability	(90,985)	–	(27,360)	(118,345)
1.1.2	Recognized asset	22,477	18,799	–	41,276
1.2	Investment securities at fair value through comprehensive income	(2,295)	–	(5,559)	(7,854)
2	Net of deferred tax asset (liability), including:	(70,803)	18,799	(32,919)	(84,923)
3	Recognized deferred tax liability (hereinafter - DTL)	(93,280)	–	(32,919)	(126,199)
4	Recognized deferred tax assets (hereinafter – DTA)	22,477	18,799	–	41,276

Table 28.2.2. Unrecognised deferred tax assets for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Balance on 1 January 2025	Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets at year-end 2025	Balance on 31 December 2025
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tax effect of impaired temporary differences:			
1.1	Tax losses carried forward	894,060	(11,539)	882,521
1.2	Provisions for commitments and other assets	4,301	(2,286)	2,015
1.3	Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property	2,934	(70)	2,864
2	Total DTA (deferred tax asset)	901,295	(13,895)	887,400
3	Provision for impairment of deferred tax assets	(878,818)	32,694	(846,124)
3.1	Provision for tax losses carried forward	(871,583)	30,338	(841,245)
3.2	Provision for impairment of other deferred tax assets	(7,235)	2,356	(4,879)
4	Net recognized DTA (deferred tax asset)	22,477	18,799	41,276

Table 28.3.1. Tax effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Balance on 1 January 2024	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	Balance at 31 December 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tax effect of temporary differences				
1.1	Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property, net amount	(67,075)	22,477	(23,910)	(68,508)
1.1.1	Recognized liability	(74,281)	–	(16,704)	(90,985)
1.1.2	Recognized asset	7,206	22,477	(7,206)	22,477
1.2	Investment securities at fair value through comprehensive income	(451)	–	(1,844)	(2,295)
2	Net of deferred tax asset (liability), including:	(67,526)	22,477	(25,754)	(70,803)
3	Recognized deferred tax liability (hereinafter - DTL)	(74,732)	–	(18,548)	(93,280)
4	Recognized deferred tax assets (hereinafter – DTA)	7,206	22,477	(7,206)	22,477

Table 28.3.2. Unrecognised deferred tax assets for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Balance on 1 January 2024	Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets at year-end 2024	Balance on 31 December 2024
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tax effect of impaired temporary differences:			
1.1	Tax losses carried forward	854,079	39,981	894,060
1.2	Provisions for commitments and other assets	4,227	74	4,301
1.3	Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property	4,539	(1,605)	2,934
2	Total DTA (deferred tax asset)	862,845	38,450	901,295
3	Provision for impairment of deferred tax assets	(855,639)	(23,179)	(878,818)
3.1	Provision for tax losses carried forward	(846,873)	(24,710)	(871,583)
3.2	Provision for impairment of other deferred tax assets	(8,766)	1,531	(7,235)
4	Net recognized DTA (deferred tax asset)	7,206	15,271	22,477

Note 29. Dividends

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	2025		2024	
		Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balance on 1 January	–	–	–	–
2	Dividends declared for payout during the period	–	157	–	157

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	2025		2024	
		Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Increase in reserves due to dividends	–	(157)	–	(157)
4	Balance at the end of the period	–	–	–	–

In accordance with the shareholder's decision dated 05 June 2025, No. 2/2025, the amount payable as dividends on preferred shares for 2024 was calculated and transferred to the Bank's reserves.

Note 30. Contingent liabilities

Capital investment commitments

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank had commitments related to the acquisition of fixed assets and intangible assets in the amount UAH 9,124 thousand (2024: UAH 4,013 thousand).

Potential commitments for legal actions are disclosed in Note 17 Other provisions.

Table 30.1. Structure of credit-related commitments as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Undrawn credit commitments	1,150,637	1,056,640
2	Export letters of credit	79,770	109,616
3	Guarantees issued	8,974	4,392
4	Provision for credit-related commitments	(1,493)	(3,418)
5	Total credit-related commitments less provisions	1,237,888	1,167,230

Table 30.2. Changes in credit commitments for 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Commitments at the beginning of the period	1,170,648	–	–	1,170,648
2	Increase in commitments for the year	2,213,400	9	10	2,213,419
2.1	New commitments	253,623	–	1	253,624
2.2	Increase in the amount of current commitments	1,815,863	1	–	1,815,864
2.3	The amount of transition between stages	–	8	9	17
2.4	Exchange rate differences	143,914	–	–	143,914
3	Decrease in commitments for the year	(2,144,676)	(9)	(1)	(2,144,686)
3.1	Commitments settled	(1,462,022)	–	–	(1,462,022)
3.2	Commitments with expired settlement period	(650,503)	–	(1)	(650,504)
3.3	The amount of transition between stages	(8)	(9)	–	(17)
3.4	Exchange rate differences	(32,143)	–	–	(32,143)
4	Commitments at the end of the year	1,239,372	–	9	1,239,381

The Bank has outstanding credit commitments (revocable and irrevocable). These commitments are represented by approved loans and credit card limits on overdraft terms and credit lines. The total amount of outstanding loan commitments does not necessarily reflect future cash requirements, as such commitments may expire or be canceled without requiring funds.

Table 30.3. Changes in provisions for other commitments and contracts of financial guarantee as of 31 December 2025 and for the year ended on that date

<i>(in thousands of hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Provisions for commitments as of the beginning of the year	(3,418)	–	–	(3,418)
2	Increase in the amount of provision for the year	(3,921)	–	(3)	(3,924)
2.1	Provision for new commitments	(697)	–	–	(697)
2.2	Provision for increase in commitments	(2,431)	–	–	(2,431)
2.3	Increase in provisions against portfolio deterioration	(476)	–	(1)	(477)
2.4	Increasing of provision transfers between stages	–	–	(1)	(1)
2.5	Transfers between stages	–	–	(1)	(1)
2.6	Exchange rate differences	(317)	–	–	(317)
3	Decrease in the amount of provision for the year	5,846	1	2	5,849
3.1	Decrease in the provision for closing commitments	1,137	–	–	1,137
3.2	Decrease of the provision for decrease of commitments	1,876	–	–	1,876
3.3	Reduction of provisions from improving the quality of the portfolio	2,766	–	2	2,768
3.4	Decrease of the provision because of transfers between stages	–	–	–	0
3.5	Transfers between stages	–	1	–	1
3.6	Exchange rate differences	67	–	–	67
4	Provisions for commitments at the end of the year	(1,493)	1	(1)	(1,493)

Line 4 in Table 31.3 corresponds to account “Provisions for credit related commitments and financial guarantees” in the statement of financial position.

Table 30.4. Changes in credit commitments for 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Commitments at the beginning of the period	1,562,915	–	–	1,562,915
2	Increase in commitments for the year	1,772,319	–	1	1,772,320
2.1	New commitments	890,703	–	–	890,703
2.2	Increase in the amount of current commitments	772,025	–	1	772,026
2.3	Exchange rate differences	109,591	–	–	109,591
3	Decrease in commitments for the year	(2,164,586)	–	(1)	(2,164,587)
3.1	Commitments settled	(1,143,180)	–	(1)	(1,143,181)
3.2	Commitments with expired settlement period	(937,997)	–	–	(937,997)
3.3	Exchange rate differences	(83,409)	–	–	(83,409)
4	Commitments at the end of the year	1,170,648	–	–	1,170,648

Table 30.5. Changes in provisions for other commitments and contracts of financial guarantee as of 31 December 2024 and for the year ended on that date

<i>(in thousands of hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Provisions for commitments as of the beginning of the year	(4,539)	–	–	(4,539)

<i>(in thousands of hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Increase in the amount of provision for the year	(5,169)	–	–	(5,169)
2.1	Provision for new commitments	(2,501)	–	–	(2,501)
2.2	Provision for increase in commitments	(1,500)	–	–	(1,500)
2.3	Increase in provisions against portfolio deterioration	(899)	–	–	(899)
2.4	Exchange rate differences	(269)	–	–	(269)
3	Decrease in the amount of provision for the year	6,290	–	–	6,290
3.1	Decrease in the provision for closing commitments	809	–	–	809
3.2	Decrease of the provision for decrease of commitments	2,604	–	–	2,604
3.3	Reduction of provisions from improving the quality of the portfolio	2,660	–	–	2,660
3.4	Exchange rate differences	217	–	–	217
4	Provisions for commitments at the end of the year	(3,418)	–	–	(3,418)

Table 30.6. Credit-related commitments by currencies (including provisions)

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	UAH	299,559	173,301
2	USD	–	230,583
3	EUR	938,329	763,346
4	Total	1,237,888	1,167,230

Note 31. Financial risk management

The Bank carries out risk management through a risk management system that ensures the adequacy and efficiency of the Bank's processes in a comprehensive and structured manner.

The risk management system includes the definition of the organizational structure with the delimitation of three lines of defense within the framework of individual processes, determining the system of internal documents on risk management, the information system and the management tools themselves.

The Bank's business units (business units and support units of the Bank), as units of the first line of defense, accept risks and are responsible for them, carry out ongoing risk management and submit reports on the current management of such risks.

The development and coordination of the risk management process is provided by the Risk Management Department and the Department of Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering (each within its powers), while the assessment of the effectiveness of the risk management system is within the competence of the internal audit department.

The Bank provides for a risk management system, which consists of a permanent Committee of the Supervisory Board on Risk Management and committees of the Management Board of the Bank, which are delegated the authority to manage individual processes and risks of the Bank, while the Supervisory Board and the Management Board retain responsibility for the decisions made by their committees or receive all the necessary information from the relevant committees before approving a specific decision on risk management.

In the process of risk management, the Bank distinguishes the following significant types of risks, including financial risks inherent in its operations: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk of the bank book, market risk and non-financial risks: operational risk and compliance risk.

To reduce the negative impact of risks on the Bank's activities, the responsible departments perform the following actions:

- regularly update internal documents;
- monitor the level of risk appetites and limits set by the Bank on a monthly basis and signal the need for an escalation process;
- the Risk Management Department conducts a stress test at least once a quarter;
- analyze new products and services in terms of risk impact;
- carry out timely and complete preparation of risk reporting for the Bank's corporate bodies in accordance with the frequency and reporting forms established by the relevant internal documents.

The main risk that affects the Bank's other risks remains the external political risk associated with Russia's attack on the territory of Ukraine.

In order to minimize and avoid excessive risks due to risk factors caused by the war, the Bank operates in conditions of ensuring business continuity, namely: continuous communication with employees, their removal from zones of active hostilities to guarantee their safety and the ability to maintain the Bank's operation and access to all necessary services for customers; closure of branches in the most dangerous territories (to minimize the risk of loss of human resources and material values); constant monitoring of collateral for loans (if possible), constant analysis of the quality of the loan portfolio (if possible), work with problem borrowers (if possible).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income due to the debtor/counterparty's failure to fulfill its obligations in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Credit risk may arise for all active banking transactions, with the exception of debt securities and other financial instruments in the Bank's trading book.

Credit risk is contained in all types of activities where the result depends on the activities of the contractor, issuer or borrower. This occurs every time the Bank pays funds, undertakes to submit them, invests funds or otherwise risks them in accordance with the terms of real or contingent agreements, regardless of whether the transaction is on-balance sheet or off-balance-sheet.

The Bank calculates the amount of credit risk for assets on an individual or group basis.

The Bank combines financial assets with homogeneous characteristics into groups with homogeneous characteristics, in particular:

- 1) directionality;
- 2) type of product;
- 3) smallness, which applies to credits that are combined into:
 - groups of loans granted to debtors, legal entities (except for debtors – condominiums, housing associations);
 - groups of loans granted to debtors – individuals, the collateral for which are mortgaged items;
 - groups of loans granted to debtors – individuals, the collateral for which is purchased vehicles;
 - groups of loans granted to debtors – individuals, the collateral for which is other types of collateral;
 - groups of loans granted to debtors – individuals are unsecured.
- 4) materiality of the amount of individual claims (the maximum amount of debt on several loans of one debtor/counterparty included in the group may not exceed the maximum amount established for the relevant group);
- 5) frequency and amount of debt payment by the debtor, which are determined by the terms of the loan agreement.

Individual credit risk is the risk of a specific debtor/counterparty of the Bank. Assessment of individual credit risk involves assessing the creditworthiness of an individual debtor/counterparty, i.e. its individual ability to pay off its obligations in a timely manner and in full.

To reduce credit risk, a system of types and conditions of credit operations is used in terms of terms, borrowers, collateral, interest rates and methods (methods) of their accrual, limitation, diversification of the loan portfolio, creation of reserves, monitoring and control of risks.

The write-off of loans is regulated by the relevant internal documents.

The carrying amount of the items of the statement of financial position, including derivative financial instruments, best reflects the maximum credit risk under such items. For financial instruments carried at fair value, their carrying amount reflects the current, not the maximum amount of credit risk, which may change in the future due to changes in value.

Credit risk is calculated in the following main areas: customer loans, bank loans, accounts receivable, securities, guarantees, letters of credit.

Government securities are characterized by low credit risk. The assessment of the calculation of reserves for government bonds, NBU certificates of deposit and correspondence account with the NBU is based on risk parameters from the rating agencies “Fitch Ratings” and “Moody’s Investors Service”, namely according to the following algorithm:

$$\text{Provisions} = PD_n * LGD * EAD$$

Taking into account the fact that the liabilities in hryvnia of the National Bank of Ukraine and the central executive authorities of Ukraine are secured by the state, the NBU considers them as risk-free hryvnia assets, and therefore the Bank does not calculate and does not reflect reserves on the balance sheet for such assets.

Market risk

Market risk is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income due to unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and the value of financial instruments. It can also be defined as the risk of losses on on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items arising from adverse changes in market prices. From the point of view of regulation, market risk arises from all positions included in the trading book of banks, as well as from positions of commodity and currency risk throughout the balance sheet.

The Bank is exposed to market risk arising from open positions that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and other market risk factors, which are largely dependent on general and specific market changes. It is the risk of changes in fair value or future cash flows from financial instruments due to fluctuations in market variables, such as interest rates, exchange rates and securities yields.

In order to reduce the impact of market risk on the Bank, in addition to the already defined actions, an approach has been adopted to avoid risks arising from the trading book, and the bank book risks have been adopted through localization by limiting, establishing risk appetites and other indicators for measuring the acceptability of the value at risk for the Bank’s positions.

The Bank must develop documents for managing the market risk of the trading book only if such operations are planned and in advance of their implementation.

Currency and commodity risks

Currency risk arises due to adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates that affect assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions contained in the Bank’s trading and bank books.

Commodity risk arises due to unfavorable changes in the market price of goods held in the Bank's trade and bank books.

The Bank does not carry out transactions in the trading book, the Bank operates only in the bank book, so the market risk to which the Bank is exposed, from a regulatory point of view, is only currency risk and commodity risk (the risk of commodity items, which for the Bank is represented by banking metals).

The main approach and tool for managing currency and commodity risks in the Bank is limitation.

The system of internal limits allows for comprehensive and adequate management of the amount of currency and commodity risks using the principles of risk management adopted by the Bank. To manage currency risk and commodity risk, the Bank has established a general risk appetite and limits in accordance with the requirements of the NBU. Such limits are necessary to prevent unexpected losses from significant fluctuations in exchange rates and the price of goods.

Table 31.1. Currency risk analysis

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Currency	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
		Monetary assets	Monetary liabilities	Net position	Monetary assets	Monetary liabilities	Net position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	USD	2,632,820	2,683,132	(50,312)	1,943,231	2,003,448	(60,217)
2	EUR	1,549,280	1,544,756	4,524	1,345,235	1,350,522	(5,287)
3	GBP	6,718	7,144	(426)	6,737	6,749	(12)
4	Other	80,204	79,115	1,089	18,342	19,894	(1,552)
5	Total	4,269,021	4,314,146	(45 125)	3,313,545	3,380,613	(67,068)

Table 31.2. Sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to potential changes in official UAH exchange rates as of the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Weighted average FX rate at 31/12/2025		Weighted average FX rate at 31/12/2024	
		effect on profit/(loss)	effect on equity	effect on profit/(loss)	effect on equity
1	2	3	3	3	6
1	USD strengthening by 20 %	(9,897)	(9,897)	(11,503)	(11,503)
2	USD weakening by 20 %	9,897	9,897	11,503	11,503
3	EUR strengthening by 20 %	854	854	(1,046)	(1,046)
4	EUR weakening by 20%	(854)	(854)	1,046	1,046
5	GBP strengthening by 20%	(82)	(82)	(2)	(2)
6	GBP weakening by 20%	82	82	2	2
7	Strengthening of other currencies by 20%	227	227	(296)	(296)
8	Weakening of other currencies by 20%	(227)	(227)	296	296

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Bank book interest rate risk is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income due to the impact of adverse changes in interest rates on the bank book. It refers to the current or foreseeable risk to the Bank's capital and income arising from adverse changes in interest rates that affect the position of the bank book. When interest rates change, the present value and timing of future cash flows change. This, in turn,

changes the underlying value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, and therefore its economic value (EVE). Changes in interest rates also affect the Bank's income, changing interest rate-sensitive income and expenses, which affects net interest income (NII).

Table 31.3. Results of measuring the interest rate risk of the bank book using the EVE and NII methods using interest rate change scenarios due to the same growth rates (PARALLEL UP) and falling (PARALLEL DOWN) rates over all terms

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Economic value (EVE)	Rate changes (b.p.)		Impact as of 31/12/2025		Impact as of 31/12/2024	
	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN
UAH	+400	-400	(170,876)	194,611	(51,066)	56,948
USD	+200	-200	(18,457)	19,802	(18,574)	21,027
EUR	+200	-200	(1,991)	1,992	(452)	282
Other	+400	-400	(59)	61	(4)	4
Total			(191,382)	108,233	(70,096)	39,131

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Net interest income (NII)	Rate changes (b.p.)		Impact as of 31/12/2025		Impact as of 31/12/2024	
	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN	PARALLEL UP	PARALLEL DOWN
UAH	+400	-400	(40,925)	40,925	7,210	(7,210)
USD	+200	-200	(8,387)	8,387	(6,165)	6,165
EUR	+200	-200	(2,490)	2,490	(2,380)	2,380
Other	+400	-400	(54)	54	(75)	75
Total			(51,856)	25,928	(5,015)	(2,900)

In order to reduce the impact of interest rates on the Bank's activities, in addition to the already defined actions, the adoption through localization by limiting, establishing risk appetites and other indicators for measuring the acceptability of value at risk for the Bank's positions is ensured.

The general analysis of interest rate risk as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, does not consider financial assets and financial liabilities that are not sensitive to interest rate changes, namely: cash; other financial assets; other financial obligations.

For financial instruments sensitive to changes in the interest rate and presented in the Bank's statement of financial position, fixed and floating rates are provided, which are revised in accordance with the agreements concluded with clients and in accordance with the Bank's internal procedures.

Floating rates are provided only for a small part of financial assets in hryvnia (loans and advances to customers, in particular long-term loans to individuals with a revise of the rate determined by the agreement (mortgage loans) and loans to legal entities under the program "Affordable Loans at 5-7-9%" with a quarterly revision of the rate), only fixed rates are provided for all other financial assets and liabilities.

The impact of changes in interest rate-sensitive financial instruments is assessed by calculating the offsets for economic cost of capital (EVE) and net interest income (NII) on a monthly basis.

During 2025 and 2024, the Bank adhered to the established risk appetites and limits defined within the framework of the EVE and NII methods.

Table 31.4. General analysis of interest rate risk

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Line	Item	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than a year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31/12/2025						
1	Total financial assets	6,818,053	3,518,495	287,258	3,212,477	13,836,283
1.1	incl. floating rate	23,646	248,892	18,563	472,244	763,345
1.1.1	incl. floating rate individuals	5,964	10,573	12,602	466,574	495,713
2	Total financial liabilities	10,903,180	3,277,034	67,770	218,451	14,466,435
3	Net interest rate gap at the end of the period	(4,085,127)	241,461	219,488	2 994 026	(630,152)
31/12/2024						
4	Total financial assets	3,179,984	5,120,956	518,669	832,061	9,651,670
4.1	incl. floating rate	36,542	186,128	21,517	517,996	762,183
4.1.1	incl. floating rate individuals	6,897	12,091	14,632	502,741	536,361
5	Total financial liabilities	7,184,808	2,406,769	76,726	301,699	9,970,002
6	Net interest rate gap at the end of the period	(4,004,824)	2,714,187	441,943	530,362	(318,332)

Table 31.5. Monitoring of interest rates on financial instruments

(%)									
Li- ne	Item	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
		UAH	USD	EUR	other	UAH	USD	EUR	other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assets									
1	Cash and cash equivalents	–	3.85	1.51	1.38	–	–	–	–
2	Loans and advances to banks	–	4.01	–	3.93	–	–	3.00	5.20
3	Loans and advances to customers	15.28	5.45	4.65		14.30	5.87	4.53	–
4	Investments in securities at amortised cost	15.50	–	–	–	13.50	–	–	–
5	Investments in securities at FVOCI	16.93	–	–	–	16.34	–	–	–
Liabilities									
6	Due to customers								
6.1	current accounts	5.91	0.07	0.00	–	0.23	0.00	0.00	–
6.2	term deposits	13.07	0.89	0.34	–	11.35	0.90	0.37	–

Other price risk

For the Bank, another price risk arises when investing in securities. Investments in securities are carried out within the established limits. Approval of limits on securities transactions is carried out by the Bank's corporate bodies with prior agreement with the relevant committee of the Parent Company in order to harmonize the limits of the Group's financial portfolio as a whole. Limits are set in the context of issuers and certain types of securities. Limits are set with a limited period of validity, after which they are subject to revision (in most cases, the revision is annual and can be more frequent if necessary).

The issue of the need to set limits is initiated by the Department of Treasury and Stock Markets of the General Financial Department. The Risk Management Department prepares conclusions on the possibility of setting such limits, after which the appropriate materials are submitted for consideration to the relevant committee of

the Parent Company. After receiving approval, the internal regulatory document with the specified limits is approved at the level of the Bank.

Control over compliance with the established limits is carried out on an ongoing basis by the Risk Management Department.

The assessment of another price risk is carried out within the limits of other types of risk. During 2025 and 2024, the Bank complied with the established limits on investing in securities in the context of issuers and certain types of securities.

Geographic risk

Geographic risk is determined by the specificity of a certain administrative or geographical area, characterized by conditions different from the average conditions of the country as a whole. Differences may relate to climatic, national, political, legislative and other features of the region that affect the borrower's condition and are a component of credit risk.

The concentration of assets and liabilities by region is given in tables 31.6, 31.7.

Table 31.6. Analysis of geographic concentration of financial assets and financial liabilities as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Ukraine	OECD	Other countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assets					
1	Cash and cash equivalents	1,078,296	1,090,461	955	2,169,712
2	Loans and advances to banks	–	323,359	–	323,359
3	Loans and advances to customers	2,092,291	2	2,177	2,094,470
4	Investments in securities	9,218,434	2,153,771	–	11,372,205
5	Other financial assets	52,450	1,802	(3)	54,249
6	Total assets	12,441,471	3,569,395	3,129	16,013,995
Liabilities					
7	Due to customers	13,755,918	283,941	13,604	14,053,463
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	297,373	–	297,373
10	Other financial liabilities	105,792	8,875	931	115,598
11	Total liabilities	13,861,711	590,189	14,535	14,466,435
12	Net balance sheet position	(1,420,240)	2,979,206	(11,406)	1,547,560

Table 31.7. Analysis of geographic concentration of financial assets and financial liabilities as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Ukraine	OECD	Other countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assets					
1	Cash and cash equivalents	1,097,254	681,842	756	1,779,852
2	Loans and advances to banks	–	290,160	–	290,160
3	Loans and advances to customers	2,229,053	1	5,639	2,234,693
4	Investments in securities	5,417,402	1,681,117	–	7,098,519
5	Other financial assets	25,695	2,606	(3)	28,298
6	Total assets	8,769,404	2,655,726	6,392	11,431,522

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	Ukraine	OECD	Other countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Liabilities					
7	Due to customers	9,251,739	219,105	11,509	9,482,353
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	372,986	–	372,986
10	Other financial liabilities	110,747	2,704	1,211	114,662
11	Total liabilities	9,362,487	594,795	12,720	9,970,002
12	Net balance sheet position	(593,083)	2,060,931	(6,328)	1,461,520

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned income due to the Bank's inability to provide financing for asset growth and/or the fulfillment of its obligations in due time. It is also defined as the risk of the Bank's inability to meet its payment obligations due to the inability to receive funds on the market (liquidity risk of financing) or liquidate its assets (market liquidity risk).

The types of operations that cause liquidity risk are defined as active and passive operations with different maturities, which cause gaps in the time ranges of cash flows.

Liquidity and liquidity risk management is provided from the point of liquidity within the operating day and term liquidity.

The units involved control liquidity and liquidity risk by aligning with the main approaches and instruments within these approaches: activity limitation and diversification by distributing responsibilities at different links between the participants in the processes.

Together with short-term and structural liquidity, the Bank's internal regulations provide for rules for managing a potential liquidity crisis, which is defined as a situation of difficulty or inability for the Bank to meet its monetary obligations at maturity, without an implementation procedure and/or without the use of instruments, due to their intensity or method of use, which does not qualify as ordinary business.

Under martial law, the Bank pays considerable attention to ensuring the necessary amount of liquid funds sufficient both to meet the NBU's liquidity requirements and to provide effective customer service.

Thus, as of 31 December 2025, the amount of cash (cash, funds on a correspondent account with the NBU and on correspondent accounts with other banks) amounted to UAH 2,183,344 thousand, or 13% of the Bank's total assets, the volume of high-quality liquid securities (NBU certificates of deposit, government securities and debt securities of government agencies of the G7 countries with ratings of the world's leading rating agencies not lower than "AA-" / "Aa3") – UAH 11,221,558 thousand (at par), or 67% of the Bank's total assets.

As of 31 December 2024, the amount of cash amounted to UAH 1,781,874 thousand, or 15% of the Bank's total assets, the volume of high-quality liquid securities (NBU certificates of deposit, government securities and debt securities of government agencies of the G7 countries with ratings of the world's leading rating agencies not lower than "AA-" / "Aa3") – UAH 6,950,436 thousand (at par), or 57% of the Bank's total assets.

In order to reduce the impact of liquidity risk on the Bank, in addition to the already defined actions, the adoption through localization by limiting, establishing risk appetites and other indicators for measuring the adequacy of the Bank's liquidity level is ensured, as well as diversification is ensured by distributing responsibility among the participants of operations.

Table 31.8. Analysis of financial liabilities by maturities as of 31 December 2025

Payment periods for undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments) under financial obligations under contracts as of 31 December 2025, are presented as follows:

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Due to customers	10,835,520	2,602,387	662,096	11	–	14,100,014
1.1	due to individuals	2,836,587	1,371,032	419,043	11	–	4,626,673
1.2	other	7,998,933	1,231,355	243,053	–	–	9,473,341
2	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	–	–	1
3	Other borrowed funds	–	–	103,551	202,113	–	305,664
4	Other financial liabilities	133,022	6,276	18,291	21,501	209	179,299
5	Undrawn credit lines	1,149,395	–	–	–	–	1,149,395
6	Financial guarantees	–	8,948	–	–	–	8,948
7	Other credit-related commitments	29,886	19,886	29,773	–	–	79,545
8	Total potential future payments under financial liabilities	12,147,824	2,637,497	813,711	223,625	209	15,822,866

Table 31.9. Analysis of financial liabilities by maturities as of 31 December 2024

Payment periods for undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments) for financial obligations under contracts as of 31 December 2024 are presented as follows:

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Line	Item	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Due to customers	7,119,109	2,026,388	357,696	231	–	9,503,424
1.1	due to individuals	2,554,601	1,028,897	333,649	231	–	3,917,378
1.2	other	4,564,508	997,491	24,047	–	–	5,586,046
2	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	–	–	1
3	Other borrowed funds	–	–	98,851	287,931	–	386,782
4	Other financial liabilities	133,260	4,895	24,274	21,860	107	184,396
5	Undrawn credit lines	1,053,922	–	–	–	–	1,053,922
6	Financial guarantees	–	–	4,372	–	–	4,372
7	Other credit-related commitments	–	43,772	65,165	–	–	108,937
8	Total potential future payments under financial liabilities	8,306,292	2,075,055	550,358	310,022	107	11,241,834

Table 31.10. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities based on contractual maturities as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Li- ne	Item	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assets							
1	Cash and cash equivalents	2,169,712	–	–	–	–	2,169,712
2	Loans and advances to banks	323,359	–	–	–	–	323,359
3	Loans and advances to customers	212,987	536,432	389,898	582,631	372,522	2,094,470
4	Investments in securities	6,236,259	1,213,366	1,665,255	2,257,325	–	11,372,205
5	Other financial assets	53,447	802	–	–	–	54,249
6	Total financial assets	8,995,764	1,750,600	2,055,153	2,839,956	372,522	16,013,995
Liabilities							
7	Due to customers	10,830,250	2,570,266	652,939	8	–	14,053,463
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	–	–	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	–	99,272	198,101	–	297,373
10	Other financial liabilities	72,929	4,785	17,542	20,133	209	115,598
11	Total financial liabilities	10,903,180	2,575,051	769,753	218,242	209	14,466,435
12	Net liquidity gap as of 31 December 2025	(1,907,416)	(824,451)	1,285,400	2,621,714	372,313	1,547,560
13	Cumulative liquidity gap as of 31 December 2025	(1,907,416)	(2,731,867)	(1,446,467)	1,175,247	1,547,560	–

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of clients' current accounts. Closure of such accounts takes place over a longer period of time than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in the amounts due on demand and less than one month.

The cumulative liquidity gap at the end of the day on 31 December 2025 and 2024 arose mainly due to the fact that, given the current situation in the country, individuals and legal entities prefer not investments for the long term, but mostly place funds on demand, respectively, there is no practical possibility of avoiding these gaps in general.

The liquidity gap arises due to the attraction of short-term funds of customers, namely funds on demand. However, the Bank does not use these funds for lending to customers. The Bank invests these funds in government securities and NBU certificates of deposit, which are high-quality liquid assets; They are recorded by maturity (in case of significant outflows of customer funds, these assets can be easily converted into cash at any time), therefore, for 31 December 2025, in the period from 3 months (2024: from 1 month), there is a positive value of the net liquidity gap.

The Bank uses term funds of customers (in hryvnia and foreign currency) for lending to customers.

As the Bank invests free liquidity in hryvnia in high-quality liquid assets (government securities and NBU certificates of deposit, which are reflected by maturity), for the purposes of calculating the liquidity gap, high-quality liquid assets can be considered as demand assets. The Bank also has foreign currency investments in high-quality liquid assets (debt securities of government agencies of the G7 countries with ratings of the world's leading rating agencies not lower than "AA-" / "Aa3"). Thus, as of 31 December 2025, for the purposes of calculating the liquidity gap, high-quality liquid assets were considered as demand assets, since the Bank had investments in NBU certificates of deposit (overnight and maturing up to 3 months), government bonds and debt securities of government agencies of the G7 countries; As of 31 December 2024, the Bank invested

in NBU certificates of deposit (overnight and with maturity up to 3 months), government bonds and debt securities of government agencies of the G7 countries. As of 31 December 2025, the positive liquidity gap, taking into account high-quality liquid assets for funds maturing up to 1 month, is UAH 3,228,531 thousand (2024: UAH 283,352 thousand), as the Bank increased its investments in securities.

Taking into account the above, the Bank does not see the existence of a significant liquidity risk due to liquidity gaps. This situation is controlled and does not lead to a violation of liquidity standards.

Table 31.11. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities based on contractual maturities as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>							
Li- ne	Item	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assets							
1	Cash and cash equivalents	1,779,852	–	–	–	–	1,779,852
2	Loans and advances to banks	290,160	–	–	–	–	290,160
3	Loans and advances to customers	273,530	493,806	635,297	426,186	405,874	2,234,693
4	Investments in securities	2,590,195	2,619,968	1,888,356	–	–	7,098,519
5	Other financial assets	26,099	2,199	–	–	–	28,298
6	Total financial assets	4,959,836	3,115,973	2,523,653	426,186	405,874	11,431,522
Liabilities							
7	Due to customers	7,117,205	2,011,466	353,455	227	–	9,482,353
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	1	–	–	–	–	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	–	93,203	279,783	–	372,986
10	Other financial liabilities	67,602	4,895	20,476	21,588	101	114,662
11	Total financial liabilities	7,184,808	2,016,361	467,134	301,598	101	9,970,002
12	Net liquidity gap as of 31 December 2024	(2,224,972)	1,099,612	2,056,519	124,588	405,773	1,461,520
13	Cumulative liquidity gap as of 31 December 2024	(2,224,972)	(1,125,360)	931,159	1,055,747	1,461,520	–

Operational risk

The Bank defines operational risk as the probability of losses or additional losses or shortfall in planned revenues due to shortcomings 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 as a result of external factors. Operational risk includes legal risk but should exclude reputational risk and strategic risk.

The purpose of operational risk management is to timely identify and minimize operational risk, as well as to prevent it. The priority is to ensure maximum preservation of assets and capital by reducing or preventing possible losses.

The Risk Management Department supervises the operational risk management process. The Risk Management Department is responsible for appointing risk coordinators – responsible employees of the Bank's structural divisions for operational risk, who are responsible for operational risk management in their division.

In order to mitigate the impact of operational risk on the Bank, in addition to the actions already defined, the Bank adopts an operational risk management strategy based on prudent management principles and aimed at

ensuring long-term strength and business continuity for the Bank, as well as achieving an optimal balance between growth and profitability and emerging risks.

Environmental, social and management risks

The Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring the management of environmental, social and management risks in cooperation with the relevant structural units (business units and support units of the Bank) based on the current legislation and regulations of the Parent Company.

Assessment of the environmental, social and management risk profile of products/transactions, if there is such a classification by instruments from other control units and business units and obtaining the appropriate necessary information flows, is also a component of the activities of the Risk Management Department.

Note 32. Capital management

The Bank's shareholders pay sufficient attention to ensuring capital adequacy by increasing capital, namely increasing the authorized capital as the main component of the capital link, or activating capital optimization.

The Bank's capital is formed for the purpose of:

- cost-effective use of own funds;
- coverage of all possible types of risks assumed by the Bank;
- optimization of the structure of assets and liabilities in terms of attraction and placement of funds.

Starting from 5 August 2024, the NBU introduced a new regulatory capital structure, and the relevant requirements for the regulatory year of the documents were introduced to ensure a timely and complete transition to the new calculation of regulatory capital and adequacy ratios.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Bank complied with the above standards:

- as of 31 December 2025, the regulatory capital adequacy ratio (N_{RC}) is 38.68% and as of 31 December 2024 is 38.80%;
- as of 31 December 2025, the Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (N_{TIER1}) is 38.64% and as of 31 December 2024 is 38.77%;
- as of 31 December 2025, the common equity Tier 1 fixed capital adequacy ratio (N_{CET1}) is 38.64% and as of 31 December 2024 is 38.77%.

Table 32.1. Structure of regulatory capital calculated according to the NBU requirements as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
1	Regulatory capital	1,501,933	1,562,029
2	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1,500,391	1,560,487
3	Components of CET1	6,679,284	6,679,284
4	CET1 own instruments	1,253,285	1,253,285
5	CET1 share premium	5,424,649	5,424,649
6	Reserves	1,332	1,332
7	Positive revaluation result	18	18
8	CET1 deductions	5,178,892	5,118,797
9	Losses	5,038,627	4,982,087
10	Intangible assets	114,534	106,438
11	Accrued income	10,533	12,214
12	Uncovered credit risk	6,978	12,731

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1	2	3	4
13	Non-core assets	8,220	5,327
14	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,542	1,542
15	Components of Tier 2	1,542	1,542
16	Tier 2 own instruments	870	870
17	Tier 2 share instruments	672	672

Note 33. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the price that would have been received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an ordinary transaction in the main (or most favorable) market at the valuation date under current market conditions (i.e., the original price), whether such price is directly observed or measured using another valuation method. The price in the main (or most favorable) market used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability is not adjusted for transaction costs.

The determination of fair value is based on the assumption that the Bank will continue its activities in the future without any need to liquidate or significantly reduce the volume of transactions or carry out transactions on unfavorable terms. Fair value reflects the credit quality of the instrument, as it includes the risk of non-fulfillment by the counterparty of its obligations.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined using prices obtained in financial markets in the case of instruments listed on an active market, or by internal valuation methods in the case of other financial instruments. A market is considered active if quote prices are readily and regularly available (via an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, price information service or regulatory body) and reflect actual and regularly carried out market transactions between independent parties.

When the market does not function regularly, i.e. when there is insufficient volatility in the market and a constant number of transactions and the difference between the purchase and sale prices is insufficient, the fair value of financial instruments is determined mainly by using valuation methods, the purpose of which is to establish the price of a hypothetical commercial transaction arising between independent parties as of the valuation date.

Table 33.1. Analysis of financial instruments at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income by hierarchy levels as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Li- ne	Item	Fair value by different valuation techniques			Total fair value	Total carrying amount
		Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
1	Cash and cash equivalents	–	2,169,712	–	2,169,712	2,169,712
2	Loans and advances to banks	–	323,359	–	323,359	323,359
3	Loans and advances to customers	–	–	2,054,886	2,054,886	2,094,470
4	Investments in securities at FVOCI	2,153,736	4,516,473	–	6,670,209	6,670,209
5	Investments in securities at AC	–	4,701,996	–	4,701,996	4,701,996
6	Other financial assets	–	–	54,249	54,249	54,249
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
7	Due to customers	–	14,056,235	–	14,056,235	14,053,463

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Li- ne	Item	Fair value by different valuation techniques			Total fair value	Total carrying amount
		Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	–	1	–	1	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	297,373	–	297,373	297,373
10	Other financial liabilities	–	–	115,598	115,598	115,598

Table 33.2. Analysis of financial instruments at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income by hierarchy levels as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>						
Li- ne	Item	Fair value by different valuation techniques			Total fair value	Total carrying amount
		Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
1	Cash and cash equivalents	–	1,779,852	–	1,779,852	1,779,852
2	Loans and advances to banks	–	290,160	–	290,160	290,160
3	Loans and advances to customers	–	–	2, 251,393	2,251,393	2,234,693
4	Investments in securities at FVOCI	3,476,324	1,771,513	–	5,247,837	5,247,837
5	Investments in securities at AC	–	1,850,682	–	1,850,682	1,850,682
6	Other financial assets	–	–	28,298	28,298	28,298
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
7	Due to customers	–	9,483,118	–	9,483,118	9,482,353
8	Debt securities issued by the Bank	–	1	–	1	1
9	Other borrowed funds	–	372,986	–	372,986	372,986
10	Other financial liabilities	–	–	114,662	114,662	114,662

To enhance consistency and comparability in fair value measurement and related disclosures, IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that divides the inputs to the valuation methods used to determine fair value into three levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to price quotes (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to inputs that cannot be directly observed (Level 3 inputs). In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability may be assigned to different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the fair value measurement is classified in its entirety at the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level inputs that are relevant to the entire measurement.

The Bank uses the following hierarchy to determine the fair value of financial instruments and disclose information about it in the context of valuation methods:

Level 1: quotes (not adjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other methods for which data have a significant impact on the fair value reflected are observable in the market, directly or indirectly;

Level 3: methods for which have a significant impact on the fair value reflected are not observable in the market.

Financial instruments for which the fair value is close to the carrying amount

For financial assets and financial liabilities with a maturity date less than one month from the reporting date, it is assumed that the carrying amount is close to fair value. This assumption also applies to demand funds and savings accounts without a specific maturity date, financial instruments with floating interest rates, loans issued and deposits raised less than one month before the reporting date.

Financial instruments with a fixed interest rate

The fair value of financial assets and fixed-rate financial liabilities that are accounted for at amortised cost is measured by comparing market interest rates at recognition with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The fair value of loans and deposits is calculated by discounting cash flows using discount rates for assets and liabilities with similar credit risk and maturity.

For debt securities that are listed in an active market, fair value is calculated based on quotes in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. For stocks or debt securities, in the absence of quotations in an active market, the method of discounting cash flows using yield to maturity for similar financial instruments listed on active financial markets is used.

Regarding HTCS' business model (for investments in securities at fair value through other comprehensive income), in the context of the fair value hierarchy, the Bank only works with Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments, avoiding Tier 3 instruments.

For government debt securities in US dollars and euros issued by foreign governments, the Bank receives confirmation of Tier 1 classification through available quotes on exchanges.

For government debt securities of Ukraine, the Bank conducts quarterly analysis to obtain confirmation that the instrument can be classified as 1st or 2nd level (according to the ratio of the number of securities on exchanges to the total number (>0.3%), the number of transactions (>3%), the ratio of the number of securities on exchanges to the number in the Bank's portfolio (>5%) – for each individual ISIN).

For certificates of deposit issued by the NBU, denominated in hryvnia (local currency) with a maturity of up to 3 months (the business model is HTCS, since the residual maturity for purchase is more than a month), the fair value is determined at the 2nd level.

Table 33.3. Sensitivity analysis of securities (government bonds) at fair value through other comprehensive income - level 2

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Sensitivity analysis of Domestic government bonds	Rate changes (b.p.)		Fair value	Change in fair value	
	+100	-100			
31 December 2025	+100	-100	3,082,451	(32,478)	33,390
31 December 2024	+100	-100	2,343,524	(4,744)	4,801

Note 34. Presentation of financial instruments by measurement categories

Table 34.1. Financial assets by measurement categories as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Loans and receivables at AC	Assets at FVOCI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cash and cash equivalents	2,169,712	–	2,169,712

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Loans and receivables at AC	Assets at FVOCI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Loans and advances to banks	323,359	–	323,359
3	Loans and advances to customers:	2,094,470	–	2,094,470
3.1	corporate loans	1,492,106	–	1,492,106
3.2	mortgages of individuals	524,054	–	524,054
3.3	retail loans	4,249	–	4,249
3.4	other loans to individuals	250,075	–	250,075
3.5	other loans granted to individuals	40	–	40
3.6	provision for loan impairment	(176,054)	–	(176,054)
4	Investments in securities	4,701,996	6,670,209	11,372,205
4.1	Investments in securities at AC	4,701,996	–	4,701,996
4.2	Debt securities that are accounted for at FV	–	6,670,209	6,670,209
5	Other financial assets:	54,249	–	54,249
5.1	accounts receivable from transactions with customers	4,159	–	4,159
5.2	amounts due on accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	2,879	–	2,879
5.3	accounts receivable on credit and debit card transactions	42,714	–	42,714
5.4	funds in the escrow account with the NBU	8,000	–	8,000
5.5	other assets	52	–	52
5.6	provision for impairment	(3,555)	–	(3,555)
6	Total financial assets	9,343,786	6,670,209	16,013,995

Table 34.2. Financial assets by measurement categories as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Loans and receivables at AC	Assets at FVOCI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cash and cash equivalents	1,779,852	–	1,779,852
2	Loans and advances to banks	290,160	–	290,160
3	Loans and advances to customers:	2,234,693	–	2,234,693
3.1	corporate loans	1,568,152	–	1,568,152
3.2	mortgages of individuals	570,807	–	570,807
3.3	retail loans	523	–	523
3.4	other loans to individuals	330,193	–	330,193
3.5	other loans granted to individuals	35	–	35
3.6	provision for loan impairment	(235,017)	–	(235,017)
4	Investments in securities	1,850,682	5,247,837	7,098,519
4.1	Investments in securities at AC	1,850,682	–	1,850,682
4.2	Debt securities that are accounted for at FV	–	5,247,837	5,247,837
5	Other financial assets:	28,298	–	28,298
5.1	accounts receivable from transactions with customers	4,711	–	4,711
5.2	amounts due on accrued income from cash and settlement services and other accrued income	2,880	–	2,880

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Loans and receivables at AC	Assets at FVOCI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
5.3	accounts receivable on credit and debit card transactions	23,292	–	23,292
5.4	other assets	45	–	45
5.5	provision for impairment	(2,630)	–	(2,630)
6	Total financial assets	6,183,685	5,247,837	11,431,522

Note 35. Related party transactions

The methods of valuation of assets and liabilities used in the recognition of transactions with related parties do not differ from those used for transactions with other persons. Agreements concluded with parties related to the Bank do not provide for more favorable terms than agreements concluded with other parties.

Table 35.1. Balances on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>													
Line	Item	UAH	Interest rate	Maturity	USD	Interest rate	Maturity	EUR	Interest rate	Maturity	Denominated in foreign currencies	Interest rate	Maturity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank													
1	Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–	–	–	–	453,875	0 – 1.52%	on demand	7,718	0 - 2.73%	on demand
2	Provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	on demand	–	–	–
3	Loans and advances to banks	–	–	–	250,182	4.01%	2 - 14 days	–	–	–	73,179	3.9-4.05%	overnight - 21 days
4	Provision for impairment of loans and advances to banks	–	–	–	1	–	2 - 14 days	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Other financial assets	20	–	22 - 30 days	–	–	–	1	–	on demand	–	–	–
6	Provision for other financial assets	4	–	22 - 30 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Other non-financial assets	56	–	on demand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Other financial liabilities	1,024	–	on demand	256	–	8 - 14 days	1,670	–	on demand	–	–	–
9	Other non-financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,471	–	on demand	–	–	–
Key management personnel													
10	Loans and advances to customers	166	12%	8 days - 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Loan loss provisions	1	–	more than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Due to customers	1,536	0 – 14.5%	on demand - 183 days	1,734	0.01-1%	on demand	961	0.01-0.5%	on demand - 183 days	–	–	–
13	Other financial liabilities	9	–	on demand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Other non-financial liabilities	817	–	on demand - 365 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other related parties													

(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)

Line	Item	UAH	Interest rate	Maturity	USD	Interest rate	Maturity	EUR	Interest rate	Maturity	Denominated in foreign currencies	Interest rate	Maturity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Other non-financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	334	–	on demand	–	–	–

Related parties comprise entities under common control, members of the Supervisory Board, key management personnel and their immediate family members, companies that are controlled or significantly influenced by shareholders, key management personnel or their close family members.

Table 35.2. Income and expenses on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank	Key management personnel	Other related parties
1	2	3	4	5
1	Interest income	14,353	27	–
2	Interest expenses	–	(34)	–
3	Net (increase) decrease in provisions for impairment of loans and advances to customers, and due from banks	(1)	–	(199)
4	Net profit from foreign exchange	(2,589)	–	–
5	Net gain/(loss) from foreign currency translation	42,649	(200)	(28)
6	Fee and commission income	240	28	–
7	Fee and commission expenses	(2,957)	–	–
8	Employee benefits expense	–	(25,563)	–
9	Other administrative and operating expenses	(5,189)	(1,370)	(1,726)

Table 35.3. Loans granted to and repaid by related parties during 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank	Key management personnel
1	2	3	4
1	Loans granted to related parties	54,520,476	–
2	Loans repaid by related parties	(54,214,359)	(29)

Table 35.4. Other rights and obligations on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2025

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank	Key management personnel
1	2	3	4
1	Guarantees received	–	–

Table 35.5. Balances on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>													
Line	Item	UAH	Interest rate	Maturity	USD	Interest rate	Maturity	EUR	Interest rate	Maturity	Denominated in foreign currencies	Interest rate	Maturity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank													
1	Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–	–	–	–	208,091	–	on demand	7,500	–	on demand
2	Provisions for cash on correspondent accounts with other banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	on demand	–	–	–
3	Loans and advances to banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	276,760	3%	overnight or for 1 day	13,403	5.20%	2 - 7 days
4	Provision for impairment of loans and advances to banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	overnight or for 1 day	–	–	–
5	Other financial assets	20	–	22 - 30 days	–	–	–	1	–	on demand	–	–	–
6	Other non-financial assets	50	–	on demand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Other financial liabilities	1,264	–	on demand	–	–	–	1,282	–	on demand	–	–	–
8	Other non-financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,205	–	on demand	–	–	–
Key management personnel													
9	Loans and advances to customers	193	12%	8 days - 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Loan loss provisions	1	–	more than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Due to customers	1,256	0 – 13.5%	on demand - to 183days	761	0.01%	on demand	1,083	0-0.01%	on demand	–	–	–
12	Other financial liabilities	451	–	on demand - 2 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Other non-financial liabilities	1,657	–	on demand - 2 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other related parties													
14	Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Other non-financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 35.6. Income and expenses on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>				
Line	Item	Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank	Key management personnel	Other related parties
1	2	3	4	5
1	Interest income	32,113	29	–
2	Interest expenses	–	(6)	–
3	Net (increase) decrease in provisions for impairment of loans and advances to customers, and due from banks	1	2	61
4	Net profit from foreign exchange	3,333	–	–
5	Net gain/(loss) from foreign currency translation	53,832	(57)	(60)
6	Fee and commission income	257	14	–
7	Fee and commission expenses	(2,108)	–	–
8	Employee benefits expense	–	(25,007)	–
9	Other operating income	–	2	–
10	Other administrative and operating expenses	(46,375)	(1,661)	(1,975)

Table 35.7. Loans granted to and repaid by related parties during 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>		
Line	Item	Key management personnel
1	2	3
1	Loans repaid by related parties	(13)

Table 35.8. Other rights and obligations on related-party transactions as of 31 December 2024

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>			
Line	Item	Major participants (shareholders) of the Bank	Key management personnel
1	2	3	4
1	Guarantees received	–	–

Table 35.9. Remuneration to key management personnel

<i>(in thousands of Ukrainian hryvnias)</i>					
Line	Item	expenses for 2025	accrued liabilities as of 31.12.2025	expenses for 2024	accrued liabilities as of 31.12.2024
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Current employee benefits	25,563	813	25,007	1,652

The shareholder of JSC “PRAVEX BANK” is an Italian group of companies – Intesa Sanpaolo Group.