



Banking Sector Review

November 2025



In Q3, the inflow of retail deposits to the banks continued, while the growth of corporate ones stalled. Net hryvnia loans to corporations and households continued to grow steadily, which was the main driver of the increase in the sector's assets for the third consecutive quarter. Market-based, non-subsidized lending continued to dominate, and portfolio quality remained high. Loan rates decreased for both businesses and households. The sector remained profitable, mainly due to the sustained high net interest margin and insignificant provisioning. Profitability helped the sector maintain an adequate capital cushion. The banks have been complying with the leverage ratio since September, and a schedule for the activation of capital buffers will be announced in the near future. The potential increase in the corporate profit tax rate to 50% in 2026 creates a number of risks.

Sector Structure

In Q3, 60 banks remained operational in Ukraine. At the same time, in early November, RWS Bank (0.04% of the sector's total assets) was withdrawn from the market due to the failure to submit a recovery plan meeting the NBU's remarks, continued risky activities, and the inability to eliminate deficiencies and normalize its financial condition. The bank's liquidation will not have a noticeable impact on the banking sector.

In Q3, the share of state-owned banks' net assets increased for the first time since the start of the year, by 0.3 pp, but it was still 0.7 pp lower than a year ago, at 52.5%. The state-owned banks' share in retail deposits rose for the first time in five quarters – by 0.2 pp, to 62.8% (-0.6 pp over the year), primarily as a result of PrivatBank's active attraction of deposits.

Assets

The volume of the banks' net assets increased by 2.7% in Q3 (+13.3% yoy). For three consecutive quarters, the banking sector's net asset growth has been primarily driven by active lending. In Q3, the volume of net loans rose by 8.0%, and by 26.5% yoy. For the first time since the start of the year, the banks increased their portfolios of domestic government debt securities, in response to a higher supply of these securities from the government: by 5.6% in Q3, and by 12.6% yoy. On the other hand, the holdings NBU certificates of deposit (CDs) decreased by 7.8% in Q3 (+7.0% yoy).

Net hryvnia loans to businesses continued to grow intensively, although their growth was slightly slower than in the previous quarter: +7.9% qoq (in annual terms, the growth accelerated to +30.8% yoy). In Q3, certain state-owned companies, particularly in the energy sector, increased their debt. However, even excluding loans to state-owned companies, the portfolio grew noticeably: by 6.6% qoq and 27.0% yoy. Loans to SMEs increased by 7.7% in Q3 (by 32.5% yoy). The share of SME loans in the portfolio edged

down in Q3, to 60.8%. At the same time, the growth in the FX loan portfolio was more brisk than before: it grew by 8.3% qoq and 11.8% yoy, primarily due to lending to large and medium-sized companies in agriculture, food industry, and the energy sector.

In Q3, loan portfolios continued to increase across all groups of banks, with the fastest growth recorded at state-owned banks. For the latter, the increase was 8.4% qoq (36.3% yoy), which was mainly driven by loans to state-owned corporations in the energy sector. At the same time, excluding state-owned companies, the growth in the loan portfolio of foreign banks was the fastest and the largest in Q3: it rose by 8.2% qoq and 26.2% yoy.

The increase in loans with a term of up to three years was 8.8% qoq and 23.2% yoy. Meanwhile, long-term loans for capital investments grew faster in annual terms – their volume increased by 59.8% yoy (6.7% qoq). The share of long-term loans in the net hryvnia corporate portfolio increased by 4.6 pp over the year, to 25.5%. In Q3, loans grew the fastest in the wholesale trade, financial services, and machinery sectors. Over the year, the highest growth rates were seen in loans to businesses in agriculture, trade, machinery industry, the energy sector, and food industry.

Thanks to affordable terms, lending grew primarily outside of state support programs. Net hryvnia loans under the *Affordable Loans 5–7–9%* program increased by only 1.5%, while those outside the program grew by 11.4%. Accordingly, the share of subsidized loans in the hryvnia corporate portfolio also decreased: by 5.4 pp since the start of the year, to 27.4%. At the same time, the volume of soft loans granted under state support programs to enterprises in the defense industry reached approximately UAH 5 billion.

The growth in the net hryvnia portfolio of retail loans accelerated to 8.5% qoq in Q3, but in annual terms slowed to 32.9% yoy. Unsecured loans continued to dominate the

portfolio. Volumes of retail loans increased across all groups of banks, but private banks and PrivatBank recorded the largest growth. Their retail loan portfolios grew by 9.7% qoq (+42.3% yoy) and 6.3% qoq (+25.0% yoy), respectively. The share of the two leading banks rose by 0.2 pp, to 55.0%. Mortgage lending picked up, with its volumes increasing by 10.7% in Q3. However, the annual growth rate remained unchanged at 32.9%. The share of mortgages in the portfolio increased to 13.4% (up by 0.3 pp over the quarter). Loans under the *eOselia* state program traditionally dominated mortgages. Car loans grew rapidly in Q3: +9.5% qoq (+31.8% yoy, slightly more moderate than in Q2). The share of car loans in the retail portfolio was 5.7%.

The quality of the loan portfolio continued to improve, and the reduction in the non-performing loans (NPL) ratio accelerated in Q3 as it dropped by 2.0 pp over the quarter and by 7.3 pp over the year, to 25.0%, which was the lowest level over a decade. The NPL ratio decreased faster for the corporate portfolio compared to the retail one: down by 3.0 pp over the quarter and down by 8.2 pp over the year, to 32.5%. For retail loans, the reduction was 1.2 pp (4.8 pp over the year), to 12.8%. The share of corporate borrowers that were in default on hryvnia loans as of the end of Q3 remained below 3%, which was better than the pre-full-scale-war average. The further reduction in the NPL ratio occurred across all groups of banks – most actively among foreign and state-owned banks: down by 2.0 pp (down by 5.2 pp over the year) and down 1.8 pp (down by 8.3 pp over the year), respectively. Excluding the legacy loans of state-owned banks that were recognized as non-performing during the banking sector reform in 2015–2017 (including the debts of PrivatBank's former owners), the NPL ratio in the system decreased to 14.3%. The decline in the NPL ratio in Q3 2025 was traditionally mainly driven by the banks increasing new high-quality loans. For state-owned and foreign banks, loan write-offs also contributed to the reduction in the NPL ratio.

Funding

In Q3, the banks' liabilities grew by 1.7% (+13.0% yoy). Compared to the start of the year, the growth was 3.4%. Customer deposits, primarily from households, remained the main driver of this growth. The banks hardly used any refinancing loans – only three small banks has such outstanding loans for a total amount of UAH 1.4 billion. In Q2 2025, the sector's external borrowings rose by 1.9% qoq, with their total volume remaining at the level of USD 1.6 billion, which continued to account for about 2% of liabilities.

Volumes of hryvnia retail deposits with the banks kept growing, increasing by 3.4% qoq (+15.6% yoy) in Q3. In the reporting quarter, the pace at which the banks increased their portfolios of hryvnia retail term deposits seasonally slowed to 3.2% qoq and 14.2% yoy. The share of term deposits remained almost unchanged over the quarter and stood at 33.9%. Households' FX demand deposits grew by 0.4% qoq (+9.3% yoy) due to an increase in current account balances. On the other hand, FX term deposits decreased by 0.5% qoq and 0.8% yoy. The level of dollarization of retail deposits declined by 0.8 pp, to 33.6%, as hryvnia deposits grew more rapidly.

Hryvnia corporate deposits decreased by 0.6% qoq (+15.7% yoy), primarily due to state-owned companies making significant expenditures from their accounts with state-owned banks to purchase energy and equipment. However, already in the autumn, corporate deposits returned to growth. At the same time, volumes of FX corporate deposits grew by 4.6% qoq (+8.3% yoy), with the largest growth recorded at state-owned banks – 17% qoq.

Interest Rates

In Q3, the NBU's key policy rate remained unchanged, at 15.5% per annum. The majority of the banks did not revise their rates over the quarter. The cost of liabilities was primarily influenced by their maturity structure and the distribution of deposits among the banks. The rate on new hryvnia retail deposits (including demand deposits) decreased by 0.2 pp, to 10.3% per annum, during the quarter. That said, the indicative rates on retail deposits announced by the banks in the UIRD index increased by 0.6 pp. Among other things, this was driven by a change in the list of banks providing data for the indicator. The rates on agreements with businesses rose slightly – by 0.1 pp, to 10.1% per annum.

Market rates on hryvnia loans to businesses decreased from the situational peak of 16% per annum in July to 15.3% per annum in September (down by 0.4 pp over the quarter). The rate increase in July primarily concerned new loans to large enterprises, and subsequently, these rates declined more than those for SME loans. Foreign banks offered the lowest average rate in September, at 13.7% per annum. Rates on loans to households decreased by 1.2 pp, to 27.4% per annum, over the quarter.

Financial Performance and Capital

For Q3 2025, the sector received a profit of UAH 39.9 billion, which was 0.3% less than in the previous quarter. The contribution of state-owned banks decreased by 3.6 pp, to 62.9%, primarily due to PrivatBank's lower profit. Eleven mostly small banks were loss-making, with a total loss of only UAH 0.1 billion. Profitability was maintained mainly thanks to a high net interest margin and insignificant provisioning. The cost of risk (CoR) for the quarter was (-0.01%). Provisions were made primarily due to an increase in the holdings of domestic government debt securities, while lending did not require provisioning expenses. However, additional expenses are likely to be incurred as of the end of Q4 2025.

The total return on assets increased by 0.3 pp over the quarter, mainly due to a higher return on the corporate and retail loan portfolio. This reflects the rise in loan rates observed since the end of 2024. The share of interest income from loans in total interest income grew noticeably during the quarter – by 3.3 pp, to 47.8%. The yields on and the share of interest income from domestic government debt securities also increased. At the same time, the cost of funding remained almost flat from a quarter ago. Thus, the net interest margin rose from 7.5% to 7.8% during the quarter, and net interest income grew by 5.8% (+16.6% yoy).

Net fee and commission income grew by only 0.2% qoq (+8.1% yoy). The 1.6% qoq decrease in the sector's net fee and commission income from servicing payment transactions was offset by the growth in other types of fees, particularly

from lending and FX transactions. Profit from FX trading transactions grew slightly compared to the previous quarter, remaining lower than a year ago. In contrast, gains from the revaluation of domestic government debt securities declined.

Operating expenses decreased by 1.2% qoq due to a slight decrease in personnel costs. Operational efficiency remained high. The cost-to-income ratio (CIR) was about 40% (37.6% in Q3 2024). The number of operationally-loss-making banks decreased from ten to eight over the quarter.

The regulatory capital of the banking sector grew during the quarter. The regulatory capital adequacy of the sector was one and a half times higher than the requirement, at 15.4%. As of 1 September, the banks must comply with one more capital adequacy requirement: the leverage ratio. It determines the level of capital coverage of all exposures without their risk-weighting, and serves as an additional safeguard against excessive growth in the banks' balance sheets. The currently operating banks were not violating the

current minimum capital requirements, including the leverage ratio, as of the end of the quarter.

Prospects and Risks

The NBU will determine the timeline for activating the capital conservation buffer and the systemic importance buffer by the end of the year. The banks will be given time to gradually build these buffers without reducing their lending potential.

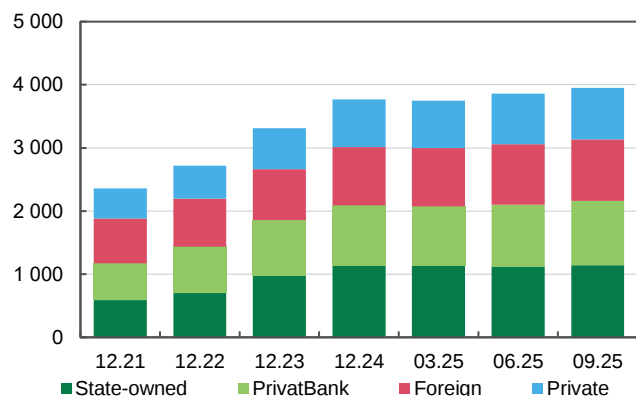
Also planned by the end of the year is a review of the approach to assessing the limit on large exposure per counterparty (LEX) for the banks.

The introduction of an increased bank profit tax rate at 50% in 2026, which is currently being considered in the parliament, may become a challenge for the banking sector. If adopted, such a decision will have a negative impact on the sustainability of the sector and individual banks, especially those that must fulfill recapitalization programs, as well as on lending activity, the sector's investment attractiveness, and the prospects for the privatization of state-owned banks.

Sector Structure

The banks' total assets grew by 2.4% (+11.5% yoy) in Q3. The growth was observed across all groups of banks and was the highest at all state-owned banks, whose share in total assets rose by 0.3 pp, to 54.7%. The number of operating banks did not change.

Figure 1. Banks' total assets, UAH billions



As of end of quarter, including adjusting entries. Solvent banks were divided into groups according to the classification in the respective reporting period.

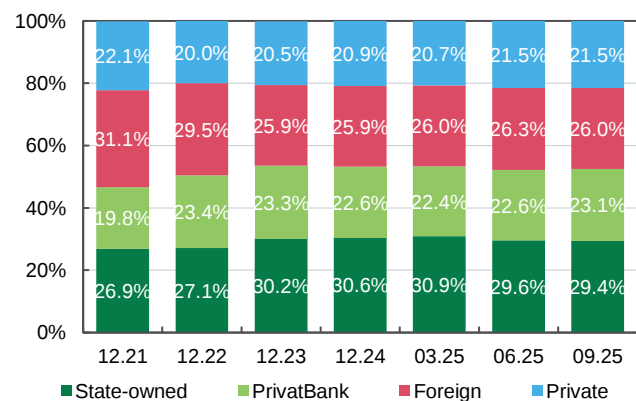
Table 1. Number of banks

	2021	2022	2023	2024	Q1.25	Q2.25	Q3.25
Solvent	71	67	63	61	60	60	60
Change	-2	-4	-4	-2	-1	0	0
State-owned	4	4	5	7	7	7	7
Change	-1	0	+1	+2	0	0	0
Foreign	20	16	14	14	14	14	14
Change	0	-4	-2	0	0	0	0
Private	47	47	44	40	39	39	39
Change	-1	0	-3	-4	-1	0	0

The number is as of the end of the respective period.

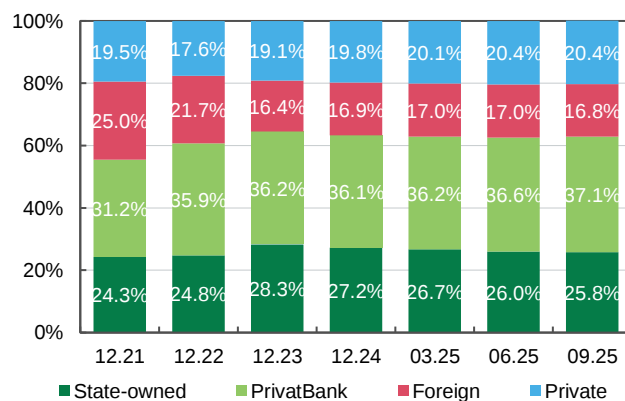
The share of state-owned banks in the sector's net assets was 52.5%, having grown by 0.3 pp in Q3 (-0.7 pp over the year). At the same time, for the first time in five consecutive quarters, their share in retail deposits also increased: by 0.2 pp (-0.6 pp over the year), to 62.8%.

Figure 2. Distribution of net assets by groups of banks



As of end of quarter, including adjusting entries.

Figure 3. Distribution of retail deposits by groups of banks



The share of net assets of the 20 largest banks remained almost unchanged in Q3 (-0.3 pp over the year). That said, the share of the largest bank rose by 0.5 pp (by 0.4 pp over the year), mainly due to large loans to state-owned energy companies. The sector's concentration increased across all categories in Q3, most significantly for retail deposits: by 2.3 pp over the quarter and by 4.0 pp over the year.

Figure 4. Largest banks' share of sector net assets

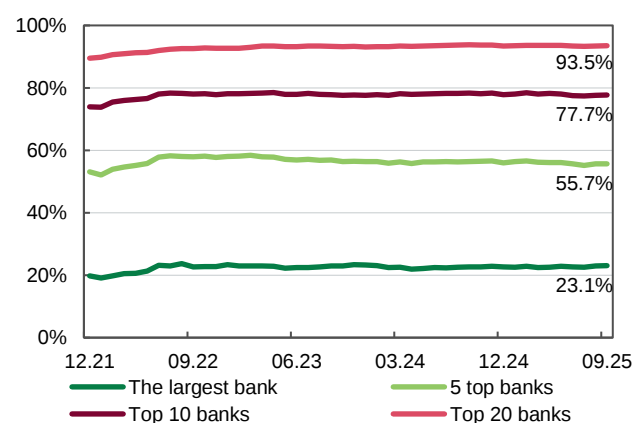
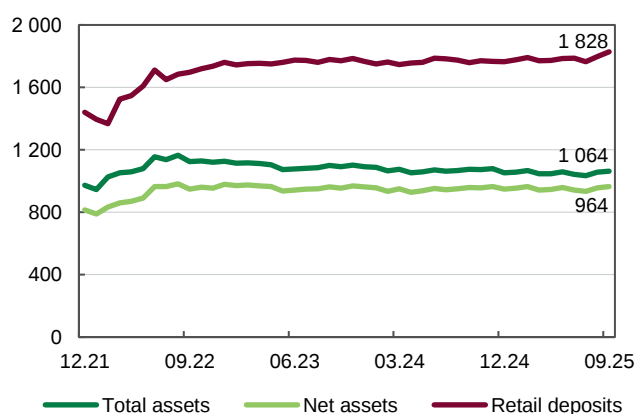


Figure 5. Concentration as measured by the HHI indicator

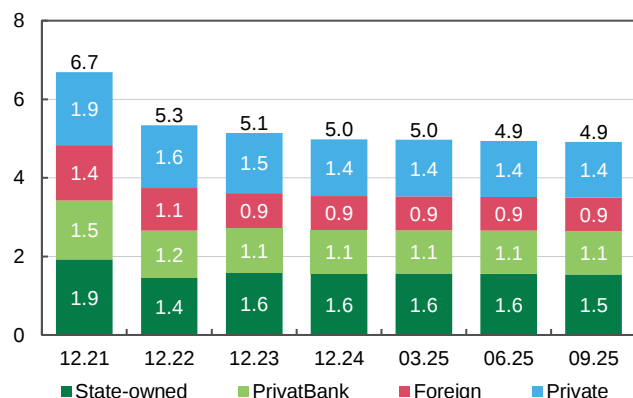


The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is an indicator of banking sector concentration. It is calculated as the sum of the banks' squared market shares. The index ranges from 0 to 10,000 – values below 1,000 indicate a low degree of market concentration. Retail deposits include certificates of deposit.

Banking Infrastructure and Payment Transactions

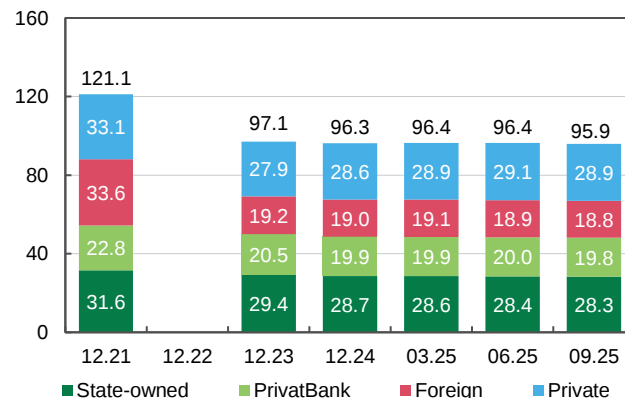
In Q3, the banks' network of structural units contracted slightly. The number of branches decreased in all groups of banks, except foreign ones. Most of the closed branches were in Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk oblasts and in Kyiv. Staff numbers declined for the first time since Q2 2024 – most notably at state-owned and foreign banks.

Figure 6. Number of banking units*, thousands



* Standalone structural units and head offices.

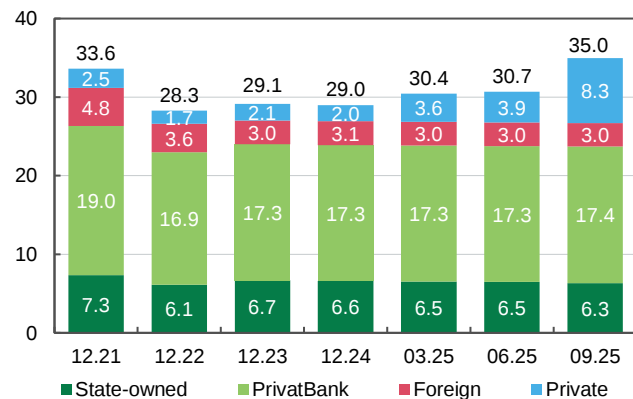
Figure 7. Bank staff headcount*, thousands of employees



* No data was collected between Q1 2022 and Q3 2023.

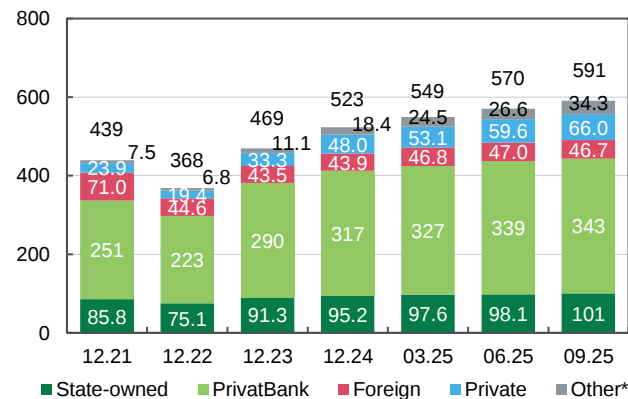
The network of POS terminals continued to grow. In Q3, NovaPay and private banks led the growth in POS units (+7,800 and +6,500, respectively). Traditionally, PrivatBank was also among the leaders. In total, market participants scaled up the network by 20,500 terminals in July–September. The network of self-service machines expanded markedly in Q3 due to an increase in the number of self-service kiosks in individual private banks.

Figure 8. Number of bank self-service machines*, thousands of units



* Number of self-service bank machines (ATMs, cash-in ATMs, self-service kiosks).

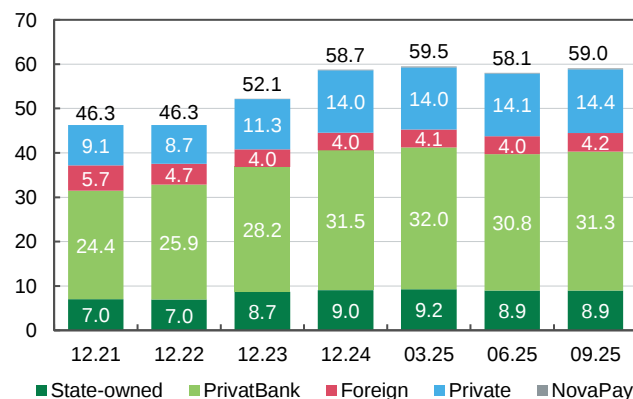
Figure 9. Number of POS terminals, thousands of units



* Until 1 October 2023, Ukrposhta data is shown; afterwards, the data covers Ukrposhta and NovaPay.

The number of active payment cards in Q3 rose by almost one million. PrivatBank generated almost half of this growth (512,000 cards).

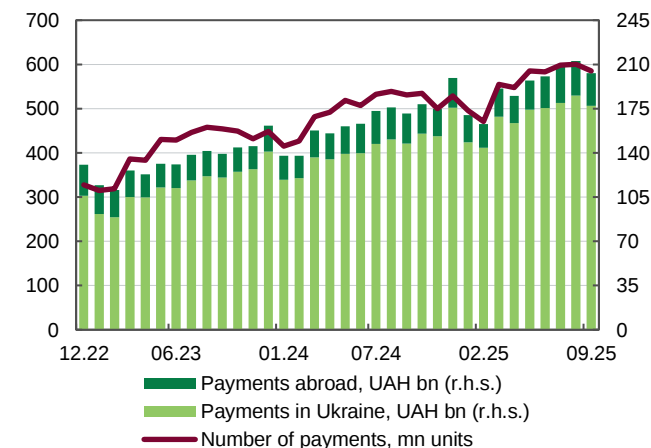
Figure 10. Number of active payment cards by groups of financial institutions*, millions of units



* As of 1 Oct 2025, NovaPay issued 169,600 active payment cards.

The growth in POS-based payments inside Ukraine slowed slightly, to 20% yoy.

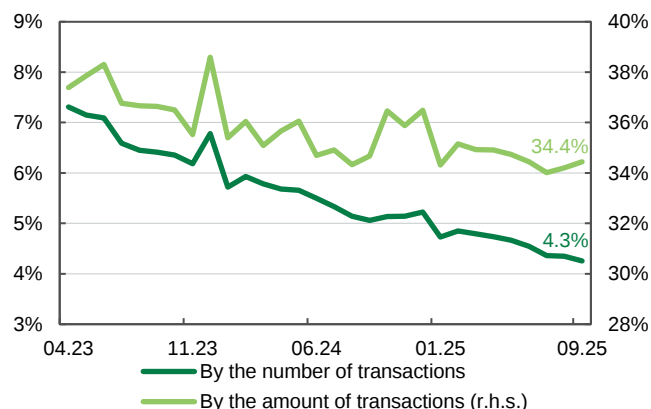
Figure 11. Card-based payments* through POS terminals



* Electronic means of payment issued by Ukrainian financial institutions.

The share of card-based cash transactions continued to shrink from the start of 2025, to 4.3% by number of transactions.

Figure 12. Share of cash withdrawal transactions in card-based transactions*

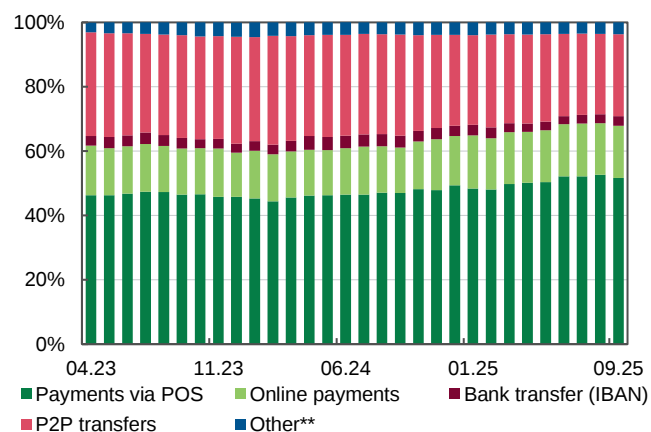


In April 2023, some payment service providers revised their monthly reporting indicators, which significantly changed the distribution of payment transaction data.

* For electronic payment instruments issued in Ukraine.

The share of card-based cashless transactions made through POS terminals was slightly above 50%, while P2P transactions accounted for approximately 25%.

Figure 14. Structure of cashless transactions with payment cards*

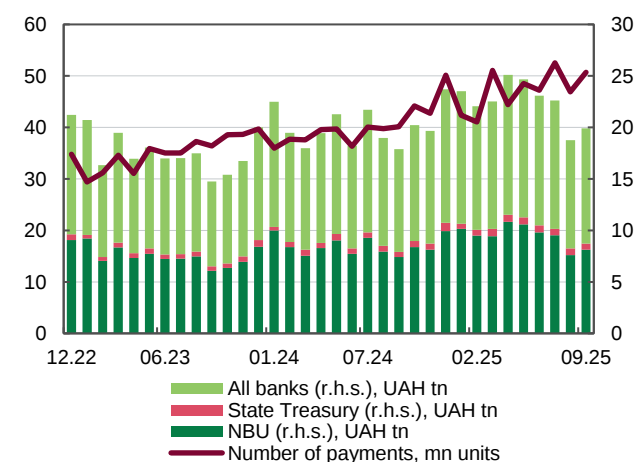


* Transactions with electronic means of payment issued in Ukraine.

** Transfers through ATMs/self-service kiosks, quasi-cash transactions.

Payments between banking institutions continued to dominate the transactions made within the System of Electronic Payments (SEP).

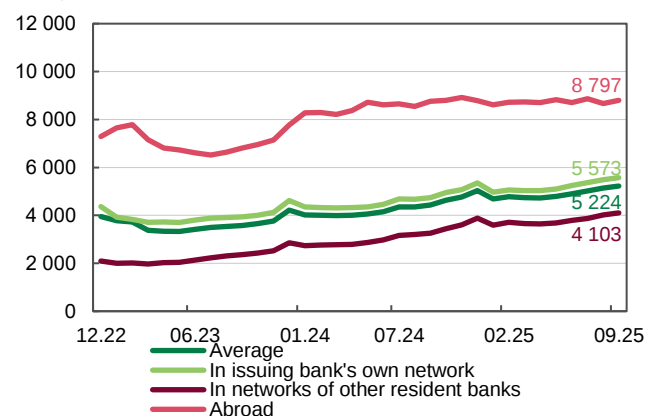
Figure 16. Volumes of payments within System of Electronic Payment of NBU



As from 1 April 2023, new-generation SEP-4 (24/7) was launched in operation based on ISO20022 international standard.

In Q3 2025, the average cash withdrawal from an ATM rose by 17.1% yoy, to UAH 5,224.

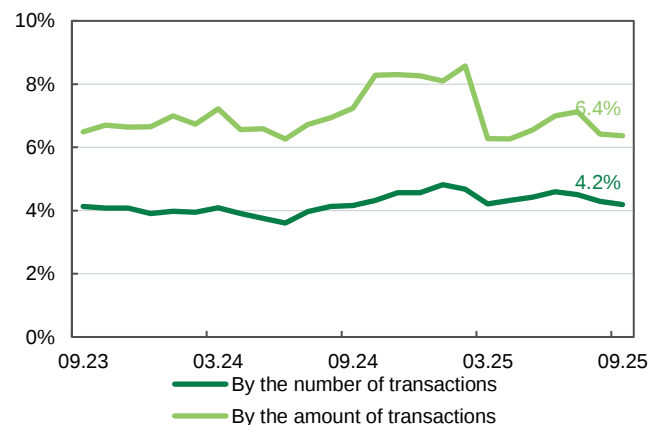
Figure 13. Average amount of one cash withdrawal transaction through ATMs, UAH*



* For electronic payment instruments issued in Ukraine.

The portion of transfers between own cards within one financial institution remained almost unchanged.

Figure 15. Share of transfers between own payment cards within one financial institution in the total of P2P transactions*

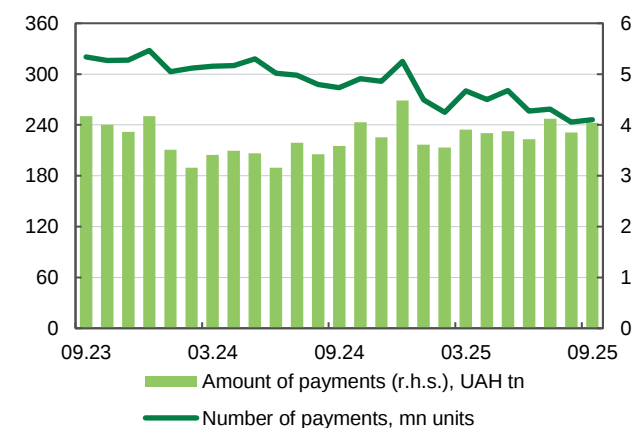


Statistical data collection started in mid-2023.

* For electronic payment instruments issued in Ukraine.

Volumes of the banks' credit transfer transactions* held steady. At the same time, the number of such transactions declined somewhat.

Figure 17. Payment transactions within Ukraine initiated via credit transfer*



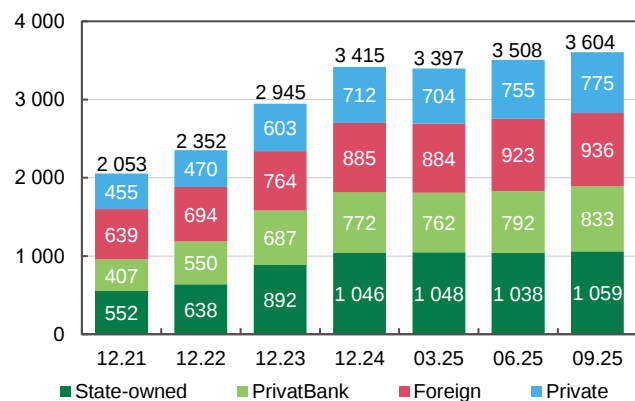
Statistical data collection started in mid-2023.

* Client payments from the payer's account number, with payment details indicating the recipient's IBAN.

Assets

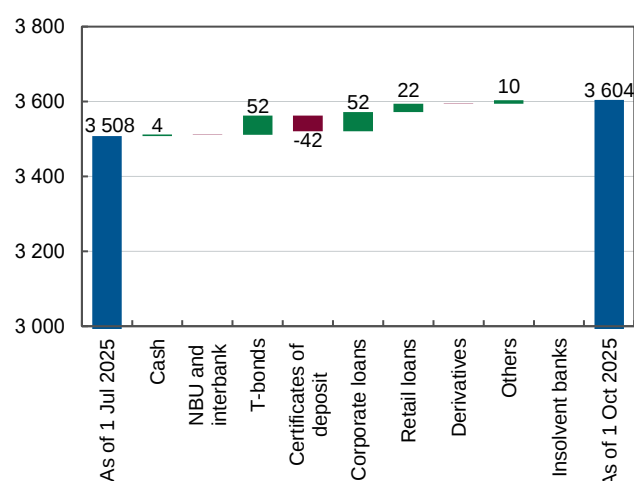
The volume of the banks' net assets increased by 2.7% in Q3 (+13.3% yoy). Active lending remained the main driver of growth in the banks' net assets for three consecutive quarters: lending volumes rose by 8.0% in Q3 and by 26.5% over the year. For the first time since the start of the year, the banks increased their portfolios of domestic government debt securities due to greater supply on the market – the growth was 5.6% qoq and 12.6% yoy. In contrast, the volumes of NBU CDs decreased by 7.8% qoq (+7.0% yoy), as liquidity drifted toward benchmark domestic government debt securities.

Figure 18. Net assets by groups of banks, UAH billions



As of the end of quarter, including adjusting entries.

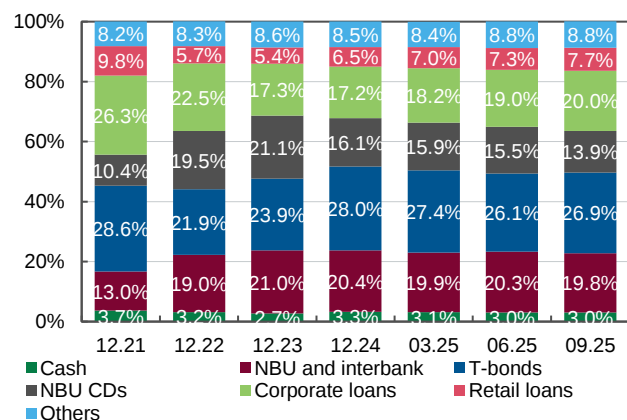
Figure 19. Change in net assets by component in Q3 2025, UAH billions



As of the end of the quarter, including adjusting entries.

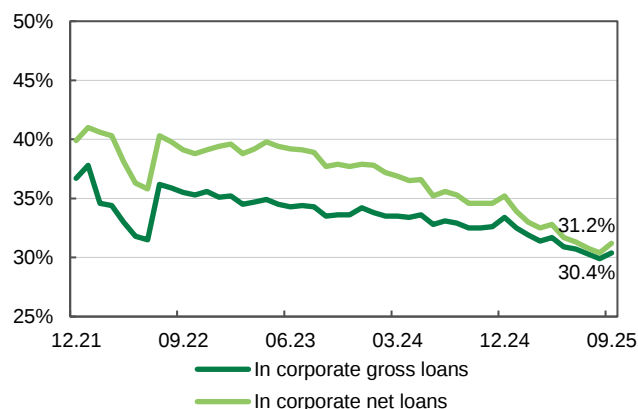
The dollarization of net corporate loans remained unchanged in Q3 (-0.1 pp). At the same time, over the year, the dollarization of net corporate loans declined by 3.4 pp due to active hryvnia lending by the banks.

Figure 20. Sector net assets by components



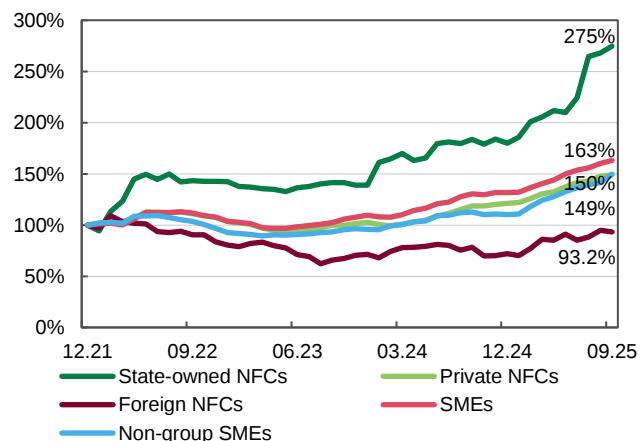
Adjusted for loan loss provisions of the banks. As of the end of the quarter, including adjusting entries.

Figure 21. Share of FX corporate loans



In Q3, lending volumes increased across all categories of businesses. The largest increase in lending was to private companies – by 5.3% qoq and by 25.6% yoy.

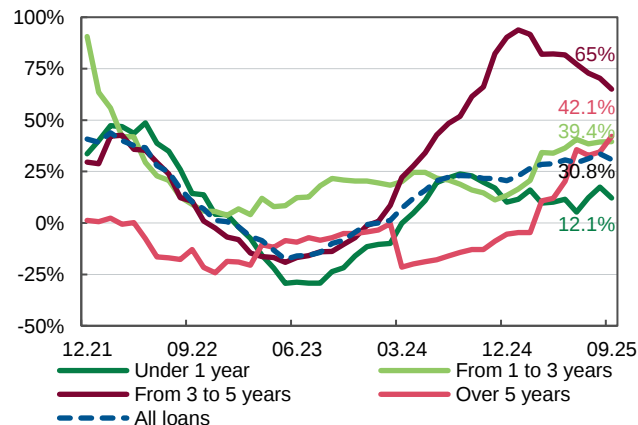
Figure 22. Net hryvnia loans to non-financial corporations (NFCs), 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025. As of end of quarter, including adjusting entries.

In Q3, unlike in H1, net hryvnia corporate loans with a medium-term maturity grew more rapidly: the growth for loans up to 3 years was 8.8% qoq (23.2% yoy).

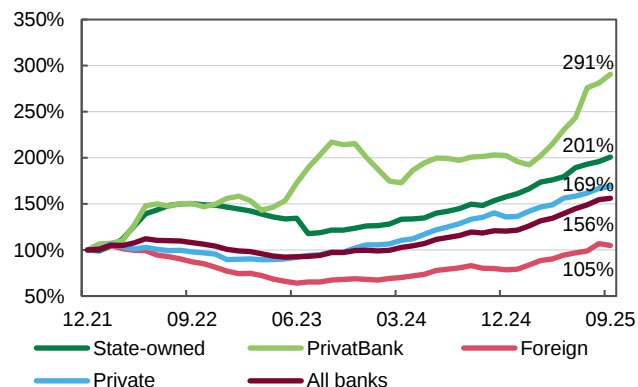
Figure 23. Net hryvnia business loans, yoy



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

The growth in net hryvnia loans to businesses slowed somewhat in Q3 compared to H1 – by 7.9% qoq (+30.8% yoy). All banks increased their lending volumes, with the fastest growth recorded at state-owned banks: by 8.4% qoq and 36.3% yoy. That said, this growth was primarily due to new lending to state-owned energy companies. The growth in net hryvnia retail loans accelerated to 8.5% qoq (but slowed to 32.9% yoy), primarily owing to private banks and PrivatBank.

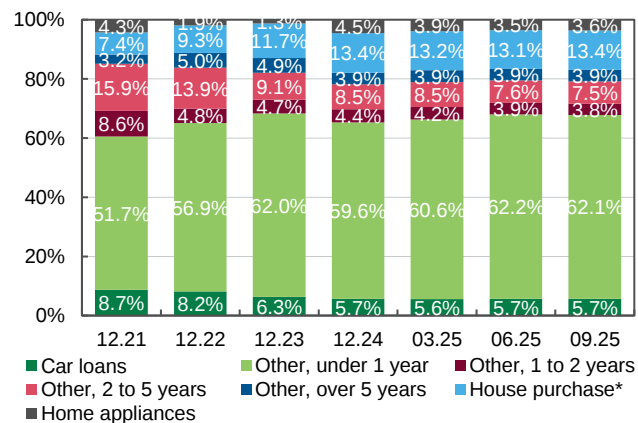
Figure 24. Net hryvnia business loans, 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

In Q3, the share of real estate loans in the retail loan structure increased for the first time since the start of the year. In contrast, the share of non-targeted loans with short and medium maturities decreased, while the share of car loans remained unchanged.

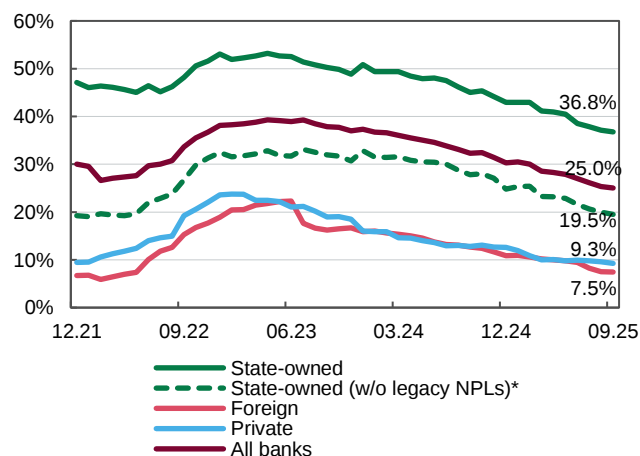
Figure 26. Net hryvnia retail loans by purpose



* For the purchase, construction, and renovation of real estate.

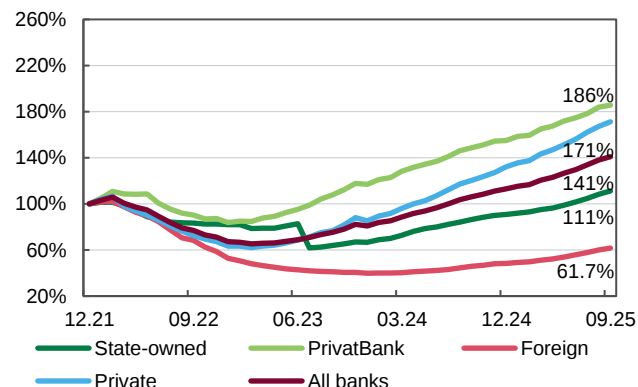
In Q3, the NPL ratio declined across all groups of banks – most actively among foreign and state-owned banks: down by 2.0 pp (-5.2 pp over the year) and down by 1.8 pp (-8.3 pp over the year), respectively. Compared to the previous quarter, the share of PrivatBank's NPLs decreased sluggishly in Q3, by 0.9 pp (-10.2 pp over the year). The decline in the NPL ratio was achieved through issuing new loans and writing off NPLs.

Figure 28. NPL ratio of loan portfolios across groups of banks



Including interbank loans; excluding off-balance-sheet liabilities. At all banks, including insolvent ones. * Excluding the legacy loans of state-owned banks that were recognized as non-performing during the banking sector reform in 2015–2017 (including the debts of PrivatBank's former owners).

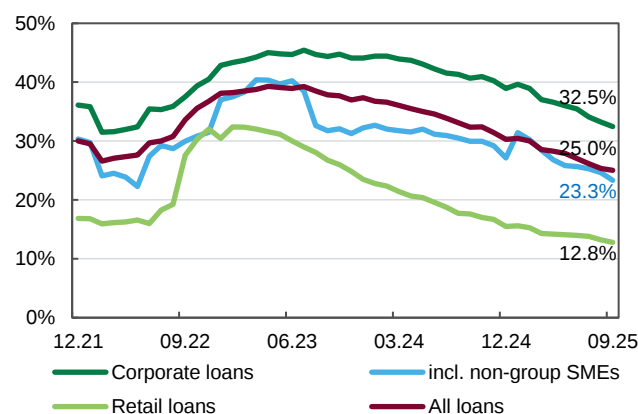
Figure 25. Net hryvnia retail loans, 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

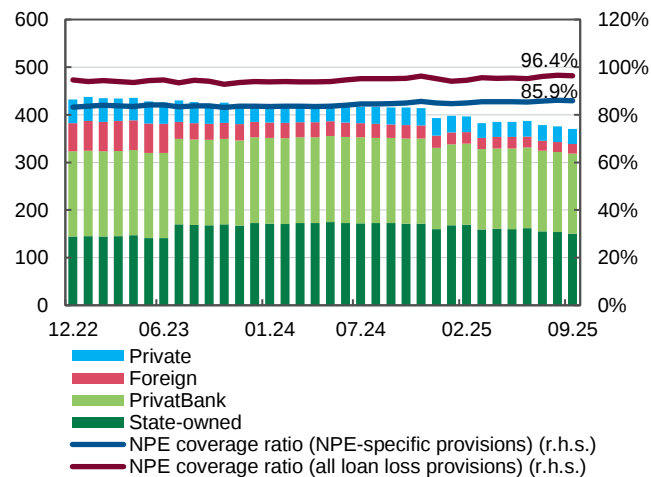
The NPL ratio dropped by 2.0 pp in Q3 (-7.3 pp over the year), to 25.0%. The decline in the NPL ratio accelerated in Q3 in the corporate and retail segments: to -3.0 pp (-8.2 pp over the year) for corporate loans and to -1.2 pp (-4.8 pp over the year) for retail ones.

Figure 27. NPL ratios in bank portfolios



At all banks, including insolvent ones; excluding off-balance sheet liabilities. Individuals, including sole proprietors.

Figure 29. Non-performing exposures (NPE, UAH billions) and provision coverage ratio



Including interbank loans, excluding off-balance sheet liabilities. At all banks, including insolvent ones.

Funding

The banks' liabilities increased by 1.7% in Q3 (+13.0% yoy) due to growth in both retail and corporate deposits. Overall, client deposits have grown relatively steadily in recent years, providing a funding base for the banks. Liabilities rose across all groups of banks. Liabilities of PrivatBank and private banks increased the most during the quarter, up by 3.5% and 2.0%, respectively.

Figure 30. Liabilities by groups of banks, UAH billions

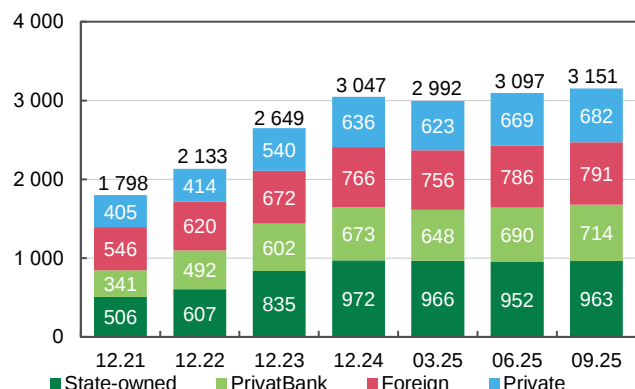
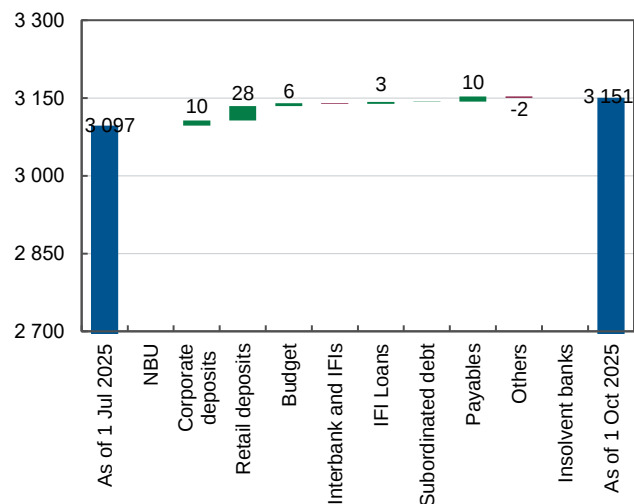


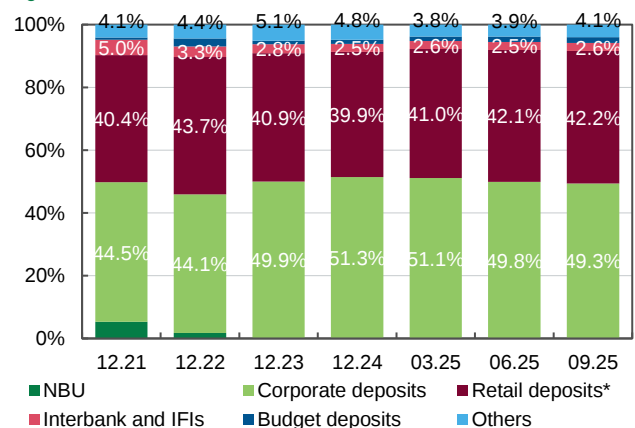
Figure 31. Change in liabilities by component in Q3 2025, UAH billions



At banks that were solvent at each reporting date.

Client deposits as a share of liabilities decreased slightly in Q3, by 0.4 pp, to 91.5%, due to the growth in accounts payable under transactions with clients. The breakdown of liabilities remained stable and did not change significantly over a long period of time.

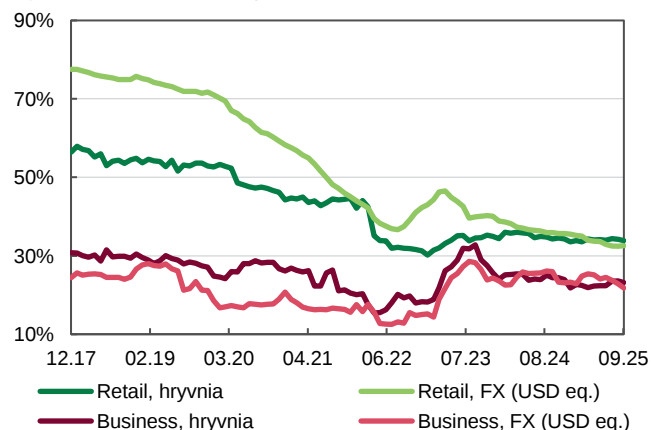
Figure 32. Breakdown of banks' liabilities



* Including certificates of deposit.

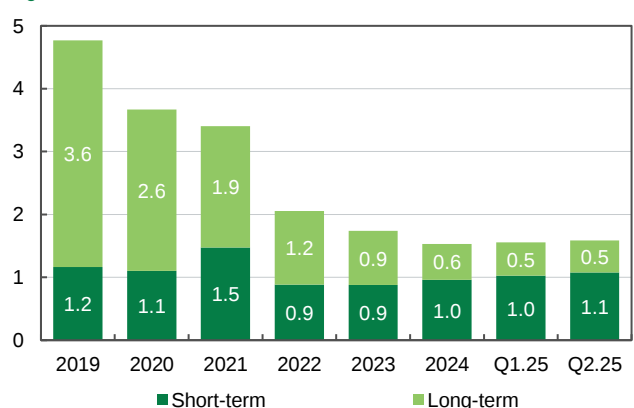
The share of hryvnia retail term deposits was almost unchanged over the quarter, declining by 0.1 pp, to 33.9% (-0.4 pp over the year) due to demand deposits growing faster. The share of hryvnia corporate deposits rose by 0.8 pp, to 23.2%.

Figure 34. Share of term deposits



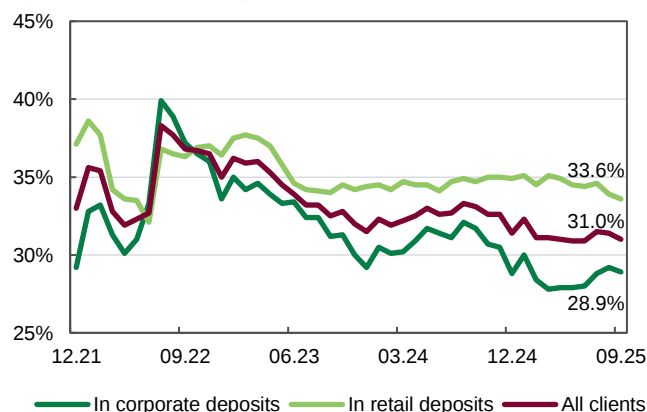
In Q2 2025, gross external debt was up by 1.9% qoq (-3.3% yoy) as short-term borrowing edged higher, although remaining at about USD 1.6 billion.

Figure 33. Gross external debt of banks, USD billions



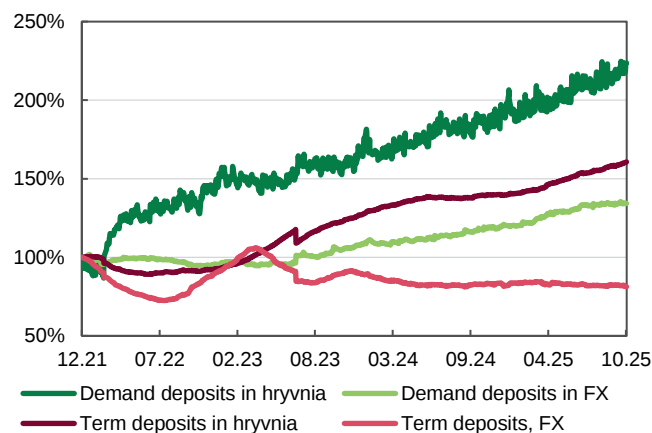
The dollarization rate of client deposits increased by 0.1 pp over the quarter on the back of a more rapid growth in FX corporate deposits and hryvnia depreciation. At the same time, in annual terms, the dollarization rate decreased by 2.1 pp, to 31.0%. The share of FX retail deposits shrank by 0.8 pp (-1.1 pp over a year), to 33.6%.

Figure 35. Share of FX Deposits



In Q3, hryvnia retail deposits rose by 3.4% (+15.6% yoy), and FX ones were up by 0.4% (+9.3% yoy). At the same time, hryvnia term deposits added 3.2% over the quarter, while demand deposits increased by 14.2%.

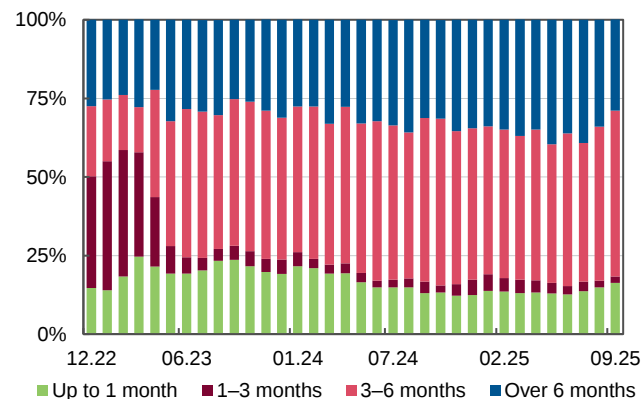
Figure 36. Retail deposits, 2021 = 100%*



* Daily data of solvent banks as of 1 Nov 2025.

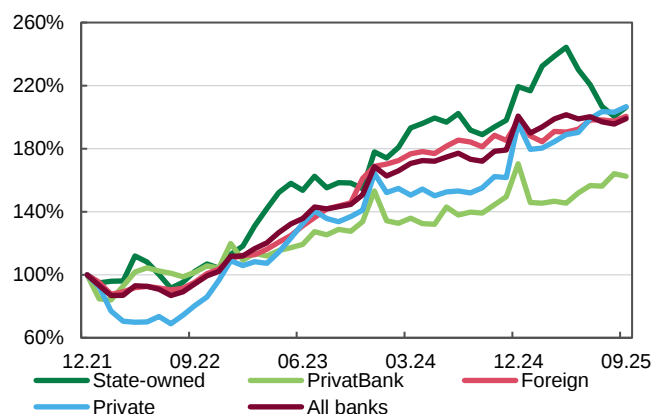
In the structure of new deposits, the share of deposits placed for up to 3 months rose slightly. The share of deposits maturing in up to one month grew, by 3.7 pp, as did that of deposits with maturity of up to six months – by 4.2 pp. Meanwhile, the share of deposits with maturities of over six months dropped by 7.1 pp. Overall, the share of new deposits with maturities of over three months was 81.8%.

Figure 37. New retail term deposits by maturity



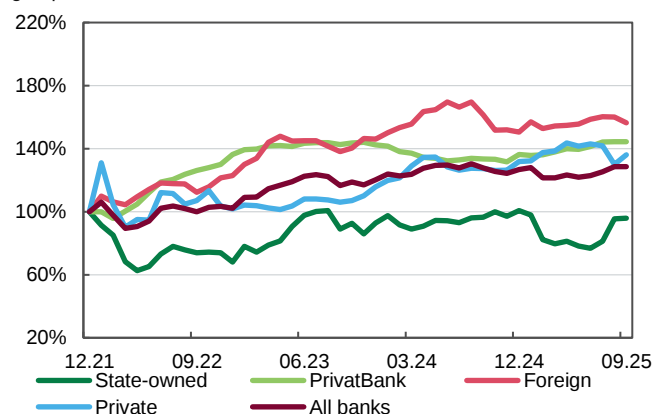
Hryvnia corporate deposits decreased by 0.6% qoq (+15.7% yoy). The decrease came from state-owned banks, excluding PrivatBank (-6.4%). In all other groups of banks, deposits increased, most significantly in private banks and PrivatBank – by 3.8% each. Unlike hryvnia deposits, FX deposits rose, by 4.6% qoq. The growth was the most notable at state-owned banks excluding PrivatBank, with their deposits increasing by almost a quarter. In contrast, deposits at private and foreign banks decreased – by 4.9% and 1.5%, respectively.

Figure 38. Hryvnia corporate deposits by groups of banks, 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

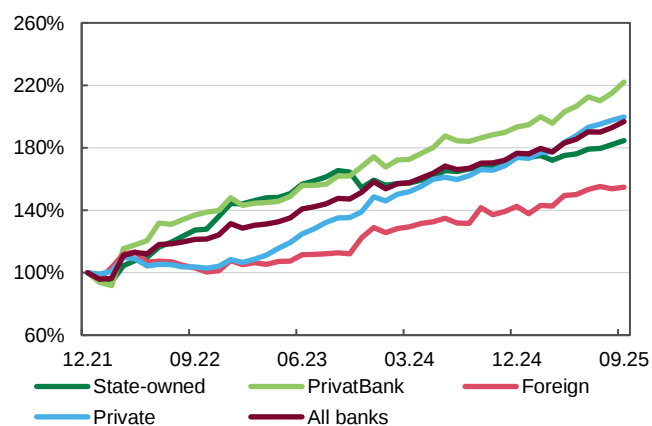
Figure 39. FX corporate deposits (in the US dollar equivalent) by groups of banks, 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

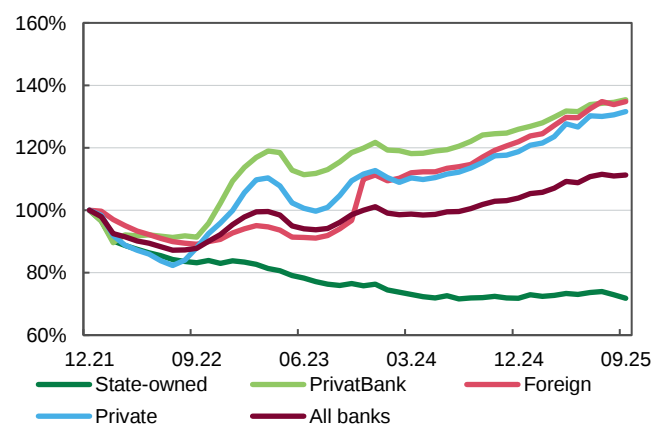
Hryvnia retail deposits continued to grow in Q3 – by 3.4% qoq and 15.6% yoy – extending the uptrend that started in Q2 2024. All groups of banks recorded an increase in retail deposits over the quarter. Deposits with state-owned and private banks grew the most – by 3.9% and 3.5% qoq, respectively. During the quarter, demand and term deposits grew at almost the same pace. FX deposits grew by 0.4% qoq (+9.3% yoy). Unlike hryvnia deposits, among FX deposits the growth was seen in demand deposits only.

Figure 40. Hryvnia retail deposits by groups of banks, 2021 = 100%



At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

Figure 41. Retail deposits in FX (in USD equivalent) by groups of banks, 2021 = 100%

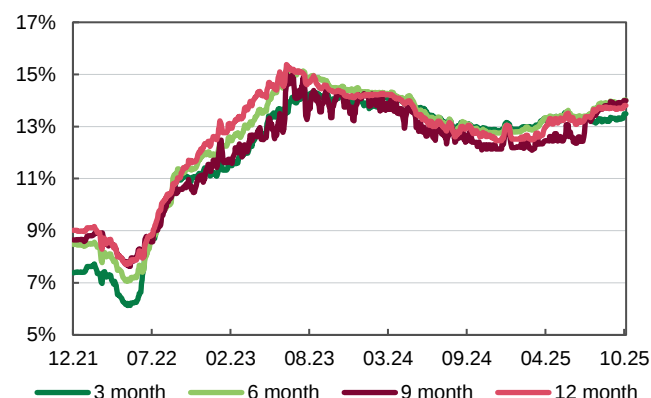


At banks solvent as of 1 Oct 2025.

Interest Rates

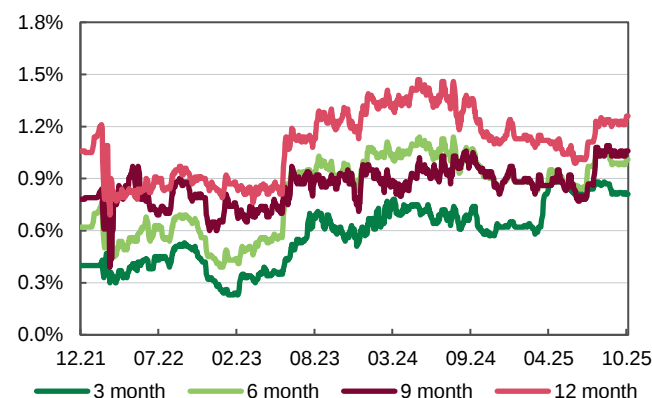
The cost of 12-month hryvnia deposits rose by 0.6 pp over the quarter, to 13.3% per annum. Since mid-July, rates on one-year deposits have again exceeded those on three-month deposits, and the spread was 0.4 pp at the end of the quarter.

Figure 42. Ukrainian Index of Retail Deposit rates in hryvnia, % per annum*



* According to Thomson Reuters, 5-day moving average.

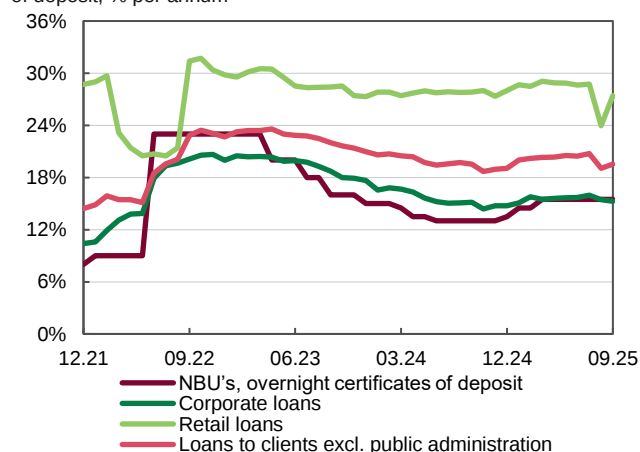
Figure 43. Ukrainian Index of Retail Deposit rates in USD, % per annum*



* According to Thomson Reuters, 5-day moving average.

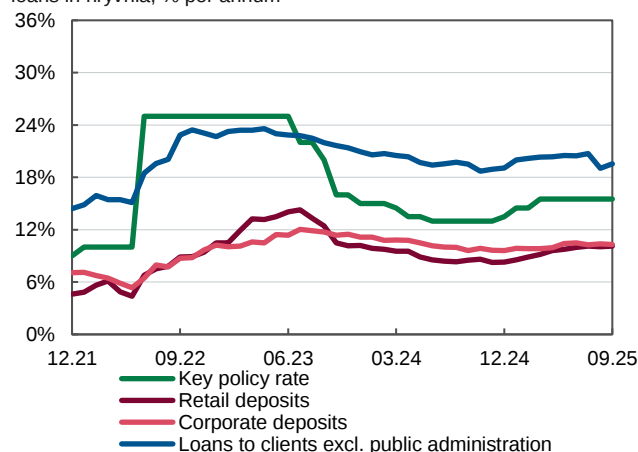
Rates on new hryvnia loans to businesses increased in July, began to decline in August, and in September were 0.4 pp lower than in June, at 15.3% per annum. The rates on new hryvnia loans to households decreased by 1.2 pp over the quarter, to 27.4% per annum. Rates on new retail deposits dropped by 0.2 pp over the quarter, to 10.3% per annum, while those on new corporate deposits rose by 0.1 pp, to 10.1% per annum.

Figure 44. Interest rates on new loans* in hryvnia and NBU certificates of deposit, % per annum



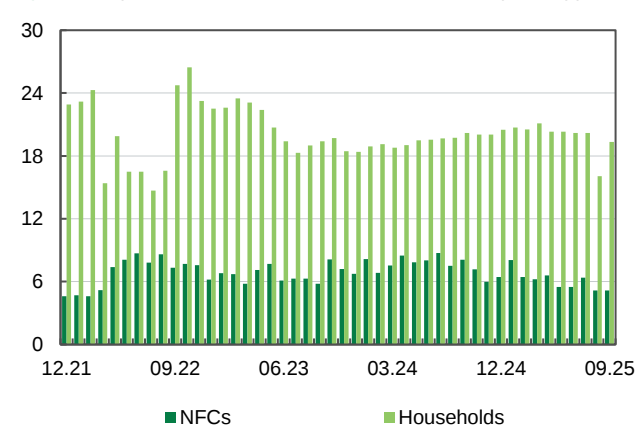
* No loan rescheduling or any other amendments to lending terms.

Figure 45. NBU key policy rate and interest rates on new deposits and loans in hryvnia, % per annum



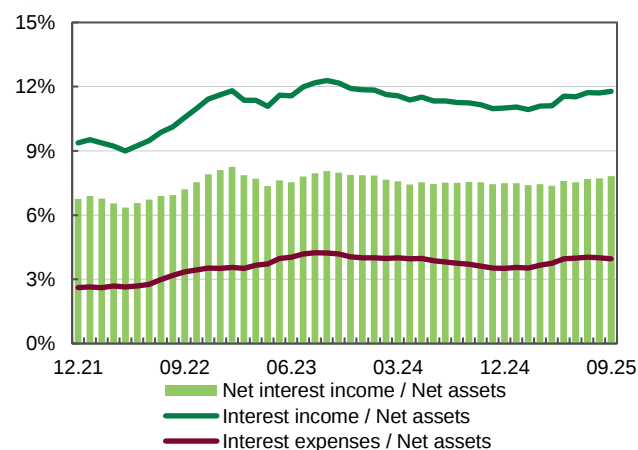
Spreads between interest rates on new loans and deposits narrowed in both the retail and corporate segments. The interest margin grew by 0.3 pp, to 7.8%, due to an increase in the return on assets.

Figure 46. Spread between rates on new* loans and deposits, pp



Including insolvent banks. * New loans and deposits are loans and deposits issued or obtained under primary agreements that were entered into in the reporting period, as well as those under additional agreements, with changes in the amount, interest rate, or both.

Figure 47.

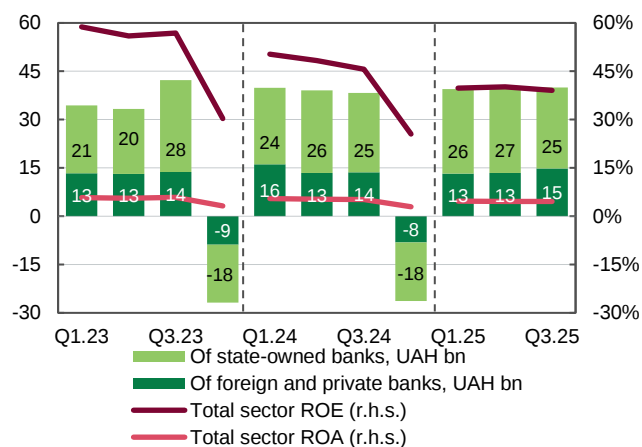


Including insolvent banks. * The ratio of net interest income to trailing average of net assets for the reporting month and previous two months.

Financial Performance

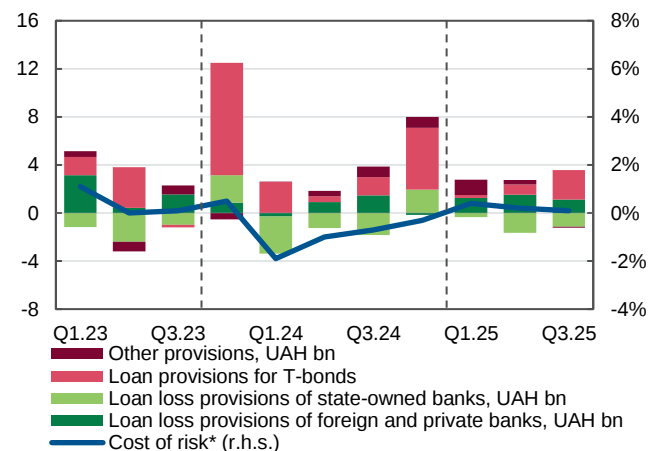
In Q3, the profit amounted to UAH 39.9 billion, which was only 0.3% less than in the previous quarter, but 4.3% higher than in Q3 2024. State-owned banks generated 62.9% of the profit.

Figure 48. Banks' profit or loss, return on equity, and return on assets



In Q3, an insignificant portion of provisions for loans was released and some additional provisions were made for domestic government debt securities. In total, the banks made UAH 2.3 billion in provisions for assets.

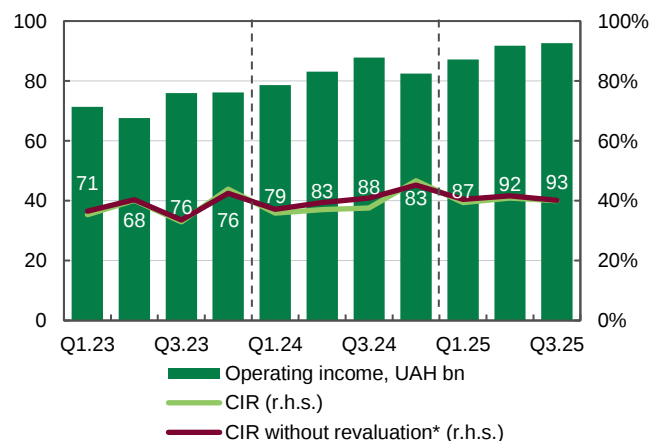
Figure 49. Provisioning, quarterly



* Ratio of annualized loan loss provisions since the start of the year to the net loan portfolio.

The sector's operational efficiency remained high, at 40% – compared to 37.6% in Q3 2024.

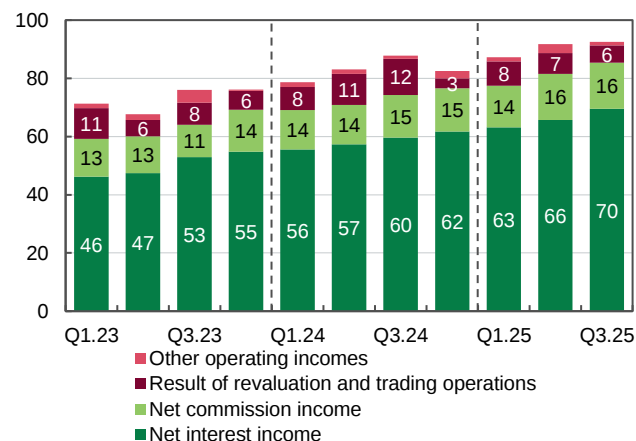
Figure 50. Operating income and operational efficiency of banks



* The CIR (cost-to-income ratio) is the ratio of operating expenses to operating income.

Over the quarter, net interest income rose by 16.6% yoy, and net fee and commission income by 8.1% yoy.

Figure 51. Operating income components for the period, UAH billions



Over the quarter, the yields rose for loans and – to a lesser extent – for domestic government debt securities, while the yields on NBU certificates of deposit somewhat declined. Changes in the cost of liabilities were minimal, with a slight decrease in the corporate segment.

Figure 52. Ratio of interest income components to net assets

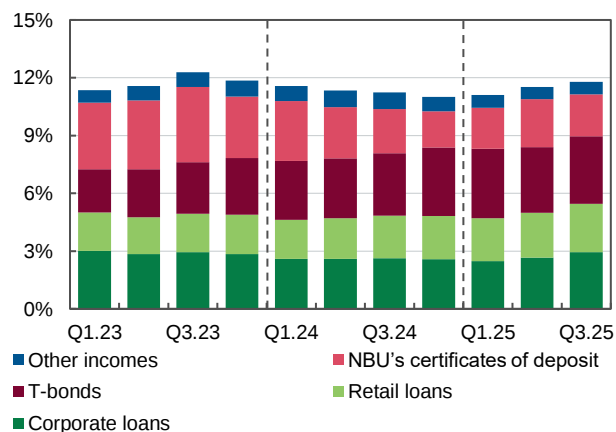
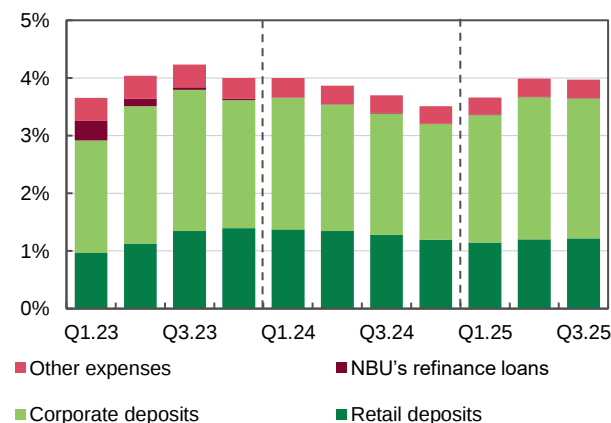


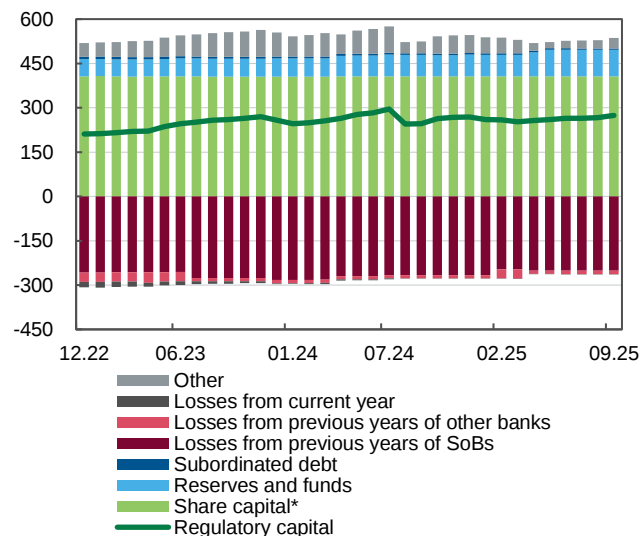
Figure 53. Ratio of interest expenses components to net assets



Capital

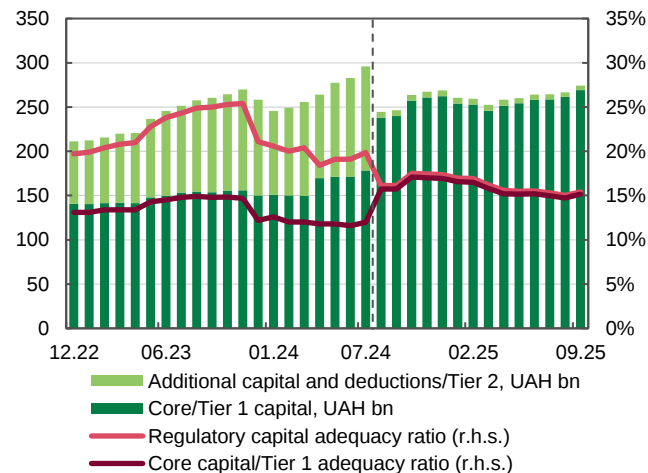
As of the end of September, the banks' regulatory capital adequacy was 15.4%, and Tier 1 capital adequacy was 15.2%. Regulatory capital grew by 3.7% qoq, while authorized capital remained almost unchanged.

Figure 54. Banks' regulatory capital, UAH billions



* Includes registered and non-registered share capital.

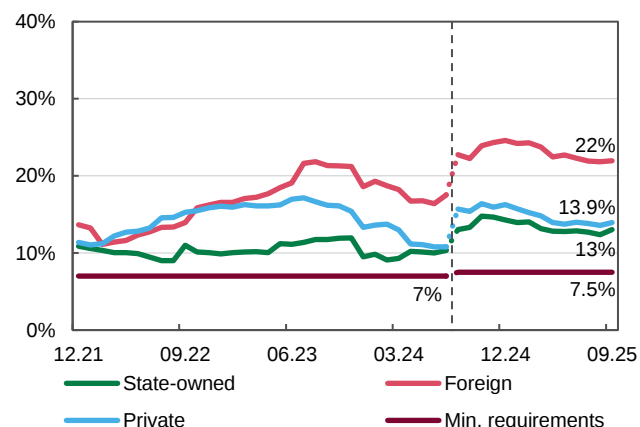
Figure 55. Regulatory capital and regulatory capital adequacy ratios



As from 1 January 2024, 100% of the amount of operational risk is taken into account when calculating capital adequacy ratio.

The Tier 1 capital and regulatory capital adequacy ratio remained the lowest at state-owned banks (about 13%), and the highest at foreign banks (some 22%). The average ratios across all groups were above the minimum requirements.

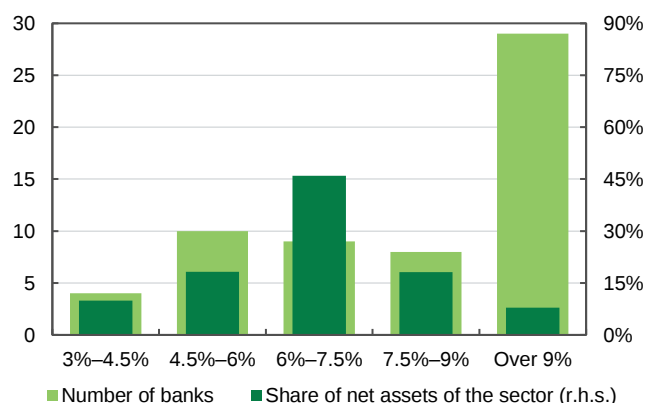
Figure 56. Core / Tier 1 capital adequacy ratios by groups of banks



From 1 January 2024, 100% of the operational risk is taken into account when calculating capital adequacy ratios. From 1 May 2024, the calculation has been updated based on current reporting data.

The average leverage ratio in the banking sector was 7.2% as of 1 October 2025. The average values were above the minimum requirements across all groups, and no bank violated this ratio.

Figure 58. Distribution of banks' leverage ratios as of 1 October 2025



Implemented on 1 September 2025; required level – no less than 3%.

Figure 57. Regulatory capital adequacy ratios by groups of banks

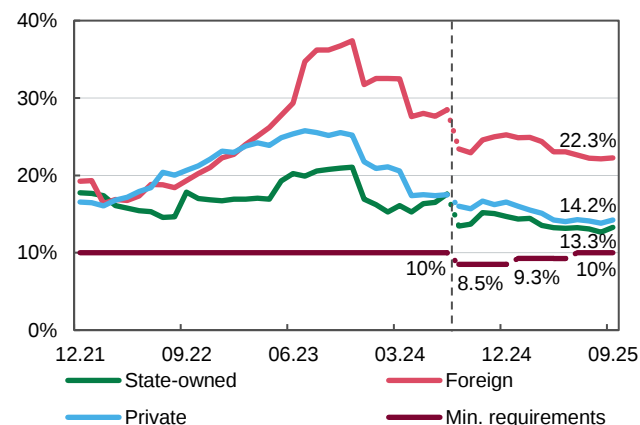


Figure 59. Leverage ratios as of 1 October 2025, by group of banks

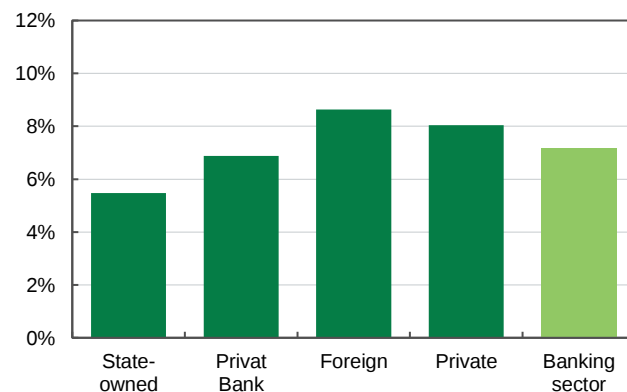


Table 2. Key banking sector indicators¹

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Q1.25	Q2.25	Q3.25
Number of operating banks	77	75	73	71	67	63	61	60	60	60
General balance sheet indicators (UAH billion)²										
Total assets	1 911	1 982	2 206	2 358	2 717	3 311	3 767	3 746	3 859	3 953
of which in foreign currencies:	779	718	746	679	820	923	1 055	1 032	1 051	1 071
Net assets	1 360	1 493	1 823	2 053	2 352	2 945	3 415	3 397	3 508	3 604
of which in foreign currencies:	495	492	585	583	731	830	960	942	962	984
Gross corporate loans ³	919	822	749	796	801	784	851	877	927	975
of which in foreign currencies:	460	381	332	292	281	268	284	275	284	297
Net corporate loans ³	472	415	432	540	529	511	589	619	668	720
Gross SME loans	445	432	451	468	455	483	509	532	562	587
of which in foreign currencies:	180	159	162	127	100	114	111	113	115	120
Net SME loans	339	205	232	263	246	268	306	332	363	391
of which in foreign currencies:	102	89	101	87	70	80	77	81	83	91
Net loans to SMEs that do not belong to groups ⁷	-	62	63	71	61	63	74	82	89	97
of which in foreign currencies:	-	22	24	18	15	13	13	13	13	15
Gross retail loans	197	207	200	243	210	223	274	289	308	329
of which in foreign currencies:	61	38	31	21	13	12	11	10	10	10
Net retail loans	114	143	149	200	134	160	222	237	255	277
Corporate deposits ³	430	525	681	800	943	1 322	1 564	1 529	1 543	1 553
of which in foreign currencies:	150	191	233	233	317	386	450	425	432	448
Retail deposits ⁴	508	552	682	727	933	1 084	1 216	1 228	1 303	1 330
of which in foreign currencies:	241	238	285	270	340	373	424	432	448	446
Change (yoy, %)										
Total assets	3.8%	3.7%	11.3%	6.9%	15.2%	21.9%	13.8%	11.8%	10.5%	11.5%
Net assets	1.9%	9.8%	22.1%	12.6%	14.5%	25.2%	16.0%	13.8%	12.2%	13.3%
Gross corporate loans ³	6.3%	-10.6%	-8.8%	6.2%	0.7%	-2.2%	8.5%	11.4%	13.0%	14.4%
Net corporate loans ³	4.7%	-12.1%	4.2%	24.8%	-1.9%	-3.6%	15.3%	20.0%	22.1%	24.3%
Gross retail loans	15.3%	5.0%	-3.5%	21.6%	-13.5%	6.0%	23.2%	22.0%	22.4%	22.8%
Net retail loans	24.6%	24.6%	4.2%	34.7%	-32.9%	18.8%	39.3%	35.5%	33.9%	32.6%
Corporate deposits ³	0.8%	22.1%	29.7%	17.4%	17.9%	40.2%	18.3%	12.8%	9.2%	11.0%
Retail deposits ⁴	6.3%	8.6%	23.5%	6.6%	28.4%	16.1%	12.2%	13.2%	13.5%	13.5%
Penetration⁵ (%)										
Gross corporate loans ³ /GDP	25.8%	20.7%	17.7%	14.6%	15.3%	11.8%	11.1%	11.0%	11.3%	11.4%
Net corporate loans ³ /GDP	13.3%	10.4%	10.2%	9.9%	10.1%	7.7%	7.7%	7.8%	8.1%	8.4%
Gross retail loans/GDP	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%
Net retail loans/GDP	3.2%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%
Corporate deposits ³ /GDP	12.1%	13.2%	16.1%	14.7%	18.0%	19.9%	20.4%	19.2%	18.7%	18.2%
Retail deposits/GDP	14.3%	13.9%	16.2%	13.3%	17.8%	16.4%	15.9%	15.4%	15.8%	15.6%
Profit or Loss⁶ (UAH billions)										
Net interest income	73.0	78.9	84.8	117.6	151.7	201.4	234.3	63.2	65.7	69.5
Net fee and commission income	37.8	44.0	46.5	58.0	50.2	51.1	56.5	14.3	15.8	15.8
Provisions	23.8	10.7	31.0	3.4	121.2	17.7	9.6	2.4	1.1	2.3
Net profit/loss	22.3	58.4	39.7	77.4	21.9	83.0	90.9	39.5	40.0	39.9
Memo items:										
UAH/USD (period average)	27.20	25.85	26.96	27.29	32.34	36.57	40.15	41.75	41.51	41.52
UAH/USD (end-of-period)	27.69	23.69	28.27	27.28	36.57	37.98	42.04	41.48	41.64	41.32
UAH/EUR (period average)	32.14	28.95	30.79	32.31	33.98	39.56	43.45	43.87	47.04	48.49
UAH/EUR (end-of-period)	31.71	26.42	34.74	30.92	38.95	42.21	43.93	44.75	48.78	48.44

¹ Data for solvent banks for each reporting date. ² Including accrued income/expenses. ³ Including non-bank financial institutions. ⁴ Including certificates of deposit. ⁵ GDP in 2014–2024 is presented excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and other occupied territories; data for 2025 are based on GDP estimates from the October 2025 Inflation Report. ⁶ Including adjusting entries. ⁷ By belonging to groups of legal persons under common control or groups of related counterparties (in accordance with NBU Board resolutions No. 368 dated 28 August 2001, as amended, and No. 351 dated 30 June 2016, as amended).

Notes

The source for the data is the National Bank of Ukraine, unless otherwise noted. Data for 2022–2024 and the first nine months of 2025 take into account adjusting entries (except for data of one or two small banks that have not submitted their balance-sheet data with adjusting entries, depending on the date).

Unless otherwise indicated, Sense Bank JSC is considered as part of the group of state-owned banks from Q3 2023, First Investment Bank JSC (PINbank) from March 2024, and MOTOR-BANK JSC from September 2024.

The sample consists of the banks that were solvent at each reporting date, unless otherwise stated. The sample of banks that were solvent as of the last reporting date includes banks that merged with other banks using a simplified procedure.

The banks are classified into groups on the basis of the decision of the Committee on Banking Supervision and Regulation and Oversight of Payment Infrastructure.

State-owned banks are Ukrainian banks with public capital, unless otherwise specified. If PrivatBank is mentioned separately on a chart, it is not included into the group of state-owned banks.

Foreign banks are banks in which foreign banks or financial and banking groups have controlling interest.

Private banks are banks whose qualifying holders are exclusively residents of Ukraine.

The data include accrued interest as of the end of the period (month, quarter, year), unless otherwise specified.

Gross loans are loans not adjusted for provisions against asset-side banking transactions.

Data on corporate loans and deposits include data on non-bank financial institutions.

Retail deposits include certificates of deposit, unless otherwise specified.

The sum of individual components and the total may differ due to rounding.

Terms and Abbreviations:

ATM	Automated teller machine / cash dispenser
FX	Foreign currency
CIR	Cost-to-Income Ratio
GDP	Gross domestic product
IFI	International financial institution
CD	Certificates of deposit
NBU	National Bank of Ukraine
NFC	Non-financial corporation
NPL / NPE	Non-performing loans / exposures
T-bonds	Domestic government debt securities and debt securities refinanced by the NBU, which are carried at (1) fair value through profit or loss, (2) fair value through other comprehensive income, and (3) amortized cost.
POS	Point of sale
ROA	Return on assets
ROE	Return on equity
SMEs	Micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.
UIRD	Ukrainian Index of Retail Deposit Rates
pp	Percentage point
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
USD	United States dollar
H	Half of a year
Q	Quarter
M	Month
mn	Million
bn	Billion
trn	Trillion
r.h.s.	Right-hand scale
yoy	Year-on-year
qoq	Quarter-on-quarter
mom	Month-on-month