Translation from the Ukrainian Original

JOINT STOCK COMPANY "DEUTSCHE BANK DBU"

IFRS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020, And Independent Auditor's Report

RSM UKRAINE

37/19 Donetska Str.,
Kyiv 03151, Ukraine
Tel./Fax: +380 (44) 501 59 34

www.rsm.ua

Translation from the Ukrainian Original

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors
of JOINT STOCK COMPANY "DEUTSCHE BANK DBU"

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Joint-Stock Company "Deutsche Bank DBU" (hereinafter – the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter – IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (hereinafter – 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 ethical requirements that are applicable in Ukraine to our audit of the financial statements, such as the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (hereinafter – IESBA Code), and we also have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements in the current period. This matter was 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 this matter.

Measurement of expected credit losses for loans provided to borrowers-legal entities

Measurement of allowances for expected credit losses for loans provided to borrowers-legal entities is a key audit matter considering the volume of these operations in the Bank's activity and that under the

International Standard of Financial Statements 9 "Financial Instruments" (hereinafter – IFRS 9) the measurement of expected credit losses is based on scenario analysis considering not only past events, current conditions but also future economic forecasts, which is to a greater extent subject to professional judgment of the Bank's management, and therefore, the use of certain judgments and assessments can cause different level of credit losses.

Loans provided to borrowers-legal entities and expected credit losses as at December 31, 2020 are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. To measure expected credit losses the Bank applied approach based on financial models for determination of significant increase in credit risk, probability of default and loss given default using macroeconomic indicators and scenario analysis. More detailed information on expected credit losses methodology is disclosed in the Note 4 to the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included analysis of credit losses measurement methodology used by the Bank to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9, and review of algorithm of utilization of input data for credit losses measurement. Considering the fact that the majority of the Bank's loans and loan commitments were provided to borrowers-legal entities incorporated in Ukraine by international companies with investment grade, which are clients of Deutsche Bank Group (hereinafter – the Group), and the default probability assessment was based on the models with indicators calculated on the Group level as well, we analyzed if the methodology and data used in these models were relevant and appropriate and the key assumptions applied were reasonable. We also assessed whether the disclosure in the financial statements were appropriate.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 29 to the financial statements disclosing information that after the reporting date a coronavirus epidemic continued to spread worldwide, which has negative impact on the world economy.
The Bank's priorities are to ensure its operation as a going concern and to protect its employees and clients.
The Bank's strategy for 2021 foresees organic growth in the light of world economy recovery.

Other Information

Management of the Bank is responsible for other information. Other information comprises:

- Management Report, which was prepared and approved by the Chairman of the Board of the Bank based on the requirements of Chapter IV of the Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine «Regulation on the Procedure of Preparation and Disclosure of Financial Statements of Banks #373 dated 24.11.2011 (hereinafter – Resolution of NBU #373), and which is not the financial statements of the Bank and does not contain our Independent Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not apply to the Management Report and we do not conclude with any level of assurance on it as a whole. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and review on:
    - consistency of the Management Report with the Financial Statements of the Bank for 2020;
    - compliance of the Management Report with the requirements of the legislation;
    - the existence of material misstatements in the Management Report.

We have not identified inconsistency of the Management Report with the Financial Statements of the Bank for 2020 we also did not identified incompliance of the Management Report with the requirements of the legislation regarding its preparation. We did not find material misstatements in the Management Report.

- Annual reporting data of the issuer, which must be completed by the Bank based on the requirements of Articles 40 and 40^1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Securities and the Stock Market" (hereinafter – Law #№3480–IV) and the requirements of the Regulation on Disclosure of Information by the Issuers approved by the NSSMC dated 03.12.2013 #2826 as amended (hereinafter – Resolution #2826), and which is not the financial statements of the Bank and does not contain our Independent Auditor's Report thereon. As expected, Annual reporting data of the issuer will be completed after the date of our Independent Auditor's Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not apply to the Annual reporting data of the issuer and we do not conclude with any level of assurance on Annual reporting data of the issuer, except for matters disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report and requires the auditor to express an opinion thereon, as foreseen by pp. 5-9 of the part titled "Corporate Governance Report" of the p.3 Article 40^1 of the Law #3480–IV. Annual reporting data of the issuer must be filed by the bank within terms specified by articles 39 and 39^1 of the Law #3480–IV, before April 30 of the year that follows the reporting year. As at the date of this Independent Auditor's Report we have not prepared the report, which would have comprised the opinion regarding the matters foreseen by pp. 5-9 of the part titled "Corporate Governance Report" of p. 3 article 401 of the Law #3480–IV. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual reporting data of the issuer and consider whether there is a material inconsistence between the Annual reporting data of the issuer and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether the Annual reporting data of the issuer otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Annual reporting data of the issuer and if we come to the conclusion that it contains the material misstatement, we will be obliged to inform you accordingly.

Responsibilities of the Bank's Management and the Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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, matter 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management of the Bank;

- 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 the 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 those charged with governance regarding 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 those charged with governance 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS
(The Law of Ukraine "On audit of the financial statements and auditing" No.2258-VIII dated December 21, 2017)

The information in this section of the Independent Auditor's Report is provided in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Audit of the Financial Statements and Auditing" No.2258-VIII dated December 21, 2017.

We were appointed to conduct a statutory audit of the Bank's financial statements by the Supervisory Board resolution No.72 dated June 30, 2020; the total duration of the audit engagement without interruptions, taking into account extension of the mandate that took place and the re-appointments, is 5 years that ended December 31, 2020.

Audit estimates

Our statement regarding identification and our assessment of risks of material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud or error is contained in *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of this Independent Auditor's Report.

Description and assessment of risks of material misstatement in the financial statements

In planning our audit we determined that the audit of the Bank's financial statements is accompanied by a high audit risk, based on the Bank's business risk and inherent accounting risk assessment. Information regarding the risk assessment of material misstatement due to fraud is disclosed below in *Main limitations* *regarding the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements* section of this chapter of this Independent Auditor's Report.

According to our audit estimates, the business risk includes:
- unstable economic conditions which are not typical for the most other counties' economies despite certain signs of recovery such as slowdown of inflation rates, reducing in devaluation rates of hryvnia with regard to main foreign currencies, increase of international reserves of the National Bank of Ukraine and overall recovery of business activity;
- financial risks inherent to bank activity;
- operational risks and risks to information security;
- market risks and other economic and politic uncertainties, the result of which depends on events that are not under control of the Bank.

Herewith the Bank applies conservative business model and provides its services mostly to the international corporate client of the Group in Ukraine. The main purpose of the Bank's activity is making profit by providing full range of banking services. The Bank's activity is profitable; profit is distributed to the Bank's reserves, for dividends payment and for the Bank's development.

During the audit we identified the higher accounting risk in connection to the matter described in *Key Audit Matter* section of our Independent Auditor's Report.

References to information in the financial statements for describing and assessing the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements

Business risk is described in Note 2 to the financial statements.
Accounting risk is provided in *Key Audit Matter* section.

Description of responses taken to address identified risks of material misstatement in the financial statements

Based on identified and assessed risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, we conducted the following audit procedures, we:
- increased the level of professional scepticism (i.e., increased our attention to the documentation and the need to confirm the explanations or statements of the Bank's management);
- assigned appropriate personnel to carry out the statutory audit, including, in accordance with the RSM International Audit Manual, a second partner and a quality control reviewer;
- increased sample size and scope of analytical procedures;
- investigated whether there were any significant and / or unusual operations that took place close to the year end;
- assessed the appropriateness of the applied accounting policies and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and relevant disclosures in the financial statements made by the Bank's management;
- assessed the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, as well as whether the underlying operations and events are presented the financial statements in the way to achieve their reliable presentation in the financial statements;
- analysed conclusion on the acceptability to use the assumption of the Bank's management regarding going concern as the basis for accounting based on the audit evidence obtained. The period of assessment of continuous activity covered a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- analysed information on whether there is a significant uncertainty about events or conditions that would put into question the Bank's ability to continue as going concern.

Main limitations regarding the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements

The main limitation is the risk of fraud. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 240, in planning of our audit, we considered the Bank's disposition to fraud, taking into account the business environment, as well as the means and methods of control established and supported by management, as well as the character of the transactions, assets and liabilities presented in the accounting.

In planning our audit, we made inquiries to the Bank's management regarding whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the Bank's. In response to such inquiries the management provided a written assessment of the risk of fraud in the Bank, according to which the risk of fraud is low.

However, the primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with the management of the Bank, which shall not rely on the audit to avoid its responsibilities, as fraud may include conspiracy, forgery, deliberate omission, incorrect statements or override of internal control, which may not be detected as a result of the limitations inherent of an audit. The inherent audit limitations are described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of this Independent Auditor's Report.

Audit Effectiveness in Detecting Violations

By the results of our audit we did not identify any material weaknesses in internal control. Separate recommendations regarding accounting made for subsequent periods were below the materiality level.

The inherent limitations of the audit are described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of this Independent Auditor's Report.

Consistency of Independent Auditor's Report with additional report for the Audit Committee

The Bank did not establish the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board; the functions of the Audit Committee are performed by the Supervisory Board. This Independent Auditor's Report is brought in line with the Additional report to the Supervisory Board, which was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 35 of the Law of Ukraine "On Audit of the Financial Statements and Auditing".

Providing services prohibited by law and independence of the key audit partner and audit firm from the Bank during the audit

We have not provided services prohibited by law to the Bank, as it was stipulated by Articles 6 and 27 of the Law of Ukraine "On audit of financial statements and audit activity".

Statement of our independence from the Bank, including the key audit partner is disclosed in the *Basis for Opinion* and *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* paragraphs of this Independent Auditor's Report.

Information about other services provided to the Bank or its controlled entities, except for statutory audit services

Except for statutory audit services, information of which is not disclosed in Management Report or financial statements for 2020 we have provided other services to the Bank, including:

- review of the Management Report prepared in accordance with Regulation #373;
- the first stage of assessing resilience of the Bank in accordance with Technical Assignment for the assessing resilience of banks and bank system of Ukraine in 2021 approved by the NBU Resolution

#39-рш dated February 8, 2021, which was developed on the basis of the requirements of the Board of NBU Resolution #141 dated December 22, 2017, as amended;
- limited assurance engagement regarding Corporate Governance Report, as required by Article 40^1 of the Law #3480–IV.

During the reporting period there were no subsidiaries or other legal entities under control of the Bank.

Clarifications on the scope of the audit and the limitations inherent to an audit

The description of scope of the audit is disclosed in *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements* paragraph of this Independent Auditor's Report.

Because of the limitations inherent to an audit as well as limitations inherent to internal control system, there is an unavoidable risk that some significant misstatements may not be detected even if the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs.

Basic information about the audit firm:
- *Full name* - Limited Liability Company "RSM UKRAINE";
- *Place of registration and actual location* - 04080, 47 Nizhnyoyurkivska Str., Kyiv and 03151, 37/19 Donetska Str., Kyiv, respectively;
- *Information on including in the Register* – under #0084 in the Register of Auditors and Audit Entities; and in the Section "Auditors eligible to carry out statutory audit of financial statements"); and in the Section "Auditors eligible to conduct statutory audit of financial statements of public companies".

The key partner for the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Olga Panchenko.

Tatyana Bernatovych
Managing partner

Registration number
In the Register of Auditors and Audit Entities
101199

Olga Panchenko
Key audit partner

Registration number
In the Register of Auditors and Audit Entities
100722

37/19 Donetska Str., Kyiv, Ukraine
April 19, 2021

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	*5*	2 210 922	1 752 218
Due from other banks	*6*	1 009 238	479 610
Loans and advances to customers	*7*	402 171	475 450
Investments in securities	*8*	600 030	-
Derivative financial assets	*9*	60	-
Receivables on current income tax		40	-
Deferred tax asset	*21*	1 058	1 087
Fixed and right-of-use assets	*10*	28 482	37 150
Intangible assets	*10*	989	1 400
Other assets	*11*	1 291	1 440
Total assets		**4 254 281**	**2 748 355**
LIABILITIES			
Customer accounts	*12*	3 839 445	2 328 163
Current income tax liabilities		-	2 286
Derivative financial liabilities	*9*	80	-
Deferred tax liabilities		101	-
Provision for credit-related commitments	*13*	67	110
Lease liabilities		20 483	26 243
Other liabilities	*14*	23 152	21 511
Total liabilities		**3 883 328**	**2 378 313**
EQUITY			
Share capital	*15*	301 839	301 839
Retained earnings and other reserves		69 505	68 203
Revaluation reserve		(391)	-
Total equity		**370 953**	**370 042**
Total liabilities and equity		**4 254 281**	**2 748 355**

Aproved for issue and signed
19 April 2021

Bernd Wurth
Chairman of the Board

Olexiy Rybenko
Chief Accountant

Prepared by Nesterenko P.E.
Deputy Chief Accountant
tel. (044) 461-15-18

Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the notes on pages 7-52, which are forming a part of these financial statements.

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**2020**	**2019**
Interest income	*17*	185 395	301 075
Interest expense	*17*	(96 548)	(165 070)
Net interest income		**88 847**	**136 005**
Net increase/(decrease) of expected credit losses	*6,7,11, 13*	(1 983)	2 085
Net interest income less impairment		**86 864**	**138 090**
Net fee and commission income	*18*	17 893	17 991
Net trading income	*19*	14 127	9 674
Other operating income		507	852
Total non-interest income		**32 527**	**28 517**
Salaries and employee benefits		(53 524)	(48 328)
Administrative and other operating expenses	*20*	(60 663)	(60 150)
Total non-interest expense		**(114 187)**	**(108 478)**
Profit before tax		**5 204**	**58 129**
Income tax expense	*21*	(3 902)	(13 437)
Profit for the year		**1 302**	**44 692**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-
Items to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		(477)	
Income tax related to other comprehensive income		86	
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(391)**	
Total comprehensive income		**911**	**44 692**
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share, UAH	*22*	0.01	0.20

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the notes on pages 7-52, which are forming a part of these financial statements.

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**Share capital**	**Reserve and other funds**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)**	**Total**
Balance as at 01 January 2019		**301 839**	**21 397**	**-**	**42 287**	**365 523**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	44 692	44 692
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	44 692	44 692
Transfer of profit to reserve funds		-	2 114	-	(2 114)	
Dividends payable	*2 3*	-	-	-	(40 173)	(40 173)
Balance as at 31 December 2019		**301 839**	**23 511**	**-**	**44 692**	**370 042**
Balance as at 01 January 2020		**301 839**	**23 511**	**-**	**44 692**	**370 042**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	1 302	1 302
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(391)	-	(391)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(391)	1 302	911
Transfer of profit to reserve funds		-	2 235	-	(2 235)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020		**301 839**	**25 746**	**(391)**	**43 759**	**370 953**

Aproved for issue and signed
19 April 2021

Bernd Wurth
Chairman of the Board

Olexiy Rybenko
Chief Accountant

Prepared by Nesterenko P.E.
Deputy Chief Accountant
tel. (044) 461-15-18

Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes on pages 7-52, which are forming a part of these financial statements.

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**2020**	**2019**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		5 204	58 128
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	*10*	3 645	3 498
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		7 418	7 305
Net increase/(decrease) of provisions for expected credit losses	*6, 7, 11, 13*	1 983	(2 085)
Amortisation of discount /(premium)		21	17
Amortisation of (discount) /premium on securities		(3 619)	
(Increase)/decrease of accrued income		(508)	2 028
(Decrease)/increase of accrued expenses		(2 723)	(4 725)
Exchange difference for lease liabilities		(317)	(594)
(Profit)/Loss from transactions with derivatives		20	
Unrealized exchange differences		(2 387)	1 391
Net monetary gain from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**8 738**	**64 963**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net decrease/(increase) in deposits in other banks	*6*	49 126	493 051
Net decrease/(increase) in loans and advances to customers	*7*	70 846	1 368 353
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets	*11*	155	2 151
Net increase /(decrease) in due to banks		(36 577)	-
Net increase /(decrease) in due to customers	*12*	1 331 520	(679 571)
Net increase /(decrease) in other liabilities	*14*	(3 932)	6 611
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities before income tax		**1 419 876**	**1 255 558**
Income tax paid		(6 011)	(14 886)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**1 413 865**	**1 240 672**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of securities	*8*	(609 451)	-
Proceeds from disposal of securities	*8*	12 563	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	*10*	(175)	(2 696)
Acquisition of intangible assets	*10*	(160)	(1 161)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		**(597 223)**	**(3 857)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	*23*	-	(40 173)
Principle paid on lease liabilities		(7 092)	(6 591)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		**(7 092)**	**(46 764)**
Effect of the official exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		178 868	(73 236)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**988 418**	**1 116 815**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	*5*	2 229 485	1 112 670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*5*	**3 217 903**	**2 229 485**

Aproved for issue and signed 19 April 2021

Bernd Wurth
Chairman of the Board
Prepared by Nesterenko P.E. tel. (044) 461-15-18

Olexiy Rybenko
Chief Accountant

Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the notes on pages 7-52, which are forming a part of these financial statements.

1. Background

a) Main activities

Joint Stock Company "Deutsche Bank DBU" (hereinafter - the Bank) was registered as an open joint stock company in 2009. In 2010, the Bank was re-registered as a public joint stock company. In 2018 the Bank was re-registered as a joint stock company of private type.

The Bank is operating on the basis of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) license issued on 11 December 2018. The Bank's main activities include attraction of deposits and maintenance of customers' accounts, granting loans and providing guarantees, cash and settlement transactions, transactions with securities, and foreign currency exchange operations. The Bank's operation is regulated by the National Bank of Ukraine. The Bank is a member of Individuals' Deposits Guarantee Fund (certificate № 207 dated 12 October 2009).

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank is operating through its Head Office and has no branches.

The Bank is registered at 20 Lavra Street, Kyiv, Ukraine.

б) Ultimate controlling party

Deutsche Bank AG, a corporation, created and acting according to the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, owns 100 % of the Bank's share capital. Deutsche Bank AG is a direct parent company of the Bank and its ultimate controlling party. Deutsche Bank AG prepares and publishes its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Bank's management does not own any shares in the Bank. Details of transactions with related parties are disclosed in note 28.

2. Operating environment

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of 2020 and the quarantine restrictions imposed by the governments of most countries have led to a sharp decline in economic activity in many countries, including Ukraine.

The National Bank of Ukraine (hereinafter - the NBU) estimated the decline in gross domestic product (hereinafter GDP) at 4.4% in 2020. Domestic trade and construction demonstrated positive dynamics of activities that was supported by realization of the state progect called "Big construction" and growth of real wages.

Transport and economic activities related to the individual consumer services, tourist services, catering and temporary accommodation services, as well as services in the field of arts, sports, entertainment and recreation showed negative results by the end of the year caused by actual ban of their activities during lockdown and significant restrictions imposed during the period when quarantine measures were mitigated. Almost half of the GDP decrease in 2020 falls on industry due to declining economic activity in the world, investment pause and the introduction of protectionist measures. Agriculture, although less affected by the pandemic factor, was challenged by weather conditions, which affected the yields of late agricultural crops that was lower than last year.

At the same time, during the crisis, the banking sector was not a factor of economic instability increase, but stepped forward as a support for economic agents (in particular, initiated restructure of loans to borrowers who have experienced temporary financial difficulties due to pandemic restrictions). According to the NBU, in 2020 the banking sector remained highly profitable due to the stability of operating profits and the absence of significant credit losses. Net profit of banks reached over UAH 41.3 billion.

After the end of quarantine, economic activity is expected to resume rapidly. But there are still significant risks of quarantine continuation and new waves of the disease, which could hold back the economic recovery of Ukraine's main trading partners and further narrow external demand, increase capital outflows from emerging markets. In Ukraine, the pressure on the health care system and public finances may increase. Economic decline and weakening of hryvnia against foreign currencies, rising inflation, etc. are probable.

Consumer inflation in Ukraine accelerated and reached the central point of the target range of 5% ± 1 percentage point. Factors that determined inflation in 2020 had different effects and offset each other. Rising prices were restrained by weakening domestic and foreign demand and by favorable price conditions in foreign markets. Instead, rising inflation was supported by volatility in global financial markets and the associated influx of capital into safe assets, higher administratively regulated tariffs and prices, and lower yields of major crops.

In order to support economic activity in the context of the pandemic, given the controlled level of inflation, the NBU Board sharply reduced the discount rate from 13.5% at the beginning of the year to 6.0% at the end of the first half of 2020 and beyond. As a result, there was a sharp narrowing of the Bank's interest margin, which significantly affected the amount of net interest income and the financial result for 2020. However, the Bank's operations remained profitable.

The profit is distributed to the Bank's reserve funds, is used for increasing the authorized capital and to pay dividends. The Bank meets the regulatory requirements of the capital adequacy ratio, which significantly exceeds the established norm. The Bank ensures the timely involvement and support of a sufficient level of capital required to support its current activities, to support strategic development intentions and to provide protection against risks arising in banking activities.

One of the key areas of work remains the extension of the client base. The Bank is engaged in attracting new clients.

Deutsche Bank AG. as a parent bank, supports the strategic conditions of the Bank's development.

There are no Bank's assets that would not have been recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 in accordance with IFRS.

Although management believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the Bank's stable operations, in the current circumstances, further political instability and potential macroeconomic shocks may have a negative impact on the Bank's performance and financial position, the nature and consequences of which are currently not feasible. These financial statements, prepared on a going concern basis, reflect the management's current assessment of how the operating conditions in Ukraine and macroeconomic situation in the world effect the operating activity and financial position of the Bank. Future performance conditions may differ from the management's assessment.

3. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities as stipulated by the accounting policy set out below when such measurement basis is used as amortised cost or fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency is the Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH).

Unless stated otherwise, these financial statements are presented in UAH, rounded to the nearest thousand.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact reporting assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with IFRS. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below are consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as stated otherwise.

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to hryvnias at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to hryvnias at the exchange rate on that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The UAH is not a convertible currency outside Ukraine and, accordingly, any conversion of UAH amounts to USD should not be construed as a representation that UAH amounts have been, could be, or will be in the future, convertible into USD at the exchange rate shown, or any other exchange rate.

The principal UAH exchange rates used in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Currency	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
USD	28.27	23.69
EURO	34.74	26.42

b) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of financial position cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with the NBU (including mandatory reserves) and deposit certificates issued by the NBU. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with the NBU (including mandatory reserves) and deposit certificates issued by the NBU, correspondent accounts with other banks.

c) Financial instruments

i) Classification and measurement under IFRS 9

In accordance with IFRS 9, the classification of financial assets should be based on both the business model used to manage financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (also known as the SPPI test).

Business model

IFRS 9 foresees three business models for an entity:

- Hold to Collect, where financial assets are held to obtain contractual cash flows.
- Hold to Collect and Sell, where financial assets are held for the purpose of obtaining contractual cash flows or for sale of financial assets.
- Other business model, where financial assets held for trading intent or financial assets that do not

meet the criteria of the first two models («Hold to Collect» or «Hold to Collect and Sell»).

Assessment of a business model involves the use of judgment based on facts and circumstances as at the date of assessment.

Solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI test)

If a financial asset is held either to obtain a contractual cash flow (Hold to Collect) or to obtain a contractual cash flow or for sale (Hold to Collect and Sell), then an assessment to determine whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on principle amount outstanding at initial recognition is required to determine the appropriate classification category of cash flows.

Contractual cash flows, that are SPPI on the principle amount outstanding is determined by the basic lending agreement. Interest is a consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with principal amount outstanding during the particular period of time. It can also include a consideration for other basic lending risks (e.g. liquidity risk) and costs (e.g. administrative costs) associated with holding a financial asset for a particular period of time; and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Financial assets classified at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost (unless designated under the fair value option) if the financial asset is held in a Hold to Collect business model and contractual cash flows are SPPI.

Under this measurement category, a financial asset is measured at fair value at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any impairment allowance.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (unless designated under the fair value option) if the financial asset is held in Hold to Collect and Sell business model, and contractual cash flows are SPPI.

Under FVOCI, a financial asset is measured at its fair value with any movements being recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and is assessed for impairment in accordance with the new model of expected credit loss (ECL). The effect of foreign currency translation for FVOCI assets is recognized in profit or loss, as well as the interest component (by using the effective interest rate method). The amortization of premiums and accretion of discount are recorded in net interest income. Realised gains and losses are reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Any financial asset held for trading or which does not meet the Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell business models criteria shall be assigned as Other business model and is measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

In addition, any instrument for which the contractual cash flow characteristics are not SPPI must be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), even if held in Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell business models.

Financial instruments are included in Other business model and held for trading if they have been originated, acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or they form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Trading assets include debt and equity securities, derivatives held for trading purposes and trading loans.

At initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably recognize a financial asset (that would otherwise be measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVOCI), as measured at FVTPL, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a recognition and measurement inconsistency (sometimes referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains or losses on a different basis.

ii) Impairment method under IFRS 9

The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 apply to all debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or FVOCI and to off-balance lending commitments such as loan commitments and financial guarantees (collectively referred to as "Financial assets").

The determination of impairment losses and allowances moves from an incurred credit loss model to an expected credit loss model under IFRS 9, where provisions are recorded at initial recognition of a financial asset based on expected potential credit losses at the time of initial recognition.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Bank first evaluates individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists of for loans that are individually significant. Then, loans that are not individually significant, and loans that are significant. It then collectively assesses loans that are not individually significant and loans, which are significant, but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment available under the individual assessment.

For loans granted to legal entities the Bank determines expected credit losses under IFRS 9 on an individual basis.

Staged approach to determining expected credit losses.

IFRS 9 introduces a three-staged approach to impairment for financial assets. This approach is summarized as follows:

- Stage 1: The Bank recognizes a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses. This represents the portion of lifetime expected credit losses from default events that are expected within 12 months of the reporting date, assuming that credit risk has not significantly increased after initial recognition.
- Stage 2: The Bank recognizes a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (LTECL) for those financial assets, which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on lifetime probability of default for the financial asset that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining lifetime of the financial asset. Allowance for credit losses are higher at this stage because of an increase in credit risk and the effect of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months in Stage 1.
- Stage 3: The Bank recognizes a credit loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses reflecting a 100% probability of default, via the recoverable cash flows for the asset. This approach applies to those financial assets that are credit-impaired. The Bank's definition of a default is aligned with the regulatory definition.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired upon initial recognition are categorized within Stage 3 with a carrying value already reflecting the lifetime expected credit losses. The accounting treatment for these purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI) is disclosed below.

Credit-impaired financial assets in Stage 3

The Bank has aligned its definition of credit-impaired assets under IFRS 9 with regulatory requirements.

The determination of whether the financial asset is credit impaired focuses exclusively on default risk, without taking into consideration the effects of credit risk mitigations such as collateral or guarantees. Specifically, a financial asset is credit impaired and in Stage 3 when:

- The Bank considers the obligor unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank; or
- Contractual payments of either principal or interest by the obligor are past due by more than 90 days.

For financial assets considered to be credit impaired, the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance covers the amount of loss the Bank is expected to suffer. The estimation of the allowance is made on a case-by case basis for non-homogeneous portfolios, or by applying portfolio based parameters to individual financial assets in these portfolios via the model for homogeneous portfolios.

Forecasts of future economic conditions are considered when calculating ECLs. The lifetime expected losses are estimated based on the probability-weighted present value of the difference between 1) the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank under the contract; and 2) the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

A financial asset can be classified as in default but without an allowance for credit losses (i.e. no impairment loss is expected). This may be due to the value of collateral.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets in Stage 3.

A financial asset is considered purchased or originated credit-impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment at the time of initial recognition (i.e., rated in default by Credit Risk Management department). Such defaulted financial assets are termed POCI (purchased or originated credit-impaired). Typically the purchase price or fair value at origination embeds expectations of lifetime expected credit losses and therefore no separate credit loss allowance is recognized on initial recognition. Subsequently, POCI financial assets are measured to reflect lifetime expected credit losses, and all subsequent changes in lifetime expected credit losses (whether positive or negative) are recognized in the income statement as a component of the provision for credit losses. POCI financial assets can only be classified in Stage 3.

Modification

The Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes income or expense from modification if the underlying contractual terms of the financial asset are revised by the agreement of the parties, or any other modification occurs, which does not result in derecognition of the initial financial asset.

The Bank calculates a new gross carrying amount as the present value of the revised or modified cash flows under the contract, discounted at the initial effective interest rate (or the initial effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk, for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The Bank includes transaction costs in the carrying amount of the modified financial asset depreciated during its lifetime. The Bank recognizes the difference between the gross carrying amount under initial terms and the gross carrying amount under revised or modified terms through profit or loss from their modification.

Derecognition

The Bank derecognizes an initial financial asset and recognizes a new financial asset if the revised or modified cash flows under the contract result in derecognition of an initial financial asset.

At the date of the modification the Bank recognizes a new financial asset at fair value plus transaction costs associated with origination of a new financial asset (except for a new asset that is measured at fair value through profit or loss) and determines an expected credit losses for 12 months.

The Bank recognizes cumulative changes in expected credit losses over the lifetime of a financial asset if the modification results in a new financial asset, which is credit impaired on initial recognition. At each reporting date, the Bank recognizes the results of changes in expected loan losses over the lifetime of a financial asset, which is credit impaired on initial recognition (including positive changes) through profit or loss as expenses / income for the formation / disbursement of estimated provisions.

Income from disbursement of estimated provisions is recognized even if the amount of the previously formed provision for such a financial asset is exceeded. At the date of derecognition of an initial financial asset, the Bank recognizes gain or loss from derecognition, which is the difference between the carrying amount of an initial financial asset and the fair value of a new financial asset.

Interest income calculation

For financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2 the Bank calculates interest income by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount (i.e., without deduction for expected credit losses). Interest income for financial assets in Stage 3 is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost (i.e., the gross carrying amount less the credit loss allowance).

iii) Model description for expected credit loss calculation

Stage determination

At initial recognition, financial assets, which are not purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), are reflected in Stage 1. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the financial assets is transferred to Stage 2. Significant increase in credit risk is determined by using rating-related and process-related indicators. In contrast, the assignment of a financial instrument to Stage 3 is based on the status of the obligor being in default.

On an ongoing basis, as long as the condition for indicators on increase in credit risk is fulfilled and the financial asset is not recognized as defaulted, the asset will remain in Stage 2. If the indicator condition is any longer fulfilled and the financial asset is not defaulted, the asset transfers back to Stage 1. In case of a default the financial asset is allocated to Stage 3. In the case that a previously defaulted financial asset ceases to be classified as defaulted, it transfers back to Stage 1 or Stage 2.

Expected lifetime of a financial asset

The expected lifetime of a financial asset is a key factor in determining the lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses represent default events over the expected life of a financial asset. The Bank measures expected credit losses considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options), over which it is exposed to credit risk

Forward-looking information

Under IFRS 9 the allowance for credit losses is based on reasonable and supportable forward looking information obtainable without undue cost or effect, which takes into consideration past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The general use of forward looking information, including macro-economic factors, as well as adjustments taking into account extraordinary factors, are monitored by Risk Management department.

Basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques

The Bank uses three main components to measure expected credit losses (ECL): Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The Bank has leveraged existing parameters used for determination of capital demand under the Basel Internal Ratings Based Approach and internal risk management practices as much as possible to calculate expected credit losses (ECL). In order to calculate lifetime expected credit losses, the Bank's calculation includes deriving the corresponding lifetime PDs from migration matrices that reflect economic forecasts.

The expected credit loss calculation for Stage 3 distinguishes between transaction in homogenous and non-homogenous portfolios, and purchased and originated credit-impaired transactions (POCI). For transactions that are in Stage 3 and in a homogeneous a similar approach as for Stage 1 and Stage 2 transaction is taken. Since a Stage 3 transaction is defaulted, the probability of default is equal 100%. To incorporate the currently available information, the LGD parameters are modelled to be time-dependent, thus capture the time dependency of the borrower's recovery expectation after default.

The one-year PD for counterparties is derived from the Group rating systems. The Deutsche Bank Group assigns a probability of a default (PD) to each relevant counterparty, based at the 21-grade rating scale.

The counterparty ratings assigned are dereved based on internally developed rating models, which specify consistant and distinct customer-relevant criteria and assign a rating grade based on a specific set of criteria as given for a certain customer. The set of criteria is generated from information sets relevant for the respective customer segments including general customer behaviour, financial and external data. The methods in use range from statistical scoring models to expert-based models taking into account the relevant available quantitative and qualitative information. Expert-based models are usually applied for counterparties in the exposure classes "Central government and central banks", "Institutions", and "Corporates", with the exception of those "Corporates" segments for which sufficient data basis is available for statistical scoring models. For the letter, as well as for the retail segment, statistical scoring or hybrid models combining both approaches are commonly used. Quantitative rating methodologies are developed based on applicable statistical modelling techniques, such as logistic regression.

One-year PDs are extended to multi-year PD curves using conditional transition matrices. The first step in the estimation process is the calculation of through–the-cycle matrices, which are derived from a multi-year rating history. For the next two years, economic forecasts are available. These forecasts are used to transform the through–the-cycle matrices into point-in-time rating migration matrices. Macroeconomic forecasts are used for adjusting the distribution of the respective macroeconomic factors and, consequently, the rating migration matrices that define migration and default probabilities. The actual calculation of the adjusted migration matrices is based on the simulation of a high number of scenarios that are drawn from the distribution of the macroeconomic factors, i.e., the simulation scenarios are selected using statistical techniques and are randomly scattered around the macroeconomic forecast.

Loss given default (LGD) is defined as the likely loss intensity in case of a counterparty default. It provides an estimation of the exposure that cannot be recovered in a default event and therefore captures the severity of a loss. Conceptually, LGD estimates are independent of a customer's probability of default. The LGD models ensure that the main drivers for losses (i.e., different level an quality of collateralization and customer or product types, or seniority of facility) are reflected in specific LGD factors. In our LGD models we assign collateral type specific parameters to the collateralized exposure (collateral value after application of haircuts). Moreover, the LGD for un collateralized exposure cannot be below the LGD assigned to collateralized.

The Exposure at Default (EAD) over the lifetime of a financial asset is modelled taking into account expected repayment profiles. We apply specific Credit Conversion Factors (CCF) in order to recalculate the EAD value. Conceptually, the EAD is defined as the expected amount of the credit exposure to counterparty at the time of its default. In instances where a transaction involves an unused limit, a percentage share of this unused limit is added to the outstanding amount in order to appropriately reflect the expected outstanding amount in case of a counterparty default. When a transaction involves an additional contingent component (i.e., guarantees), a further percentage share is applied as part of the CCF model in order to estimate the amount of guarantees drawn in case of default. The calibrations of such parameters are based on statistical experience as well as internal historical data and consider counterparty and product type specifics.

iv) Collateral for financial assets considered in the impairment analysis

IFRS 9 requires cash flows expected from collateral and other credit enhancement to be reflected in the ECL calculation. The following key aspects with respect to collateral and guarantees are reviewed in this section:

- Eligibility of collateral, i.e. which collateral records should be used in the ECL calculation;
- Collateral evaluation, i.e. what collateral (liquidation) value should be used; and
- Projection of the available collateral amount over the life of a transaction.

Eligibility and evaluation of collateral

The treatment and reflection of collateral for IFRS 9 purposes is in line with general risk management principles, policies and processes in the Bank.

Eligibility of collateral is based on the risk management standards governed by the Deutsche Bank Group's

Credit Risk Management policies. Valuation results are generally reviewed at least annually or on an event-based basis, usually in connection with the annual credit review or the rating process.

Valuation process

The valuation of a collateral is considered under a liquidation scenario. Liquidation value is equal to the expected proceeds of collateral monetization / realization in a base case scenario, wherein a fair price is achieved through careful preparation and orderly liquidation of the collateral. Collateral can either move in value (dynamic value) or not (static value). The dynamic liquidation value generally includes a safety margin or a haircut value to address liquidity or marketability aspects.

The Bank assigns a liquidation value to eligible collateral, based on, among other things:

- the market value and / or lending value, notional amount or face value of a collateral as a starting point;
- the type of collateral; the currency mismatch (if any) between the secured exposure and the collateral; and a maturity mismatch (if any);
- the market liquidity or volatility in relation to agreed termination clauses;
- the correlation between the performance of the borrower and the value of the collateral, e.g. in the case of the pledge of a borrower's own shares or securities of the borrower (in this case, generally, full correlation leads to no liquidation value); the quality of physical collateral and the potential for litigation; and
- a determined collateral type specific haircut (0-100%) reflecting collection risk (i.e. price risks over the average liquidation period and processing/utilization/ sales costs) as specified in the respective policy.

Collateral haircut settings are typically based on available historic internal and /or external data (expert opinions may also be used, where appropriate). When data is not sufficiently available or inconclusive, more conservative haircuts than otherwise used must be applied. Haircut settings are reviewed at least annually.

v) Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 incorporates new hedge accounting rules that intend to better align hedge accounting with risk management practices. IFRS 9 includes an accounting policy choice to defer adoption of IFRS 9 hedge accounting and to continue with IAS 39 hedge accounting. Since the Deutsche Bank Group has decided to exercise this accounting policy choice and did not adopt IFRS 9 hedge accounting as of 1 January 2018, the Bank has taken the same decision. Subsequent changes will be implemented in parallel with adopting changes by the Deutsche Bank Group.

d) Non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets are recognized in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss reversed is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e) Provisions for credit-related commitments.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into credit-related commitments, comprising undrawn loan commitments, letters of credit and guarantees, and provides other forms of credit insurance.

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

A financial guarantee liability is recognised initially at fair value net of associated transaction costs, and is measured subsequently at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation or the amount of provision for losses under the guarantee. Provisions for losses under financial guarantees and other credit related commitments are recognised when losses are considered probable and can be measured reliably.

Financial guarantee liabilities and provisions for other credit related commitment are included in other liabilities.

Where some or all of the expenditure required for settling a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Bank settles the obligation. The reimbursement in the amount not exceeding the amount of provision is recognised in other financial assets.

In the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the expense relating to a provision is presented net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

f) Fixed assets

(i) Owned assets

Fixed assets comprise additions of fixed assets and repairs of property and equipment, furniture and office equipment. Fixed assets are initially recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Expenses incurred in connection with repairs of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss in the period they are incurred unless they meet the capitalization recognition criteria.

Where an item of fixed assets comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Gains less losses from disposal of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of specific assets. Depreciation commences from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use. The estimated annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	10-25%
Fixtures and fittings (furniture)	10-20%
Other non-current tangible assets	8.3-20%

(iii) Impairment

Recognition of impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets is carried out in accordance with IFRS 36 *Impaiment of assets*. The decision on the recognition of impairment and / or revision of terms of useful life is taken by continuously-operating (inventory) commission on the basis of revision of fixed assets or intangible assets.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, acquired by the Bank, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Estimated annual amortisation rate is 33%.

h) Share capital

Contributions to share capital are recognised at historical cost. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

i) Dividends

The ability of the Bank to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and requirements of the Ukrainian legislation.

Dividends in relation to ordinary shares are reflected as a reduction to retained earnings as and when declared.

j) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items of other comprehensive income or transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised within other comprehensive income or directly within equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries where the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

k) Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

l) Income and expense recognition

Income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Accrued discounts and premiums on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit less losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Loan origination fees, loan servicing fees and other fees that are considered to be integral to the overall profitability of a loan, together with the related transaction costs, are deferred and amortised to interest income over the estimated life of the financial instrument using the effective interest method.

Other commissions and other income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss in the period when underlying services were performed.

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date of dividends declaration.

m) Employee benefits

Pensions are provided by the State through the mandatory contributions, which are made by the Bank and employees based on the earnings of the employees. The expenditure on these contributions is recognised in the profit or loss when contributions are due and is included in "Salaries and employee benefits".

n) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

o) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of a Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same Bank); which operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Bank represents one reportable segment with centralized management that follows common lending policy and marketing strategy.

For geographical allocation of assets and liabilities refer to note 24.

p) Related party transactions

According to IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", parties are considered to be related, when: one of the party has the ability to control the other party; is under common control; or can exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form. Terms of transactions with related parties are set at the time of the transaction.

Relationships between related parties are in particular relationships: parent bank and its subsidiaries; bank-investor and his associates; bank and private individuals who have control or have significant influence over the bank and relationships of bank with close family members of each such individual; bank and its managers and other persons belonging to key management personnel and close family members of such persons.

Related parties to the Bank are members of the Supervisory Board, Management Board and their family members, other key management personnel, entities that are under common control. Key management personnel are: Chairman and members of the Supervisory Board, the Management Board; Chairmen of the Credit Committee, Tariff Committee, ALCO; Chief Accountant; Head of the Department of Internal Audit.

The Bank assesses credit risks of lending to related parties and manages them based on based on ratios established by the National Bank of Ukraine.

In the normal course of business, the Bank provides loans and advances to customers, attracts deposits and conducts other operations with related parties.

q) Leases

With implementation of IFRS 16 "Leases" the Bank is required to recognise in the balance sheet a right-of-use for leased assests and liabilities on lease.

The Bank does ot recognise right-of-use assest and liabilities on lease in the following cases:

- for short-term leases (12 months or less);
- for lease of low value leased objects (equivalent of EUR 6 thousand or less).

In the above cases the Bank recognises cost of lease in expenses on the straight line basis throughout the lease term.

At signing a lease agreement the Bank, as a lessor or as a lessee, needs to determine whether the agreement contin a lease. If a lease arrangement provides a lessee with a right to use a leased object for an agreed term in exchange of a lease payments in favour of a lessor, this arrangement is recognized as a lease. The right-of-use the leased object means that two conditions are met simultaneously:

- the right of the lessee to receive practically all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset;
- the right to manage the use of the identified asset.

The Bank does not recognize VAT as part of a lease payment because VAT does not provide for its exchange for the right-of-use the specified asset. Therefore, VAT is recognized either in the Bank's income or loss or through tax credit.

To determine lease liability of a lessee the Bank discounts cash flows by applying the borrowing rate to the currency specified in the agreement, which is referred to for calculating lease payment.

Where the currency of lease fee denomination differs from the currency of the lease payment, the difference arising between the actual amount paid and contractual amount is recognized in other operating income / expenses.

The Bank defines a lease term as a term that does not provide for early termination of lease agreement plus the period from after that date to the lease agreement expiry date, if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise early termination optionfor the lease agreement, plus possible periods after the lease agreement expiry date, if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise to extend the lease agreement.

At the lease commencement date, the Bank recognizes in the balance sheet an asset in the form of a right-of-use asset, measured at cost, which includes:

- the amount equal to the lease liability at its initil recognition;
- lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, less of and lease incentives received;
- initial direct costs;
- an estimate of costs incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset at the lease commencement date.

At the same time, the Bank recognizes in the balance sheet the lease liability in the amount of present value of future lease payments, discounted using the contractual interest rate or the borrowing rate of the Bank for the relevant term and in the relevant currency. Future lease payments include:

- fixed payments, less incentives received;
- variable lease payments;

- expected residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option (if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option);
- payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The Bank subsequently measures lease liability at amortised cost. Lease liability is increased by interest accrued on lease liability and is reduced by lease payments.

The right-of-used asset is measured subsequently at cost less any depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The right-of-used (RoU) asset is depreciated on a straight line basis throughout the lease term. The depreciation period begins on the month that follows the month RoU asset is recognised on the Bank's balance sheet.

IFRS 16 separates the concepts of lease reassessment and lease modification. Reassessment is applied only when change in cash flows was expected by contractual terms at the lease agreement signing date.

In case of reassessment of the lease term or a purchase option the Bank remeasures right-of-use asset using the revised discount rate.

In case of reassessment of expected residual value guarantees or variable lease payments linked to a change in an index or a rate used to determine future lease payments, the Bank remeasures RoU assets using unchanged discount rate.

In case of reassessment of variable lease payments linked to a change in an index or a rate and relate to the current period, or reassessment of variable lease payments not linked a change in an index or a rate, the Bank recognises difference through profit or loss.

In contrast, a lease modification is a change in lease that was not the part of the original terms and conditions of a lease agreemet at its signing date.

In case of change in the lease scope by adding the new RoU for one or more underlying lease objects at the market price the Bank recognises a separate lease agreement.

In case of change in the lease scope by adding the new RoU for one or more lease objects at the price, other than the market price and for any other modifications the Bank does not recognise a separate lease agreement, but makes adjustements to RoU asset and lease liability.

In case of reducing the lease scope the Bank does not recognise a separate lease agreement and makes adjustments to RoU asset and lease liability and the result of lease termination in part or in full is regognised through profit or loss.

The Bank does not have any agreement where it acts as a lessor.

r) Transition to new and revised standards

In preparation of these financial statements below is the list of new and revised standards that become mandatory for financial year beginning on and after January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to the definition of material.

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 are intended to improve the understanding of the definition of materiality in IAS 1 but are not intended to change the underlying concept of materiality in the standards. The definition of materiality in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to IAS 1. The previous version of the term stated that a materiality judgement should only take into account the reasonably expected impact on the economic decisions made by the users of the financial statements. The new definition states that "information is material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of the general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide the financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amended definition also refers to the "primary" users of the financial statements. The current definition refers to "users" but does not define their characteristics, which can be interpreted in a way that the entity is required to account for all potential users of the financial statements when deciding what information to disclose. The amendments are applicable for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, early application is permitted. The amendment did not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- A revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

The IFRS Board revised the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (hereinafter - the Conceptual Framework) in March 2018. It provides a comprehensive set of approaches for financial reporting, sets out standards, guides the development of consistent accounting policies for companies that prepare financial reporting, and assists others in their attempts to understand and interpret standards. The Conceptual Framework incorporates some new approaches, provides updated definitions and criteria for recognizing assets and liabilities, and clarifies some important concepts. The revised Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the approaches takes precedence over the definitions contained in any standard or in any requirements of the standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IFRS Board in developing standards, to help in developing consistent accounting policy in the absence of relevant standards, and to assist all parties in understanding and interpreting these standards. Changes to the Conceptual Framework may affect the application of IFRSs in situations where no standard applies to a particular transaction or event. For companies that develop Accounting Policies based on the Conceptual Framework, the changes become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The revised Conceptual Framework did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combination*

In October 2018, the IFRS Board issued amendments to the definition of a 'business' in IFRS 3 to assist entities in determining whether a business is a set of assets and activities acquired. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business definition, provide guidance to help companies in assessment whether the acquired set of activities include a substantive process, clarify the definition of a 'business' and of "outputs", and add an optional concentration that permits a simplified fair value assessment. New illustrative examples are provided with the amendments. The amendments are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This amendment does not have an impact the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements*, IFRS 7 *Financial instruments: Disclosures*

In September 2019, the IFRS Board issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 to clarify certain hedge accounting requirements related to the uncertainty arising from the reform of interest rate benchmark ("interest rate benchmark reform"). Interest rate benchmark reform may create uncertainties about: (a) the interest rate benchmark designated as hedged risk and / or (b) the timing or amount of cash flows of the hedged item or hedging instrument based on the interest rate benchmark during the period before replacing the existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative almost risk-free interest rate ("RFR"). The amendments amend certain hedge accounting requirements in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9 to provide a temporary exemption from the potential effect of uncertainty during the transition period. These benefits are mainly related to the very probable requirement to cash flow hedges, compliance with the specific nature of the risk component and the use of forward-looking and retrospective performance tests. The IFRS Board considers the interest rate benchmark reform and its potential impact on financial statements in two phases. These amendments complete the first phase, which focuses on hedge accounting issues that affect the financial statements prior to the interest rate benchmark reform, and the second phase focuses on issues that may affect the financial statements after replacing existing rates with RFRs.

The amendment did not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases*

In May 2020, the IFRS Board issued amendments to IFRS 16 Leases. The COVID-19-related Rent Concessions document is aimed to simplify the lessee accounting for lease concessions granted in connection with the coronavirus pandemic.

The changes did not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

The annual improvements did not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

New and revised standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The Bank has not applied the following IFRSs and interpretations to IFRS and IAS that are issued but not yet effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and to IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*

These amendments clarify approaches to recognizing gain or loss resulting from sale transactions between an invetor and its associate or loint venture (effective for the annual periods beginning on or after an indefinite date. Early application os pemitted). These amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

These amendments introduce classification of liabilities as current or non-current providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). These amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*

The amendments clarify what costs to consider in assessing whether a contract is onerous. Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and are not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business combination*

The amendments relate to changes in the Conceptual Framework (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022). These amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Amendments to *IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7*

Interest rate benchmark reform ставки (phase II). Effective for annual periods beginning on and after 1 January 2021. These amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- IFRS 17 *Insurance contracts*

New financial reporting standard for insurance contracts that establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure (effective for annual periods beginning on and after 1 January 2023, early application is permitted). This standard is not expected to have an impact on the Bank's financial statements.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Cash	1 337	1 119
Balances with the NBU (including for mandatory reserves)	69 025	90 453
Deposit certificates of the NBU	2 140 560	1 660 646
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2 210 922**	**1 752 218**

According to the Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for Establishment and Storage of Mandatory Reserves by Banks of Ukraine and Branches of Foreign Banks in Ukraine" No. 806 dated December 11, 2014, the Bank forms and maintains mandatory reserves at the correspondent account with the National Bank of Ukraine in accordance with the established norms that are in force in the relevant periods. The amount of mandatory reserve as at 31 December 2020 amounted to UAH 94,445 thousand (as at 31 December 2019 amounted to UAH 90,252 thousand).

As the Bank was entitled to fully use the amounts on the correspondent accounts with the National Bank of Ukraine, they were classified as cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Cash and cash equivalents for the Statement of cash flows are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Cash	1 337	1 119
Balances with the NBU	69 025	90 453
Correspondent accounts with other banks	1 007 541	479 913
Deposit certificates of NBU (overnight and term deposit certificates)	2 140 000	1 658 000
Total	**3 217 903**	**2 229 485**

In the financial statements for 2019 Cash and Cash Equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows included only Deposit Certificates of NBU overnight in the amount of UAH 708,000 thousand and the Term Deposit Certificates of NBU in the amount of UAH 950,000 thousand were presented in the Statement of Cash Flows as Due from Other Banks.

In order to provide comparable information, the relevant items of the Statement of Cash Flows and tables in the note "Cash and cash equivalents" were recalculated.

Recalculation of Statement of Cash Fows:

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**2019 (before recalculation)**	**2019 (after recalculation)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net decrease/(increase) in deposits in other banks	*5*	(306 949)	493 051
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities before income tax		**455 558**	**1 255 558**
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**440 672**	**1 240 672**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**316 815**	**1 116 815**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	*5*	962 670	1 112 670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*5*	**1 279 485**	**2 229 485**

Recalculation of Cash and Cash Equivalets for the Statement of Cash Flows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2019 before recalculation**	**31 December 2019 after recalculation**
Cash	1 119	1 119
Balances with the NBU	90 453	90 453
Correspondent accounts with other banks	479 913	479 913
Deposit certificates of NBU (overnight)	708 000	-
Deposit certificates of NBU (overnight and term deposit certificates)	-	1 658 000
Total	**1 279 485**	**2 229 485**

Recalcultion of Due from Other Banks for the Statement of Cash Flows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2019 before recalculation**	**31 December 2019 after recalculation**
Term deposit certificates of NBU	950 000	-
Total	**950 000**	**-**

6. Due from other banks

As of 31 December Due from other banks are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Correspondent accounts		
banks in OECD countries	1 009 855	479 889
banks in non OECD countries	20	24
Total cash and cash equivalents due from other banks	**1 009 855**	**479 913**
Provision for impairment	(636)	(303)
Total cash and cash equivalents due from other banks less provision for impairment	**1 009 238**	**479 610**

The following table represents an analysis of credit quality of due from other banks by rating agency designation based on Standard and Poor's (S&P) or their equivalent:

(in thousands of UAH)	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Correspondent accounts		
In banks rated from BBB- to BBB+	1 009 855	479 889
In unrated banks	20	24
Total due from other banks	**1 009 875**	**479 913**

The movement in provision for impairment as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	Due from other banks	Total
Balance as at 01 January 2019	**533**	**533**
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment	(230)	(230)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**303**	**303**
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment for	333	333
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**636**	**636**

Correspondent account in unrated Bank is represented by balances due from the related party as at 31 December 2020 and as at 31 December 2019.

As at 31 December 2020, cash and cash equivalents due from one bank amount to UAH 882,154 thousand or 87.35% of the total cash and cash equivalents (31 December 2019: UAH 387,410 thousand or 80.7% respectively).

7. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Corporate loans	404 009	475 586
Provisions for (expected) credit losses	(1 839)	(136)
Total loans less provisions	**402 171**	**475 450**

Analysis of changes in provisions for loans for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Corporate loans**
Balance as at 01 January 2019	**1 183**
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment	(1 047)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**136**
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment	1 703
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**1 839**

Loan structure by sectors of economic activities is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**%**	**31 December 2019**	**%**
Trade	171 056	42.34%	475 586	100.00%
Production	232 953	57.66%	-	-
Gross loans and advances to customers	**404 009**	**100.00%**	**475 586**	**100.00%**

Information on collateral as at 31 December 2020:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Corporate loans**
Unsecured loans	183 413
Loans collateralised by:	
investment banks guarantees	220 596
Gross loans and advances to customers	**404 009**

Collateral that the Bank accepts include guarantees of the parent bank and of entities under common control.

Information on collateral as at 31 December 2019:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Corporate loans**
Unsecured loans	118 889
Loans collateralised by:	
investment banks guarantees	356 697
Gross loans and advances to customers	**475 586**

Analysis of credit quality of loans as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Corporate loans**
Not past due:	
Large borrowers	404 009
Provision for impairment	(1 839)
Net loans	**402 171**

Analysis of credit quality of loans as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Corporate loans**
Not past due:	
Large borrowers	475 586
Provision for impairment	(136)
Net loans	**475 450**

Effect of collateral value on credit quality as at 31 December 2020:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Carrying amount**	**Expected cash flow from collateral**	**Effect of collateral**
Corporate loans	404 009	220 596	183 413
Provision for impairment	(1 839)	-	(1 839)
Total loans and advances to customers less provisions	**402 171**	**220 596**	**181 575**

Effect of collateral value on credit quality as at 31 December 2019:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Carrying amount**	**Expected cash flow from collateral**	**Effect of collateral**
Corporate loans	475 586	356 697	118 889
Provision for impairment	(136)	-	(136)
Total loans and advances to customers less provisions	**475 450**	**356 697**	**118 753**

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank has not received any assets as a result of imposition on foreclosure.

8. Investments in securities

As of 31 December 2020, the Bank's portfolio includes domestic government bonds ("DGBs") denominated in the national currency with a carrying amount of UAH 600,030 thousand with an average effective interest rate of 10.42% and maturities in March 2021 - October 2021.

Bonds are carried at fair value designated through other comprehensive income. As of the reporting date, the bonds are not either overdue or impaired.

9. Derivatives

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**		**31 December 2019**	
	Contracts with positive fair valuer	**Contracts with negative fair value**	**Contracts with positive fair value**	**Contracts with negative fair value**
Foreign exchange forward contracts:				
Accounts receivable on settlement in UAH (+)	13 805	18 594	-	-
Accounts payable on settlement in USD (-)	(13 745)	-	-	-
Accounts payable on settlement in EUR (-)	-	(18 674)		
Total fair value of derivative financial instruments	**60**	**(80)**	-	-

The Bank calculates the fair value of derivatives based on the discounted cash flow analysis method.

10. Fixed, intangible and right-of-use assets

A summary of movements in fixed, intangible and right –of-use assets for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Machinery and equipment**	**Instruments, fixtures and furniture**	**Other non-current tangible assets**	**Intangible assets**	**Capital investments**	**Right-of-use assets (buildings)**	**Right-of-use assets (vehicles)**	**Total**
Historical cost								
01 January 2019	**12 318**	**2 063**	**4 500**	**3 158**	**64**	-	-	**22 103**
Effect of transition to IFRS 16 Leases	-	-	-	-	-	31 172	2 256	33 428
Additions	2 614	40	42	1 224	3 857	-	-	7 777
Disposal	(385)	-	-	-	(3 921)	-	-	(4 306)
31 December 2019	**14 547**	**2 103**	**4 542**	**4 383**	-	**31 172**	**2 256**	**59 002**
Additions	174	-	-	160	-	1 649	-	1 984
31 December 2020	**14 721**	**2 103**	**4 542**	**4543**	-	**32 821**	**2 256**	**60 986**

Depreciation								
01 January 2019	**(5 750)**	**(1 030)**	**(587)**	**(2 668)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10 035)**
Depreciation charge	(2 481)	(324)	(377)	(315)	-	(6 415)	(890)	(10 803)
Disposal	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
31 December 2019	**(7 846)**	**(1 354)**	**(964)**	**(2 983)**	**-**	**(6 415)**	**(890)**	**(20 452)**
Depreciation charge	(2 415)	(281)	(378)	(571)	-	(6 528)	(890)	(11 063)
31 December 2020	**(10 261)**	**(1 635)**	**(1342)**	**(3 554)**	**-**	**(12 943)**	**(1 780)**	**(31 515)**
Net carrying amount:								
01 January 2019	**6 568**	**1 033**	**3 913**	**490**	**64**	**-**	**-**	**12 068**
31 December 2019	**6 700**	**749**	**3 578**	**1 400**	**-**	**24 757**	**1 366**	**38 550**
31 December 2020	**4 459**	**468**	**3 200**	**989**	**-**	**19 878**	**476**	**29 471**

The Bank has no property and equipment which ownership, use and disposal is restricted by law, pledged property, equipment and intangible assets; property and equipment temporarily out of use or disposed of. There are no intangible assets subject to restrictions of ownership rights or intangible assets self-designed by the Bank. During the reporting period there were no increases or decreases resulted from revaluations, as well as from impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in equity.

Property, equipment and intangible assets are accounted for at the original (historical) cost.

As at 31 December 2020, historical cost of fully depreciated property and equipment amounts to UAH 7,154 thousand. As at 31 December 2019, historical cost of fully depreciated property and equipment amounted to UAH 1,414 thousand.

11. Other assets

Other assets are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Prepayments for goods and services	1 146	1 433
Accounts receivable from taxes and mandatory payments other than income tax	159	-
Accrued fee and commission income	56	97
Accounts receivable from payments to employees	12	3
Accounts receivable on transactions with banks	1	-
Total other assets	**1 374**	**1 534**
Provision for impairment	(83)	(94)
Total other assets less provision for impairment	**1 291**	**1 440**

Analysis of changes in provisions for impairment of other assets for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Prepayments for services**	**Other assets**	**Total**
Balance as at 01 January 2019	**906**	**51**	**957**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	(873)	10	(863)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**33**	**61**	**94**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	33	(44)	(9)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**66**	**17**	**83**

12. Due to customers

Customer accounts are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Corporate clients		
Current accounts	1 713 662	928 265
Term deposits	2 125 783	1 399 898
Total due to customers	**3 839 445**	**2 328 163**

Current accounts include accounts payable on transactions with customers.

Due to customers by sectors of economic activities as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**%**
Trade	2 204 205	57,41%
Processing industry	891 144	23,21%
Financial and insurance activity	177 957	4,63%
Information and telecommunication	134 406	3,50%
Administrative and support services	132 276	3,45%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	98 912	2,58%
Mining industry	63 923	1,66%
Electicity, gas supply	48 133	1,25%
Transport	44 889	1,17%
Construction	41 228	1,07%
Other	2 372	0,06%
Total due to customers	**3 839 445**	**100.00%**

Due to customers distributed by sectors of economic activities as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2019**	**%**
Trade	1 417 484	60,88%
Processing industry	507 448	21,80%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	144 437	6,20%
Information and telecommunication	79 396	3,41%
Administrative and support services	61 091	2,62%
Financial and insurance activity	57 441	2,47%
Construction	33 877	1,46%
Transport	13 779	0,59%

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2019**	**%**
Other	13 210	0,57%
Total customer accounts	**2 328 163**	**100.00%**

As at 31 December 2020, account balances of 10 largest customers amount to UAH 2,401,527 thousand, or 62.55% of the Bank's total customer accounts (31 December 2019: UAH 1,423,244 thousand, or 61.1% respectively).

As at 31 December 2020 account balances of one largest customer amount to UAH 1,201,448 thousand, or 31.29% of the Bank's total customer accounts (31 December 2019: UAH 401,181 thousand, or 17.2% respectively).

13. Provision for credit-related commitments

Changes in provisions for credit-related commitments for 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Credit related commitments**
Balance as at 01 January 2020	**110**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	(43)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**67**

Changes in provisions for credit-related commitments for 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Credit related commitments**
Balance as at 01 January 2019	**54**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	56
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**110**

14. Other liabilities

Other liabilities are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Accounts payable for administrative and IT services	2 437	13 059
Accounts payable at settlements with the Bank's employees	5 717	4 479
Accounts payable for taxes and mandatory payments other than income tax	2 047	2 172
Accounts payable for services in compliance and anti-financial crime areas	3 369	0
Accrued expenses for others services	3 154	1 646
Deferred income	26	29
Other liabilities*	6 401	126
Total other liabilities	**23 152**	**21 511**

* Other liability as at 31 December 2020 в in the amount of UAH 6,401 thousand (as at 31 December 2019 in the amount of UAH 126 thousand) is the balance of account #3720 "Amounts to clarification".

15. Share capital

(in thousands of UAH)	Number of shares outstanding	Ordinary shares price
Balance as at 01 January 2019	**228 666**	**301 839**
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**228 666**	**301 839**
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**228 666**	**301 839**

As at 31 December 2020, the authorised and paid in capital amounted to UAH 301,839,254.64 (three hundred one million eight hundred thirty nine thousand two hundred fifty four hryvnias 64 kop.) The bank issued 228,666,102 of ordinary registered shares of nominal value of UAH 1.32 (one hryvnia 32 kop.) per share.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared, and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of the Bank.

In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, the distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings recorded in the financial statements, which is prepared in accordance with the NBU regulatory requirements.

16. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	*5*	2 210 922	-	2 210 922
Due from other banks	*6*	1 009 238	-	1 009 238
Loans and advances to customers	*7*	402 171	-	402 171
Investments in securities	*8*	600 030		600 030
Derivative financial assets	*9*	60	-	60
Receivables on current income tax		40	-	40
Deferred tax asset	*21*	1 058	-	1 058
Fixed assets, right-of-use assets	*10*	1 001	27 481	28 482
Intangible assets	*10*	52	937	989
Other assets	*11*	1 291	-	1 291
Total assets		**4 225 863**	**28 418**	**4 254 281**
LIABILITIES				
Due to customers	*12*	3 839 445	-	3 839 445
Derivative financial liabilities	*9*	80		80
Deferred tax liabilities		101		101
Provision for credit related commitments	*13*	67	-	67
Lease liabilities		7 642	12 841	20 483
Other liabilities	*14*	23 152	-	23 152
Total liabilities		**3 870 487**	**12 841**	**3 883 328**

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	*Note*	**Less than 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	*5*	1 752 218	-	1 752 218
Due from other banks	*6*	479 610	-	479 610
Loans and advances to customers	*7*	475 450	-	475 450
Deferred tax asset	*18*	1 087	-	1 087
Fixed assets, right-of-use assets	*8*	858	36 292	37 150
Intangible assets	*8*	77	1 323	1 400
Other assets	*9*	1 440	-	1 440
Total assets		**2 710 740**	**37 615**	**2 748 355**
LIABILITIES				
Due to customers	*10*	2 328 163	-	2 328 163
Current income tax liability		2 286	-	2 286
Provision for credit related commitments	*11*	110	-	110
Lease liabilities		7 212	19 031	26 243
Other liabilities	*12*	21 511	-	21 511
Total liabilities		**2 359 282**	**19 031**	**2 378 313**

Due to the fact that substantially all financial instruments are fixed rated contracts, these remaining contractual maturity dates also represent the interest rate repricing dates.

The above amounts represent the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and do not include future interest payments.

17. Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**2020**	**2019**
Interest income:		
Deposits in other banks	5 942	7 016
NBU deposit certificates	84 700	56 637
Investments in securities (Government bonds)	3 618	-
Loans and advances to customers	91 135	237 422
Total interest income	**185 395**	**301 075**
Interest expense:		
Loans received from NBU	(12 458)	(3)
Term deposits of other banks	(3 330)	(9 793)
Corporate current accounts	(6 648)	(11 886)
Corporate term deposits	(73 910)	(143 102)
Lease liabilities	(202)	(289)
Total interest expenses	**(96 548)**	**(165 070)**
Net interest income	**88 847**	**136 005**

18. Fee and commission income and expenses

Fee and commission income and expenses for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	2020	2019
Fee and commission income	25 163	26 282
Fee and commission expense	(7 270)	(8 291)
Net fee and commission income	**17 893**	**17 991**

(in thousands of UAH)	2020	2019
Net fee and commission income:		
Cash and cash transactions	1 062	912
Foreign currency transactions for customers	20 473	20 408
Guarantees issued/received	(4 350)	(3 926)
Other	708	597
Net fee and commission income	**17 893**	**17 991**

19. Trading income

Trading income and expense for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	2020	2019
Trading income:		
Gains/losses from trading in foreign currency	11 388	9 656
Gains/losses from transactions with derivatives	373	1 409
Gains/losses from forward contracts revaluation	(20)	-
Gains/losses from foreign currency revaluation	2 386	(1 391)
Net trading income	**14 127**	**9 674**

20. Administrative and other operating expenses

Administrative and other operating expenses for years ended 31 December, are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	2020	2019
IT expenses	15 353	11 592
Operating lease and maintenance of property and equipment*	14 460	11 544
Consultancy, legal and other professional services	10 420	12 712
Supervisory Board expenses	5 013	4 522
Taxes and other mandatory payments, other than income tax	4 998	4 797
Telecommunication expenses	3 325	2 909
Management services	1 133	7 408
Other employee expenses (other than maintenance costs)	968	1 058
Marketing and representative expenses	597	2 909

(in thousands of UAH)	**2020**	**2019**
Service expenses in the area of compliance and anti-financial crime	3 427	0
Other expenses	969	699
Total administrative and other operating expense	**60 663**	**60 150**

* Short-term lease and lease of low value assets expenses in 2020 and 2019 amounted to UAH 8 thousand and UAH 8 thousand respectively.

21. Taxation

The statutory income tax rate in 2020 and thereafter is 18 %.

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**2020**	**2019**
Current tax expense	(3 686)	(13 246)
Deferred tax expense	(216)	(191)
Total income tax expense	**(3 902)**	**(13 437)**

a) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**%**	**31 December 2019**	**%**
Profit before tax	5 204	100%	58 129	100%
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	(937)	18%	(10 463)	18%
Non-deductible income and expenses	(2 965)	57%	(2 974)	5,1%
Total income tax expenses	**(3 902)**	**75%**	**(13 437)**	**23,1%**

б) Deferred income tax asset

The temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to a net deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2020 and as at 31 December 2019.

Movements in recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Balance as at the beginning of the year**	**Recognised in profits/ losses**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Balance as at the end of the year**
Accrued expenses	1 050	(206)	-	844
Provision for credit related commitments	20	(8)	-	12

Provisions for other financial assets/other assets	17	(2)	-	15
Revaluation of securities at FVOCI (negative)	-	-	187	187
Revaluation of securities at FVOCI (positive)	-	-	(101)	(101)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	**1 087**	**(216)**	**86**	**957**

Movements in recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Balance as at the beginning of the year**	**Recognised in profits/ losses**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Balance as at the end of the year**
Accrued income (expenses)	1 096	(46)	-	1 050
Provision for credit related commitments	10	10	-	20
Provisions for other assets	172	(155)	-	17
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	**1 278**	**(191)**	**-**	**1 087**

22. Earnings per share

Calculation of basic earnings per one share, as presented below, is based on profit for the year, owned by holders of ordinary shares and the average weighted number of outstanding shares totalling to 228,666 thousand for years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. The Bank has no potential ordinary dilutive shares.

(in thousands of UAH)	**2020**	**2019**
Profit for the period owned by holders of the Bank's ordinary shares	1 302	44 692
Average number of outstanding shares for the period (thousand shares)	228 666	228 666
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (UAH)	**0.01**	**0.20**

23. Dividends

In 2019, according to shareholders' decision, the Bank directed part of the profit for 2018 for distribution of dividends in the amount of UAH 40,173 thousand.

The movement in dividends payable is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Ordinary shares**
Dividends	
Balance as at 1 January 2019	-
Dividends on decision to pay during the year	40 173
Dividends paid	(38 164)
Tax paid on dividends	(2 009)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	-

In 2020, no decisions were made on the payment of dividends.

24. Risk management

Risk management is fundamental for the banking business and is an essential element of the Bank's operations. The Bank assesses the compex of the following risks: credit exposure risk, market risk (inclusive of interest and currency risks), liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputational risk.

The Bank's risk management system provides for continuous risk analysis to make timely and adequate managerial decisions to mitigate risks and reduce associated losses.

The risk management system is based on segregation of duties between the bank units (departments) using the three security lines model.

Risks are managed in an integrated manner and are evaluated in terms of the risk management strategy of the Bank and the risk apetite related to each identified risk, which are reviewed and approved by the Supervisory Board on an annual basis.

The risk management policies aim to identify, analyze, evaluate, monitor, control, report and minimize all the risks faced by the Bank, and assess the capital adequacy of the Bank.

The system of risk limits set in the Bank is reviewed on a periodic basis, or, in the event of significant changes in the external or internal conditions of the Bank's operation.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Bank developed policies and procedures, which regulate credit transactions and credit risk management (both for on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures), the main ones are the Credit policy, the Policy of credit risk management, Regulation on credit risk calculation in accordance with NBU Resolution No.351, Regulation on recognising the impaired financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9. The credit policies are reviewed and approved by the Supervisory Board.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual customer and counterparty default risk, country risk, and industry risk).

The Credit policy and the Policy of credit risk management establishes:

- general credit limits, which are followed by the Bank to reduce credit risk;
- procedures for review and approval of loan applications;
- methodology for assessment of borrowers' solvency;
- methodology for evaluation of collateral;
- requirements to loan documentation;
- procedures for continuous monitoring loan-related risks and other credit risks.

The Bank maintains the high quality of the loan portfolio, including IFRS 9 requirements to calculate allowances for expected credit losses. This model requires the Bank's management to apply judgments to evaluate the effect of changes in various economic factors on the amount of expected credit losses and their probability caused by this effect.

The maximum exposure to on-balance sheet credit risk is generally represented by carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

During 2020 the Bank complied with the credit risk ratios. As at 31.12.2020 the ratios were as follows (according to the form 6DX): H7 = 18.77%; H8 = 62.16%; H9 = 14.32% (As at 31.12.2019 (according to the form6DX):): H7 = 20.60%; H8 = 35.91%; H9 = 7.44%).

Analysis of changes in provisions for loans for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	Corporate loans	Due from other banks	Credit related commitments	Prepayments for services	Other assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**1 183**	**533**	**54**	**906**	**51**	**2 727**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	(1 047)	(231)	56	(873)	10	(2 085)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**136**	**303**	**110**	**33**	**61**	**642**
Increase/(decrease) of provision for impairment	1 703	333	(43)	33	(44)	1 983
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**1 839**	**636**	**67**	**66**	**17**	**2 625**

(b) Market (currency) risk

The risk of financial losses and probability of decrease in cost of capital associated with changes in the exchange rates, unfavorable for (opposing) existing open currency positions, change in value of securities is an important type of risk, which arises in the course of banking activity.

Basic methods and models for currency risk management are defined in the Policy on currency risk management in JSC "Deutsche Bank DBU".

The amount of potential financial losses depends on the size of open currency positions and the size of changes of corresponding foreign exchange rates. The analysis of the impact of projected changes in exchange rates on the financial result of the bank is made using VaR model (Value at Risk). The process of currency risk management at the Bank involves daily monitoring of compliance with the maximum possible amount of open currency positions based on a tolerable dimension of capital at risk to established limits of open currency positions, analysis of volatility of exchange rates and the value of the currency risk under normal and stressed conditions.

The following table shows currency risk analysis:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**			**31 December 2019**		
	monetary assets	**monetary liabilities**	**net position**	**monetary assets**	**monetary liabilities**	**net position**
USD	127 670	112 877	14 793	92 480	92 501	(21)
EURO	882 338	857 421	24 916	387 758	384 986	2 772
Total	**1 010 008**	**970 298**	**39 710**	**480 238**	**477 487**	**2 751**

As at December 31, 2020 the 50% hryvnia depreciation against these currencies would result in an increase in post-tax and equity losses for the amount indicated below. This analysis is based on the end-of-year position and the assumption that all other variables, such as interest rates, are unchanged.

(in thousands of UAH)	**2020**		**2019**	
	Profit or loss	**Equity**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity**
50% appreciation of USD against UAH	6 065	6 065	(8)	(8)
50% appreciation of EUR against UAH	10 216	10 216	1 136	1 136

Conversely, a 50% strengthening of the hryvnia against the currencies would have led to the same amount of profit, but the probability of this assumption is very low.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the actual or potential risk to earnings or capital arising from adverse changes in interest rates. This risk affects both the Bank's profitability and economic value of its assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments.

The main forms of interest rate risk are:

- risk of change in interest rate in case of assets and liabilities maturity mismatch;
- yield curve risk that arises from unfavorable changes in inclination and shape of the yield curve.

Basic principles of interest rate risk management are defined in policy for interest rate risk management in JSC "Deutsche Bank DBU".

Interest rate risk management includes management of both assets and liabilities of the Bank. A specific feature of this process is the limited administrative capacity. Asset management is limited by:

- the liquidity requirements and credit risk of portfolio of the Bank's assets;
- price competition from other banks, which limits freedom in the Bank's choice of loan pricing.
- the client's appetites for credit financing within a specific time period.

On the other hand, the liabilities management is complicated by the level of concentration of resources between clients and individual products; by availability of hedging products in the interbank market and by price competition for existing funds from other banks and non-bank credit institutions.

Therefore, the main objective of interest rate risk management is to minimize this risk within the Bank's planned profitability considering its liquidity position.

The amount of potential financial losses depends on the amount of open interest positions (Gaps) - the gaps between assets and liabilities by terms.

Interest rate risk management includes using Sensitivity to interest risk (Sensitivity/PV01) and Gaps (open interest gaps) models.

Management process involves daily monitoring of Sensitivity limits and monthly monitoring of open Gaps.

Derivatives (Forwards and Swops in foreign currency) are carried at fair value through profit or loss. Also the Bank holds a portfolio of government securities with less than a year maturity, which is revaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The table below presents average effective interest rates for interest bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December:

	2020 Average effective interest rate, %			2019 Average effective interest rate, %		
	UAH	**USD**	**EURO**	**UAH**	**USD**	**EURO**
Interest bearing assets						
Cash and cash equivalents due from other banks	-	0.55%	0.28%	-	3.11%	0.96%
NBU deposit certificates	7.41%	-	-	15.45%	-	-
Investments in securities	10.42%	-	-			
Loans to other banks	9.47%			16.29%		
Loans and advances to customers	9.82%	-	-	17.33%	-	-

Interest bearing liabilities

Overnight loans, due to banks	8.66%			16.73%		
Customer accounts:						
Current accounts	3.06%	-	-	7.81%	-	-
Term deposits	7.00%	0.43%	-	15.43%	-	-
Liabilities of a lessee	0,61%	-	-	0.97%	-	-

The Bank does not have any floating rate instruments. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

(d) Geographical risk

Geographical concentration of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	Ukraine	OECD countries	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2 210 922	-	-	2 210 922
Due from other banks	-	1 009 218	20	1 009 238
Loans and advances to customers	402 171	-	-	402 171
Investments in securities	600 030	-	-	600 030
Derivative financial assets	60	-	-	60
Other assets	56	-	-	56
Total financial assets	**3 213 239**	**1 009 218**	**20**	**4 222 477**
Liabilities				
Due to customers	3 839 445	-	-	3 839 445
Provision for credit related commitments	60	7	-	67
Derivative financial liabilities	80	-	-	80
Other financial liabilities	6 401	-	-	6 401
Total financial liabilities	**3 845 986**	**7**	**-**	**3 845 993**
Net balance sheet position on financial instruments	**(632 747)**	**1 009 211**	**20**	**376 484**

Geographical concentration of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	Ukraine	OECD countries	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1 752 218	-	-	1 752 218
Due from other banks	-	479 587	23	479 610
Loans and advances to customers	475 450	-	-	475 450
Other assets	48	-	49	97
Total financial assets	**2 227 716**	**479 587**	**72**	**2 707 375**
Liabilities				
Due to customers	2 328 163	-	-	2 328 163
Provision for credit related commitmnets	108	2	-	110
Other financial liabilities	126	-	-	126
Total financial liabilities	**2 328 397**	**2**	**-**	**2 328 399**
Net balance sheet position on financial instruments	**(100 681)**	**479 585**	**72**	**378 976**

Other risk concentrations.

Concentration risk is not an isolated form of banking risk, but the generalized, which includes elements of banking risks such as: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational and technological risk, geographical risk, as a result of focusing on separate types of transactions or certain sources of funding.

The common characteristic that identifies each concentration risk is the possibility of incurring potential losses that could significantly impair the Bank's financial position and result in the inability of current operations as a result of the concentration of business with certain persons in certain types of instruments, assets, liabilities, regions and countries.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is an existing or potential risk, which arises from the failure of the Bank to meet its obligations in due time, without incurring financial losses.

Basic principles of liquidity risk management are defined in policy on liquidity risk management of JSC "Deutsche Bank DBU".

The Bank pays special attention to operational risk management of liquidity risk, which is based on the generating a cash flow schedule, taking into account highly liquid assets, and adhering to the current norms of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR and NSFR on a testing mode).

The Bank uses the following basic methods of liquidity management.

Calculation of cash flows within one month. The calculation includes liquid assets and current liabilities (current customer accounts are divided into stable and unstable part), 100% of cash flows on term loans and deposits, overdrafts are included in to be repaid on the 31st day.

Short-term liquidity coverage ratio – LCR.
Net stable funding ratio within one year – NSFR.

Stress testing. For all currencies, the Bank should be able to survive in a harsh combined market conditions and overcome a specific stressful liquidity-related condition for a minimum initial period of up to 8 weeks, while maintaining an appropriate net liquidity buffer.

Assets and liabilities and liquidity are managed by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which analyses assets and liabilities by maturity and provide recommendations on how to avoid liquidity gaps. In addition, ALCO analyses liability cost and return on assets, controls compliance with economic ration and the NBU's regulations and provisioning requirements, and prepares recommendations on proper asset and liability management. ALCO is responsible for cash flow optimisation and payment discipline, coordinates corporate forecast system, etc.

Liquidity risk is a major financial risk, and Bank's stable financial position depends on the efficiency of liquidity risk management. To manage liquidity risk, the Bank analyses asset and liability structure, liquidity status, both for all currencies collectively and for individual currencies of Bank's transactions.

The Bank sets up certain sufficient liquidity limits for the following terms: overnight, week and month. In addition, the Bank controls its compliance with the mandatory provisioning ratios for borrowings on correspondent accounts, economic ratios established by the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as internal regulation requirements.

Important instrument for effective liquidity management is using the methods for analysis of maturity balances between active deposited and borrowed funds and cash flow projections.

Monitoring of adherence to limits is performed daily based on limit adherence reports.

During 2020 the Bank complied with requirements on liquidity ratios. As at 31.12.2020 the ratios were as follows (according to form 6DX): H6 = 92,47% (as a 31.12.2019 according to form 6DX): H6 = 115.26%).

The undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities, including future interest payments, by maturity as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 month to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Due to customers:					
Corporates	3 310 032	540 239		**3 850 271**	**3 839 445**
Provision for credit related commitments	-	67		**67**	**67**
Lease liabilities		6 969	12 841	**20 483**	**20 483**
Total potential future payments under financial liabilities		**547 275**	**12 841**	**3 870 821**	**3 859 995**

The undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities, including future interest payments, by maturity as at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 month to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Due to customers:					
Corporates	2 085 073	255 512		**2 340 585**	**2 328 163**
Provision for credit related commitments	-	110		**110**	**110**
Lease liabilities	601	6 611	19 031	**26 243**	**26 243**
Total potential future payments under financial liabilities	**2 085 674**	**262 233**	**19 031**	**2 366 938**	**2 354 516**

(f) Operational risk

Operational risk appetite for 2020, EUR		**Q 1**	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**
Financial loss related to OR	< EUR 60 thousands	-	-	EUR 3,5 thousands	EUR 12 thousands
Number of incidents related to OR which affected customers, reputation and the regulator per quarter	> 5	2	2	4	5

In Q4 the Bank exceeded the risk appetite level due to several OR-related incidents that affected customers, reputation and the regulator, the key of which included:

- two written warnigs received from the NBU after deadlines for submission of 6KX statistical reporting files were violated and the external auditor was selected without tender procedure;
- loss of income due to non-placement of free liquidity in NBU deposit certificates.

(g) Impact of COVID-19

With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the world and in Ukraine, the Bank's management analyzed its potential negative impact on the Bank's strategy as a whole, on business processes (critical and non-critical) and on financial instruments in the short term and long term perspective. Associated risks were classified into financial and non-financial.

Financial risks include: credit, liquidity risk and the risk of changes in the Bank's business strategy. In the short term and long term perspectice, the COVID-19 pandemic will have a negligible impact on the Bank's credit risk and liquidity risk. It is also not expected to have a significant impact on business strategy. The Bank's loan portfolio is focused on subsidiaries of international corporate clients, which, in turn, have investment grade credit ratings. 100% of loans and trade finance instruments are guaranteed by parent companies. Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Bank has significantly reduced its loan portfolio due to low demand for credit resources. Most clients, assessing the impact of the pandemic on economic activity, refocused on domestic resources and revised their own development strategies, including business downsizing. Therefore, the Bank's share of NBU financial instruments (nostro and deposit certificates) in total assets increased significantly, which had a positive effect on liquidity ratios. In addition, such instruments in local currency are characterized by the highest credit quality. In addition, balances on client accounts in hryvnia, which the Bank holds in highly liquid assets, increased significantly. Due to the increase in liquidity, the Bank included investments in government securities with a maturity of up to one year to the list of its products.

Non-financial risks inluded operational and reputational risks. The Bank estimates that the coronavirus pandemic has the greatest potential impact on operational risks. The Bank has taken the following actions to reduce the relevant risks and ensure its ability to continue as a going concern:

- created the COVID-19 crisis response team.
- introduced a working from home mode for most of its staff (up to 95%), ensuring the appropriate level of quality of work performed.
- introduced a model of personnel operational groups, which minimizes simultaneous infection of people involved in the same business processes.
- analyzed outsourcing companies.
- revised all critical business processes and strengthened all key controls related to transition to a a working from home mode.
- introduced protocols for reducing risk of COVID-19 spread for work in the office and with clients.
- updated all internal documents and plans for resumption of activities, financing in crisis situations, ensuring going concern.

The Bank conducted stress testing. Stress-testing was based on the following stress factors: a complete lockdown for a long time, an increase in the number of infected workers who are unable to perform their functions for some time, and an increase in operational incidents related to working from home. The overall impact of COVID-19 on the Bank's operating profile during stress testing was rated as significant, while the operational model for reducing the negative impact was considered effective and designed controls were sufficient.

25. Capital management

Capital management main objective is to maintain the Bank's capital at a level sufficient for effective day-to day operation and to ensure strategic development of the banking business while complying with NBU capital adequacy requirements. Capital management is an integral part of Bank's assets and liabilities management.

The Bank ensures that its capital adequacy is maintained on a required level through planning and control mechanisms. The Bank monitors capital adequacy ratio on a daily basis.

Regulatory capital adequacy ratio calculated in accordance with the NBU requirements is 69,76% (31 December 2019: 131.54% with the minimum established ratio is 10%.

Regulatory capital of the Bank is as follows (according to form 6DX excluding corrective postings per year):

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Primary capital		
Share capital actually paid	301 839	301 839
Disclosed reserves, originated or increased by retained earnings:	25 746	23 511
General reserves and reserve funds formed under the laws of Ukraine	25 746	23 511
Reduction in primary capital	**(989)**	**(1 400)**
Intangible assets less depreciation	(989)	(1 400)
Capital investments in intangible assets	-	-
Primary capital (1-tier capital)	**326 596**	**323 951**
Calculated profit for current year	(1 164)	43 687
Profit of previous years	28 959	(36 486)
Uncovered credit risk (Accumulated deficit)	-	(39)
Additional capital (2-tier capital)	**27 794**	**7 162**
Total regulatory capital	**354 390**	**331 113**

26. Contingencies

a) Litigations

As at 31 December 2020 the Bank has no litigations in progress.

The Bank recognised no provisions for potential losses from litigations.

b) Taxation contingencies

The Ukrainian tax system is characterised by frequent changes in tax legislation. Official pronouncements and court decisions are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Instances of inconsistent opinions between different authorities are not unusual. These facts create tax risks in Ukraine substantially more significant than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Management believes that it has complied with all existing tax legislation and has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Ukrainian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, there can be no assurance that the tax authorities will not have a different interpretation of the Bank's compliance with existing legislation and assess fines and penalties. No provision for potential tax assessments has been made in these financial statements.

c) Credit-related commitments

As at the reporting date the Bank did not have pledged assets or assets restricted for ownership, use or distribution.

Credit-related commitments are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
Revocable:		
Undrawn credit lines	5 021 947	3 543 824
Total revocable liabilities	**5 021 947**	**3 543 824**
Irrevocable:		
Guarantees issued	87 068	30 370
Import letters of credit	-	6 544
Total irrevocable liabilities	**87 068**	**36 914**
Total	**5 109 015**	**3 580 738**

Credit related commitments by currency are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**31 December 2020**	**31 December 2019**
UAH	1 061 367	768 150
USD	596 336	797 739
EURO	3 451 312	2 014 849
Total	**5 109 015**	**3 580 738**

27. Fair value of financial instruments

a) Classifications and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Loans and receivables**	**Other assets/liabilities at amortised cost**	**Financial assets at FVOCI - debt instruments**	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Cash and cash equivalents	2 210 922				2 210 922	2 210 922
Due from other banks	1 009 238				1 009 238	1 009 238
Loans and advances to customers	402 171				402 171	402 171
Investments in securities			600 030		600 030	600 030
Derivative financial assets				60	60	60
Other assets	56				56	56
Total financial assets	**3 622 387**	**-**	**600 030**	**60**	**4 222 477**	**4 222 477**
Due to customers		3 839 445			3 839 445	3 839 445
Derivative financial				80	80	80

(in thousands of UAH)	**Loans and receivables**	**Other assets/liabilities at amortised cost**	**Financial assets at FVOCI - debt instruments**	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
liabilities						
Provision for credit related commitments		67			67	67
Other financial liabilities		6 401			6 401	6 401
Total financial liabilities	-	**3 845 913**	-	**80**	**3 845 993**	**3 845 993**

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Loans and receivables**	**Other assets/liabilities at amortised cost**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Cash and cash equivalents	1 752 218		1 752 218	1 752 218
Due from other banks	479 610		479 610	479 610
Loans and advances to customers	475 450		475 450	475 450
Other assets	97		97	97
Total assets	**2 707 375**	-	**2 707 375**	**2 707 375**
Due to customers		2 328 163	2 328 163	2 328 163
Provision for credit related commitments		110	110	110
Total liabilities	-	**2 328 273**	**2 328 273**	**2 328 273**

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature and/or market interest rates at period end.

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However, given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or transfer of liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

б) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques. It is based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions.

These two types of inputs have created the following three-level fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments and traded derivatives, such as futures.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e, derived from prices).

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that arc not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2020:

(in thousands of UAH)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents		2 210 922		2 210 922	2 210 922
Due from other banks		1 009 238		1 009 238	1 009 238
Loans and advances to customers			402 171	402 171	402 171
Other financial assets			56	56	56
Total assets	-	**3 220 160**	**402 227**	**3 622 387**	**3 622 387**
Due to customers		3 839 445		3 839 445	3 839 445
Provision for credit related commitments			67	67	67
Other financial liabilities		6 401		6 401	6 401
Total liabilities	-	**3 845 846**	**67**	**3 845 913**	**3 845 913**

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2019:

(in thousands of UAH)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents		1 752 218		1 752 218	1 752 218
Due from other banks		479 610		479 610	479 610
Loans and advances to customers			475 450	475 450	475 450
Other assets			97	97	97
Total assets	-	**2 231 828**	**475 547**	**2 707 375**	**2 707 375**
Due to customers		2 328 163		2 328 163	2 328 163
Provision for credit related commitments			110	110	110
Total liabilities	-	**2 328 163**	**110**	**2 328 273**	**2 328 273**

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value by the level of hierarchy underlying the fair value measurement as at 31 December 2020 are presented as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying amount
Investments in securities	600 030			600 030	600 030
Derivative financial assets		60		60	60
Total assets	**600 030**	**60**	**-**	**600 090**	**600 090**
Derivative financial liabilities		80		80	80
Total liabilities	**-**	**80**	**-**	**80**	**80**

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and maturity. For quoted debt issued, the fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those notes issued where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current interest rate yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at year end in the measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2020:

Type of instrument	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of estimates (weighted average) for unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans and advances to customers	402 171	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	Interest rates 5%-16.5%	The reduction in interest rates leads to increase in fair value

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at year end in the measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2019:

Type of instrument	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of estimates (weighted average) for unobservable input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs

Loans and advances to customers	475 450	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate	Interest rates 11.50%-25.00%	The reduction in interest rates leads to increase in fair value

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 no fair value gains or fair value losses were recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income on loans to customers.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Bank recognized UAH 391 thousand of loss from revaluation of the fair value of investments in securities (DGBs) carried at FVOCI, in other comprehensive income.

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 there were no transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

28. Related party transactions

The Bank grants loans and advances, attracts deposits and performs other transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party when making financial and operational decisions.

The Bank assesses credit risks associated with loans to related parties and manages these credit risks in accordance with the normative requirements of the NBU.

Terms of transactions with related parties are established at the time of the transaction. In accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, related parties comprise:

- the parent company - the ultimate controlling party of the Bank is Deutsche Bank AG (Germany) which holds 100% shares;
- entities under common control of Deutsche Bank AG;
- key management personnel and their immediate family members, members of the Supervisory Board, the Board, and their immediate family members.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank has no subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures where the Bank has control relationship.

Balances of transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
Due from other banks	882 154	127 720
Provisions for due from other banks	(556)	(80)
Other liabilities (on demand, denominated in EUR)	5 179	2 573
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	-	7

As at 31 December 2020 balances due from banks related to transactions with related parties represent call deposits.

As at 31 December 2020, balances due from banks related to transactions with related parties by currency are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
USD	-	127 700
EURO	882 141	-
RUB	-	20
Other	13	-
Total	**882 154**	**127 720**

Other rights and commitments on transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
Guarantees received	-	281 770
Guarantees issued	-	50 752

Income and expenses on transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Key management personnel**	**Other related parties**	**Entities under common control**
Interest income	5 128	-	-	317
Interest expense	(3 116)	-	-	-
Gains less losses from trading foreign currencies	-	-	-	1 701
Commission income	-	-	-	304
Commission expense	(1 614)	-	-	(5 655)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(5 742)	(20 362)	(4 442)	(9 015)
Other operating income	104	-	-	-

Balances of transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
Due from other banks	387 410	92 502
Provisions for due from other banks	(244)	(58)
Other liabilities (on demand, denominated in EUR)	3 536	9 524

Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	-	2

As at 31 December 2019 balances due from banks related to transactions with related parties represent call deposits.

As at 31 December 2019, balances due from banks related to transactions with related parties by currency are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
USD	-	92 479
EURO	387 400	-
RUB	-	23
Other	10	-
Total	**387 410**	**92 502**

Other rights and commitments on transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Entities under common control**
Guarantees received	-	1 027 336
Guarantees issued	-	24 621

Income and expenses on transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	**Parent company**	**Key management personnel**	**Other related parties**	**Entities under common control**
Interest income	5 192	-	-	1 465
Interest expense	(1 481)	-	-	-
Gains less losses from trading foreign currencies	-	-	-	(425)
Commission income	205	-	-	530
Commission expense	(217)	-	-	(8 071)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(6 606)	(18 084)	(4 040)	(9 197)
Other operating income	257	-	-	-

Payments to key management personnel for the reporting periods are as follows:

(in thousands of UAH)	As at and for the year ended 31 December 2020		As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019	
	expenses	**accrued liability due**	**expenses**	**accrued liability due**
Payments to key management personnel	20 362	1 851	18 084	1 269

29. Events after the end of the reporting period

Coronavirus pandemic continues to spread the world, which negatively affects the world economy condition. After severe restrictive measures imposed by most governments in 2020, and rapid vaccination rates in early 2021, the International Monetary Fund experts expect the global economy to recover by 5.5% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022. However, they are cautions about significant risks to growth due to possible unforeseen events, such as new strains of the virus and next waves of disease spread.

Due to the aggravation of the situation with coronavirus disease in Ukraine, the government introduceds strict quarantine restrictions (lockdown) from 8 to 24 January 2021. According to the NBU, the January lockdown had a limited negative impact on the economy, as, unlike the lockdown introduced in March 2020, the measures taken to contain the spread of disease were milder and only partially suppressed economic activity.

According to the NBU inflation report in January 2021, central bank experts predict an acceleration of inflation in the first half of 2021 with a further slowdown and return to the target range of 5% ± 1 p.p. in the first half of 2022. At its meeting in March 2021, the NBU Board raised the discount rate by 50 basis points to 6.5% per annum. Further increase in the discount rate may have a positive effect on the level of the Bank's interest margin and, as a consequence, on the financial result.

The Bank's priorities are to ensure its operation as a going concern and to protect its employees and clients. The Bank's strategy for 2021 is organic growth in the light of recovery of the world economy.