



National Bank  
of Ukraine

# Interim Concise Consolidated Financial Statements

for the period ended 31 March 2024



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## Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
(UAH millions)			
<b>Assets</b>			
Funds and deposits in foreign currency and investment metals	5	379,667	373,440
Foreign securities	6	1,180,986	1,073,099
SDR holdings	7.1	92,781	35,570
Monetary gold		68,683	62,387
Domestic securities	8	735,144	727,818
Loans to banks and other borrowers	9	4,902	5,691
Domestic public debt		1,375	1,347
IMF quota contributions	7.2	104,475	102,521
Property and equipment and intangible assets		3,935	4,044
Other assets		7,152	6,670
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,579,100</b>	<b>2,392,587</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Banknotes and coins in circulation		780,563	764,598
Accounts of banks	10	230,735	216,261
Accounts of government and other institutions	11	322,385	140,102
Liabilities to transfer distributable profit to the State Budget of Ukraine	20	38,643	38,643
Certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	12	549,419	621,667
Liabilities to the IMF, apart from IMF quota contributions	7.3	72,231	86,027
Liabilities to the IMF with respect to quota contributions	7.3	104,462	102,509
Other liabilities		2,408	2,609
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,100,846</b>	<b>1,972,416</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Statutory capital	19	100	100
General reserves and retained earnings	19	202,484	137,690
Revaluation reserves for assets and liabilities	19	275,624	282,336
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>478,208</b>	<b>420,126</b>
<b>Noncontrolling interest</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total capital</b>		<b>478,254</b>	<b>420,171</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,579,100</b>	<b>2,392,587</b>

Approved by the NBU Assets and Liabilities Management Committee on 22 May 2024.

Signed on 21 May 2024.

Governor



Andriy PYSHNYY

Chief Accountant,  
Director of Accounting Department



Liudmyla SNIHURSKA

Notes on pages 8 through 42 are an integral part of these interim concise consolidated financial statements.

## Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

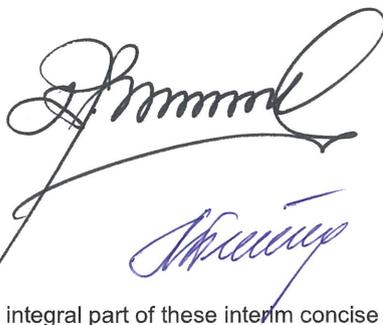
	Note	For the period ended 31 March	
		2024	2023
(UAH millions)			
Interest income	14	24,135	34,062
Interest expenses	14	(24,165)	(22,792)
<b>Net interest (expenses)/income before gains from reversal of impairment</b>		<b>(30)</b>	<b>11,270</b>
Gains from reversal of impairment on interest-bearing financial assets	17	16	67
<b>Net interest (expenses)/income after gains from reversal of impairment</b>		<b>(14)</b>	<b>11,337</b>
Fee and commission income		229	124
Fee and commission expense		(15)	(13)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>111</b>
Gains or losses on transactions with financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and monetary gold	15	45,979	7,497
Gains or losses on transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	16	13,340	7,785
Other income		184	470
<b>Total net income</b>		<b>59,703</b>	<b>27,200</b>
Staff costs	21	(881)	(753)
Costs related to the production of banknotes, coins, souvenirs, and other products		(296)	(351)
Administrative and other expenses	22	(462)	(414)
(Losses)/gains on (impairment)/reversal of impairment of other assets	17	(9)	9
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>58,055</b>	<b>25,691</b>
Income tax expense of subsidiary		(1)	–
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>58,054</b>	<b>25,691</b>
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Revaluation of investment metals		29	(95)
<b>Other comprehensive income/(expenses) for the period</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>(95)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>58,083</b>	<b>25,596</b>
<b>Profit for the period attributable to:</b>			
National Bank of Ukraine		58,053	25,691
Noncontrolling interest		1	–
		<b>58,054</b>	<b>25,691</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
National Bank of Ukraine		58,082	25,596
Noncontrolling interest		1	–
		<b>58,083</b>	<b>25,596</b>

Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income comprises comparative data of two periods, as Q1 data and cumulative data from the beginning of the year are identical.

Approved by the NBU Assets and Liabilities Management Committee on <sup>22</sup>May 2024.

Signed on <sup>22</sup>May 2024.

Governor



Andriy PYSHNYI

Chief Accountant,  
Director of Accounting Department



Liudmyla SNIHURSKA

Notes on pages 8 through 42 are an integral part of these interim concise consolidated financial statements.

## Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Statutory capital	General reserves and retained earnings	Revaluation reserve for assets and liabilities	Total equity	Non-controlling interest	Total capital
(UAH millions)						
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2023</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99,712</b>	<b>228,346</b>	<b>328,158</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>328,201</b>
Total comprehensive income for Q1 2023	–	25,691	(95)	25,596	–	<b>25,596</b>
Realized result on revaluation of disposed investment metals	–	33	(33)	–	–	–
Realized result on revaluation of disposed securities and derivatives	–	1,694	(1,694)	–	–	–
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2023</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127,130</b>	<b>226,524</b>	<b>353,754</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>353,797</b>
<b>Balance as of 1 January 2024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137,690</b>	<b>282,336</b>	<b>420,126</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>420,171</b>
Total comprehensive income for Q1 2024	–	58,053	29	58,082	1	<b>58,083</b>
Realized result on revaluation of disposed investment metals	–	41	(41)	–	–	–
Realized gain/(loss) on revaluation of disposed securities and derivatives	–	6,700	(6,700)	–	–	–
<b>Balance as of 31 March 2024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202,484</b>	<b>275,624</b>	<b>478,208</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>478,254</b>

Approved by the NBU Assets and Liabilities Management Committee on 22 May 2024.

Signed on 21 May 2024.

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Chief Accountant,  
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## Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 March 2023
(UAH millions)			
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Interest received		7,342	9,491
Fees and commissions received		229	124
Other income		184	469
Interest paid		(24,552)	(23,156)
Fees and commissions paid		(15)	(13)
Other costs		(1,455)	(1,270)
Taxes, duties, and charges paid		(310)	(268)
Decrease in loans to banks and other borrowers		945	17,960
Domestic public debt repaid		–	33
Increase in accounts of banks		14,413	114,253
Increase in accounts of government and other institutions		181,499	148,618
Increase in other assets		(558)	(3,088)
Increase in other liabilities		148	121
Other flows		(95)	(610)
<b>Net change in cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>177,775</b>	<b>262,664</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Increase in term deposits placed in gold		(15)	2,835
Net (increase)/decrease in foreign securities		(59,074)	95,014
Net decrease in domestic securities		9,499	7,596
Acquisition of property and equipment, and intangible assets		(4)	(26)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(49,594)</b>	<b>105,419</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Issue/(withdrawal) of banknotes and coins in/from circulation	13	15,965	(40,003)
Repayment of liabilities to the IMF	13	(14,984)	(20,492)
Repayment of certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	13	(71,984)	(104,224)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>(71,003)</b>	<b>(164,719)</b>
<b>Effect of changes in exchange rate</b>		<b>5,648</b>	<b>4,297</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>62,826</b>	<b>207,661</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>402,930</b>	<b>298,461</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	13	<b>465,756</b>	<b>506,122</b>

Approved by the NBU Assets and Liabilities Management Committee on <sup>22</sup> May 2024.

Signed on <sup>24</sup> May 2024.

Governor



Andriy PYSHNYY

Chief Accountant,  
Director of Accounting Department



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Notes on pages 8 through 42 are an integral part of these interim concise consolidated financial statements.

# Notes to Interim Concise Consolidated Financial Statements

## Section I. Basis for Preparing Financial Statements

### 1. Principal Activities

The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) is Ukraine's central bank. Its operations are governed by Ukraine's Constitution, Ukraine's law *On the National Bank of Ukraine*, as well as other Ukrainian laws. In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, the main function of the NBU is safeguarding the stability of the Ukrainian national currency. In performing its main function, the NBU is guided by the priority of achieving and maintaining price stability in the country. The NBU facilitates the stability of the banking system and sustainable economic growth, and supports the economic policies of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, provided that these do not prevent the NBU from carrying out its primary function of maintaining price stability.

The NBU does not have the objective of generating profits. The NBU's financial performance and the structure of its assets, liabilities, and capital are determined by the NBU's mandate as a special central authority.

The NBU's authorized capital is the property of the state.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU's structure comprised the Head Office and the Banknote Printing and Minting Works – a standalone unit of the central bank. These units operate exclusively within the NBU's mandate, which is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*.

The NBU's subsidiary is the SETTLEMENT CENTER FOR SERVICING FINANCIAL MARKET AGREEMENTS PJSC (hereinafter the Settlement Center).

The NBU's shareholding in the authorized capital of the Settlement Center was 83.55% as of 31 March 2024 (unchanged from 83.55% as of 31 December 2023).

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the statutory capital of the Settlement Center totaled UAH 206.7 million and comprised ordinary registered shares with a par value of UAH 1,000 each.

Under Ukrainian legislation, the Settlement Center carries out professional activities in capital markets, clearing activities to identify liabilities, and clearing activities of a central counterparty.

The Settlement Center performs the following functions, among other things:

makes/ensures cash settlements under concluded derivative contracts and transactions with money market instruments

and assets admitted for trading in the organized commodity market, subject to settlements based on the delivery-versus-payment principle, and under transactions with securities subject to settlements based on the delivery-of-securities-versus-payment principle

ensures the exercise of rights (including rights to receive income) with regard to assets deposited in the relevant accounts of the Settlement Center for making/ensuring settlements under derivative contracts and transactions with financial instruments and other assets, and facilitates the filing of claims under bank guarantees

makes transactions with derivative contracts, financial instruments, and other assets to ensure the fulfillment of obligations.

The NBU is the founder of the Corporate Nonstate Pension Fund (CNPF).

The NBU manages and stores the CNPF's assets.

The NBU has analyzed the availability of controls required for consolidation in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" with regard to the CNPF. The NBU is the founder of the CNPF, but it does not bear this fund's risks and is not entitled to the variable results of its activities. Under IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements," the NBU does not control the CNPF, and CNPF data has not been consolidated for the purpose of these consolidated financial statements.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU's investments in associated companies were represented by its investments in the authorized capital of the NATIONAL DEPOSITORY OF UKRAINE PUBLIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY (hereinafter the National Depository).

The NBU, the National Securities and Stock Market Commission, and other stock market practitioners are shareholders of the National Depository. Under its charter, the National Depository conducts depository record-keeping, and maintains records of securities and issuers' corporate transactions on customers' securities accounts.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU owned 2,580 ordinary registered shares of the National Depository with a face value of UAH 10,000 each and UAH 25.8 million in total. As of 31 March 2024, the NBU's shareholding in the authorized capital of the National Depository was 25% (as of 31 December 2023 – 25%).

## 2. Basis of Accounting Policies and Reporting Presentation

*This section describes the NBU's accounting policy that relates to financial statements as a whole.*

The interim concise consolidated financial statements of the NBU were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting," as approved by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These interim concise consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for complete financial reporting in line with IFRS, but contain only some notes explaining the events and transactions that are essential to understanding the changes in the NBU's financial standing and performance that have occurred since the publication of the central bank's latest consolidated financial statements.

These interim concise consolidated financial statements are to be read together with the NBU's annual consolidated financial statements compiled as of 31 December 2023 in line with the IFRS.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the assumption that the NBU is a going concern and that it will continue to operate as going concern in the foreseeable future.

During Q1 2024, the NBU's financial risk management targets and policies remained unchanged.

Information on introducing new and amended standards and interpretations of financial statements is provided in Note 26.

The main official exchange rates of hryvnia against foreign currencies/accounting price of investment metals used for reporting the monetary items of the consolidated statement of financial position and monetary gold, were as follows:

	31 March 2024 (in UAH)	31 December 2023 (in UAH)
1 U.S. dollar	39.2214	37.9824
1 SDR	51.931059	50.95983
1 euro	42.3670	42.2079
1 GBP	49.5641	48.4883
1 Troy ounce of gold	86,820.49	78,861.34

### **Basic estimates and judgments in applying accounting principles**

The NBU makes estimates, assumptions, and professional judgments that affect the sums of assets and liabilities reported in its interim concise consolidated financial statements. Estimates and judgements are regularly revised and are based on NBU management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The most significant estimates and judgments include:

basic assumptions and judgements about future events that could lead to substantial adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next reporting period

estimates of expected credit losses on demand deposits and term deposits in foreign currency and monetary gold

estimates of expected credit losses on securities that are measured at amortized cost

estimates of expected credit losses on loans granted to banks and other borrowers

depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets

provisions for contingent liabilities under lawsuits filed against the NBU

related party transactions.

The same estimates and judgements applied in the recent annual consolidated financial statements were used in these interim concise consolidated financial statements.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

#### **Capital Commitments**

As of 31 March 2024, the NBU had UAH 163 million in capital commitments with respect to the acquisition, construction, and improvement of plant, property, and equipment and intangible assets (up from UAH 154 million as of 31 December 2023).

#### **Legal Proceedings**

From time to time and in the normal course of business, certain lawsuits are filed against the NBU. As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were lawsuits for which the NBU estimates the probability of having to pay damages as low, but the NBU believes that disclosure in such property lawsuits may harm it in disputes with other parties on the subject matter of the lawsuit. For such lawsuits, there are

contingent liabilities. No provisions for potential liabilities were made.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no lawsuits that had been filed against the NBU that had a high likelihood of resulting in losses, according to NBU estimates.

#### **Swap Transactions**

As of 31 March 2024, the NBU had 36 interest rate swap agreements in the total amount of UAH 8,470 million with maturity terms from three to five years (including: notional value of transactions with a term of up to three years - UAH

1,000 million, up to four years - UAH 4,470 million, up to five years - UAH 3,000 million).

As of 31 December 2023, the NBU had 40 interest rate swap agreements in the total amount of UAH 8,970 million with maturity terms from three to five years (including: notional value of transactions with a term of up to three years - UAH 1,500 million, up to four years - UAH 4,470 million, up to five years - UAH 3,000 million).

Changes that occurred in Q1 2024 in contingent liabilities for loan commitments are laid out in Note 9.

### 3. Impact of Economic Conditions on the NBU's Financial Standing and Performance

In Q1 2024, economic activity continued to recover. However, real GDP growth slowed to 3.1% yoy, according to NBU estimates. These developments were driven by restrained budget expenditures early in the year amid a deterioration in the regularity of external financing disbursements. The blockade of the western border also had a certain limiting effect. But fiscal policy remained accommodative and, coupled with the effect from a significant increase in budget spending at the end of 2023, significantly boosted aggregate demand, both consumer and investment. The growth in economic activity was also driven by a warm winter with almost no shortage of electricity and by the stable functioning of the sea corridor.

Driven by the revival in economic activity, demand for labor continued to increase. As a result, employment rose, and the unemployment rate crept lower. However, the situation in the labor market remained problematic: recovery was uneven across sectors and regions due to changes in the structure of the economy and because of significant internal and external migration. Specifically, there were 6.5 million Ukrainians outside Ukraine in mid-March 2024, according to UN estimates. The number of IDPs in March 2024 was 3.7 million (according to estimates by the International Organization for Migration). The lack of workers began to significantly restrain the activities of businesses, and mismatches in the labor market increased considerably. Competition for workers has become a significant driver of growth in private sector wages. State budget expenditures, including wages, military allowances, and social protection, the raise of the minimum wage, and the indexation of pensions also drove the increase in household incomes.

Excluding grants from revenues, the consolidated budget deficit in Q1 2024 was a rather subdued UAH 206 billion (down from over UAH 314 billion in Q1 2023, excluding grants from revenues). Such a deficit emerged under the impact of income-raising measures and primarily rather moderate expenditures over uncertainty around international aid disbursements earlier in the year. Defense and security, along with social protection, have conventionally remained priority areas.

After the risk of disruptions to the regularity of international aid inflows materialized, the role of the domestic debt market strengthened. Specifically, the sustained attractive yield on government securities contributed to significant hryvnia-denominated borrowing during the quarter (the rollover of hryvnia domestic government securities was 187%). At the same time, the record amount of international aid received in March 2024 (more than USD 9.0 billion) made it possible not only to finance expenditures, but also to form a certain liquidity cushion for coming months, as was the case at the end of 2023. That assistance package became a significant source of covering budgetary needs in the first months of 2024. Public and publicly guaranteed debt was about 89% of GDP in late March 2024, by NBU estimates.

The current account deficit widened to USD 2.2 billion in Q1 2024 (up from USD 1.8 billion in Q1 2023), primarily due to lower levels of official financing in the form of grants. As a result, the secondary income account surplus shrank significantly (to USD 3.5 billion in Q1 2024, down from USD 6.4 billion in Q1 2023). In contrast, the goods and services trade deficit narrowed (to USD 7 billion in Q1 2024 from USD 9.5 billion in Q1 2023). Specifically, the sea corridor helped increase the supply of metallurgical products and iron ore, ensuring the growth in goods exports by 1.1% relative to the same quarter of last year. At the same time, imports of goods climbed by 1.4% compared to the same quarter of 2023, driven primarily by a drop in energy purchases thanks to a sufficient power supply, favorable weather, and a rise in natural gas production. What is more, purchase volumes were affected by the blockade of the western border. For instance, imports decreased of certain foods and industrial goods and chemical and woodworking products. However, imports of other goods grew against the backdrop of high domestic consumer demand and the needs of the army. As a consequence, the goods trade deficit narrowed to USD 5.6 billion (down from USD 5.9 billion in Q1 2023). The services trade deficit narrowed much more significantly (to USD 1.4 billion from USD 3.6 billion in Q1 2023) due to a substantial decline in imports of travel services amid a contraction in spending by Ukrainians abroad and their gradual change of residency.

Financial account capital inflows remained almost flat from last year (USD 5.3 billion in Q1 2024 compared to USD 5.6 billion in Q1 2023), and the public sector's role in these inflows grew considerably. Namely, during Q1, Ukraine received record volumes in official financing loans. At the same time, private sector capital outflows increased (to USD 2.7 billion in Q1 2024 from USD 1.5 billion in Q1 2023), fueled by higher demand from households for FX cash and by a decrease in residents' debt on trade loans. As a result, the balance of payments ran a USD 3.2 billion surplus and international reserves hit a record USD 43.8 billion at the end of March 2024.

In Q1 2024, the growth of consumer prices continued to sharply slow, to 3.2% in March, relative to the same month last year (down from 5.1% in December 2023). Such developments were driven by a greater supply of certain foods, less pressure from the costs of raw materials and energy, and a controlled situation in the FX market. An important factor in curbing both headline inflation and its administered prices component remained the fixing of certain utility tariffs, including natural gas, hot water, and heating tariffs. Another factor in restraining the pace of price increases for a wide range of goods, primarily those with a significant share of imports in production costs, was the preserved sustainability of exchange-rate and inflation expectations as FX market conditions remained under control thanks to the NBU's monetary policy and currency supervision measures. These factors outweighed the effects

of persistent pressure on labor costs, the temporary fallout from the western border blockade, and rising global oil prices.

The slowdown in inflation, the sustainability of the FX market, and positive developments in obtaining external assistance made it possible to meet the preconditions for the NBU to resume the easing cycle of its interest rate policy earlier than expected. Specifically, in March 2024, the NBU cut its key policy rate by 0.5 pp, to 14.5%, and reduced by 1 pp the spread between the key policy rate and the rates on NBU transactions – in particular on three-month certificates of deposit and refinancing loans. The NBU also made another adjustment to the parameters of transactions with three-month certificates of deposit to reinforce banks' incentives to build up portfolios of hryvnia retail term deposits.

In 2024, the banking system's liquidity continued to grow. The average daily balances of current accounts and CDs reached more than UAH 780 billion in Q1 2024, up from UAH 710 billion in Q4 2023.

The FX market situation remained controlled in Q1 2024. Although the regularity of external financing disbursements deteriorated, the accumulated volume of international reserves enabled the NBU to finance the structural deficit in

the FX market, making it possible for the exchange rate to fluctuate moderately in either direction.

In addition, the FX market had continued to see positive changes since the switch to the regime of managed flexibility. Specifically, the market's depth increased: the volume of bank transactions free from NBU interventions was more than three times its level under the exchange rate peg. Furthermore, the difference between the cash and official exchange rates remained low. Both factors indicated that the FX market had grown more resilient to ad-hoc factors.

On 8 March 2024, Standard & Poor's downgraded Ukraine's long-term sovereign rating in foreign currency from CCC to CC with a negative outlook amid expectations of debt restructuring talks between the Ukrainian government and private creditors.

Going forward, Russia's full-scale military aggression, and the materialization of risks that come with it, might affect the NBU's performance and financial standing, but the magnitude of such an impact cannot be measured at this point. NBU management is closely watching the current situation and developments and is taking necessary action to mitigate the influence of adverse factors.

## Section II.I Financial Instruments

### 4. Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Categories

#### Transactions with Financial Instruments

The NBU classifies all financial assets into the categories that are at fair value through profit or loss and amortized cost depending on the models determined to manage financial assets and cash flow characteristics. The NBU does not classify any assets into the category at fair value through profit or loss in order to remove or reduce significantly

accounting discrepancies. The NBU does not classify any assets in to the category at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The NBU's financial liabilities other than financial derivative instruments are estimated at amortized cost.

As of 31 March 2024, financial assets were broken down into measurement categories as follows:

	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Assets at amortized cost	Total
			(UAH millions)
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Funds and deposits in foreign currency	–	373,136	<b>373,136</b>
Foreign securities	1,180,986	–	<b>1,180,986</b>
SDR holdings	–	92,781	<b>92,781</b>
Domestic securities	949	734,195	<b>735,144</b>
Loans to banks and other borrowers	–	4,902	<b>4,902</b>
Domestic public debt	–	1,375	<b>1,375</b>
IMF quota contributions	–	104,475	<b>104,475</b>
Other financial assets	5	228	<b>233</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,181,940</b>	<b>1,311,092</b>	<b>2,493,032</b>

As of 31 December 2023 financial assets were broken down into measurement categories as follows:

	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Assets at amortized cost	Total
			(UAH millions)
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Funds and deposits in foreign currency	–	367,508	<b>367,508</b>
Foreign securities	1,073,099	–	<b>1,073,099</b>
SDR holdings	–	35,570	<b>35,570</b>
Domestic securities	729	727,089	<b>727,818</b>
Loans to banks and other borrowers	–	5,691	<b>5,691</b>
Domestic public debt	–	1,347	<b>1,347</b>
IMF quota contributions	–	102,521	<b>102,521</b>
Other financial assets	5	155	<b>160</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,073,833</b>	<b>1,239,881</b>	<b>2,313,714</b>

## Section II.II. Financial assets and liabilities

### 5. Funds and Deposits in Foreign Currency and Investment Metals

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>		
Foreign currency cash	42,431	41,278
Demand deposits in foreign currency	307,304	293,879
Short-term deposits in foreign currency	23,407	32,356
Allowances for expected credit losses on term deposits in foreign currency	(6)	(5)
<b>Total financial assets at amortized cost</b>	<b>373,136</b>	<b>367,508</b>
<b>Nonfinancial assets</b>		
Short-term deposits in gold	6,531	5,932
<b>Total nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>5,932</b>
<b>Total funds and deposits in foreign currency and investment metals</b>	<b>379,667</b>	<b>373,440</b>

All funds and deposits in foreign currency are not secured with collateral as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023.

As of 31 March 2024, the gross carrying value of FX demand deposits was UAH 307,304 million and it changed in Q1 2024 mostly due to increase in balances on nonresident correspondent accounts (as of 31 December 2023 it was UAH 293,879 million).

In Q1 2024 and 2023, all demand deposits were at stage 1 for assessing expected credit losses. In Q1 2024 and 2023, the NBU did not make provisions for expected credit losses on FX demand accounts.

As of 31 March 2024, the gross carrying value of short-term deposits in foreign currency was UAH 23,407 million, provisions for expected loan losses were UAH 6 million (as of 31 December 2023, the gross carrying value of time deposits

in foreign currency was UAH 32,356 million, and provisioning for expected credit losses was UAH 5 million). The changes in gross carrying amount of term deposits in foreign currency were caused by decrease of amount of available term deposits in foreign currency and changes in allowances were due to the release of allowances against returned deposits and recognition of new allowances against placed deposits.

In Q1 2024 and 2023, short-term deposits in foreign currency were at stage 1 for assessing expected credit losses.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows on short-term deposits in gold are classified as investment activities.

Information on funds and deposits in foreign currency and investment metals broken down into current and noncurrent funds is available in Note 24.

## 6. Foreign Securities

As of 31 March 2024, foreign securities were comprised of the following:

	Government bonds	Securities issued by international agencies, banks and other issuers	Total
(UAH millions)			
<b>Foreign securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>			
<b>Debt securities by issuers:</b>			
securities issued by U.S. issuers:			
denominated in USD	948,322	2,576	<b>950,898</b>
securities issued by EU issuers:			
denominated in USD	–	129,344	<b>129,344</b>
denominated in AUD	–	885	<b>885</b>
securities issued by other issuers:			
denominated in USD	2,291	85,612	<b>87,903</b>
denominated in GBP	3,501	988	<b>4,489</b>
denominated in AUD	433	–	<b>433</b>
denominated in Chinese renminbi	–	4,674	<b>4,674</b>
denominated in JPY	389	1,295	<b>1,684</b>
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>954,936</b>	<b>225,374</b>	<b>1,180,310</b>
<b>Equity instruments:</b>			
shares of the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	–	676	<b>676</b>
<b>Total equity instruments</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Total foreign securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>954,936</b>	<b>226,050</b>	<b>1,180,986</b>

Securities issued by international agencies, banks and other issuers include debt securities issued by foreign central and investment banks, international agencies and other issuers.

Information on securities broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

As of 31 December 2023, foreign securities were comprised of the following:

	Government bonds	Securities issued by international agencies, banks and other issuers	Total
(UAH millions)			
<b>Foreign securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>			
<b>Debt securities by issuers:</b>			
securities issued by U.S. issuers:			
denominated in USD	889,466	362	<b>889,828</b>
securities issued by EU issuers:			
denominated in USD	263	109,723	<b>109,986</b>
denominated in GBP	–	1,927	<b>1,927</b>
denominated in AUD	–	860	<b>860</b>
securities issued by other issuers:			
denominated in USD	2,140	55,326	<b>57,466</b>
denominated in GBP	–	2,405	<b>2,405</b>
denominated in AUD	437	–	<b>437</b>
denominated in Chinese renminbi	–	7,766	<b>7,766</b>
denominated in JPY	404	1,344	<b>1,748</b>
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>892,710</b>	<b>179,713</b>	<b>1,072,423</b>
<b>Equity instruments:</b>			
shares of the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	–	676	<b>676</b>
<b>Total equity instruments</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Total foreign securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>892,710</b>	<b>180,389</b>	<b>1,073,099</b>

Information about the nominal value, coupon rate and maturities of foreign debt securities as of 31 March 2024 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value in foreign currency, in millions	Total nominal value in hryvnia equivalent, UAH millions	Coupon rate, % p.a.	Frequency of coupon payments	Maturity
<b>Debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss by issuers</b>					
<b>Government bonds:</b>					
securities issued by U.S. issuers:					
denominated in USD	24,449	958,942	0–5.43214	Quarterly, every 6 months, without coupon payments	From 1 day to 1.3 years
securities issued by other issuers:					
denominated in USD	58	2,291	1.5–3.2	Every 6 months	From 9 days to 10.6 months
denominated in GBP	71	3,519	1–2.75	Every 6 months	From 22 days to 5.3 months
denominated in AUD	17	429	2.75	Every 6 months	21 days
denominated in JPY	1,500	389	0.02	Every 6 months	1.2 years
<b>Securities issued by international agencies, banks and other issuers:</b>					
securities issued by U.S. issuers:					
denominated in USD	65	2,549	5.585–5.69963	Quarterly, every 6 months	From 6 months to 4.5 years
securities issued by EU issuers:					
denominated in USD	3,375	132,359	0–6.31459	Quarterly, every 6 months, once a year, without coupon payments	From 3 days to 1.5 years
denominated in AUD	36	906	0	Without coupon payment	From 2.6 months to 10.4 months
securities issued by other issuers:					
denominated in USD	2,236	87,699	0–6.60089	Quarterly, every 6 months, once a year, without coupon payments	From 1 day to 1.3 years
denominated in GBP	20	991	0	Without coupon payment	18 days
denominated in Chinese renminbi	850	4,612	0–3.4	Every 6 months, once a year, without coupon payments	From 23 days to 1.4 years
denominated in JPY	5,000	1,297	0.295	Every 6 months	6.7 months

Information about the nominal value, coupon rate and maturities of foreign debt securities as of 31 December 2023 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value in foreign currency, millions	Total nominal value in the hryvnia equivalent, UAH millions	Coupon rate, % p.a.	Frequency of coupon payments	Maturity
<b>Debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss by issuers</b>					
<b>Government bonds:</b>					
securities issued by U.S. issuers:					
denominated in USD	23,642	897,997	0–5.471199	Quarterly, every 6 months, without coupon payments	From two days to 1.6 years
securities issued by EU issuers:					
denominated in USD	7	266	0	Without coupon payment	2.7 months
securities issued by other issuers:					
denominated in USD	56	2,138	1.75–7.125	Every 6 months	From 23 days to 9.7 months
denominated in AUD	17	436	2.75	Every 6 months	3.7 months
denominated in JPY	1,500	404	0.02	Every 6 months	1.5 years
<b>Securities issued by international agencies, banks and other issuers:</b>					
securities issued by U.S. issuers:					
denominated in USD	9	356	5.51–5.64	Every 6 months	From 3.1 months to 8.7 months
securities issued by EU issuers:					
denominated in USD	2,972	112,898	0–6.318882	Quarterly, every 6 months, without coupon payments	From 1 month to 1.7 years
denominated in GBP	40	1,940	0	Without coupon payment	1.3 months
denominated in AUD	34	870	0	Without coupon payment	From 1.2 months to 5.7 months
securities issued by other issuers:					
denominated in USD	1,500	56,981	0–6.601415	Quarterly, every 6 months, once a year, without coupon payments	From 16 days to 1.4 years
denominated in GBP	50	2,424	0	Without coupon payment	From 16 days to 3.6 months
denominated in Chinese renminbi	1,450	7,756	0–3.4	Every 6 months, once a year, without coupon payments	From 22 days to 1.6 years
denominated in JPY	5,000	1,347	0.295	Every 6 months	9.7 months

## 7. Transactions with the IMF

### 7.1. SDR Holdings

SDR holdings are demand deposits denominated in SDR on the account opened at the IMF for Ukraine.

Movements in the SDR holding account in Q1 2024 and the same period in 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Balance of SDR holdings as of 1 January</b>	<b>35,570</b>	62,174
Proceeds from the IMF:		
in favor of the government	<b>34,551</b>	–
Proceeds from international donor financial aid to Ukraine:		
in favor of the government	<b>57,594</b>	64,235
Purchase of SDRs	<b>27,800</b>	1,952
Other proceeds and payments	<b>104</b>	–
Loan repayment:		
on behalf of the NBU (Note 7.3)	<b>(14,984)</b>	(20,492)
on behalf of the government	<b>(17,740)</b>	(7,748)
Payment of fees and commissions related to transactions with the IMF	<b>(173)</b>	–
Conversion of SDRs to other foreign currencies:		
in favor of the NBU	<b>(20,372)</b>	(29,424)
Payment of interest for the use of IMF loans:		
on behalf of the NBU	<b>(1,422)</b>	(1,929)
on behalf of the government	<b>(6,216)</b>	(3,239)
Payment of interest for the use of funds received under SDR allocation:		
on behalf of the NBU	<b>(42)</b>	(29)
on behalf of the government	<b>(1,638)</b>	(1,119)
Income on SDR holdings	<b>166</b>	217
FX difference	<b>(417)</b>	371
<b>Balance of SDR holdings as of 31 March</b>	<b>92,781</b>	64,969

In Q1 2024 and 2023, there were no proceeds from the IMF under credit programs in favor of the NBU.

Information on SDR holdings broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

## 7.2. IMF Quota Contributions

The quota balance is a special type of asset that represents Ukraine's contribution as an IMF member. Quotas vary based on the economic size of each country and are determined by the IMF Board of Governors. The quota determines a member's voting power in the IMF, the limits of its access to the financial resources of the fund, and a participant's share in the allocation of SDRs, the fund's unit of accounting. The major part of Ukraine's quota was paid in the form of non-interest bearing promissory notes issued by the NBU to the IMF, with the remainder being credited to IMF accounts No. 1 and No. 2 (Note 7.3).

As of 31 March 2024, Ukraine's total quota in the IMF amounted to SDR 2,012 million (UAH 104,475 million at the official UAH/SDR exchange rate as of the end of reporting period) (as of 31 December 2023, it was SDR 2,012 million, or UAH 102,521 million at the year-end official exchange rate). The quota does not earn interest.

The reserve position in the IMF is a specific type of asset that is created by converting a part of the contribution of a member country to the IMF liquidity quota. The reserve position is a part of the country's currency reserves.

As of 31 March 2024, the reserve position of Ukraine in the IMF amounted to SDR 241,031, or UAH 12.5 million at the official UAH/SDR exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period (as of 31 December 2023, it was SDR 241,031, or UAH 12.3 million at the year-end official UAH/SDR exchange rate). The amount of the reserve position is included into the item *IMF quota contributions* of the Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Information on IMF quota contributions broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

## 7.3. Liabilities to the IMF

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
Liabilities to the IMF for SDR purchases	67,970	81,844
Liabilities to the IMF for SDR allocations	4,258	4,179
IMF account No. 2	3	4
<b>Liabilities to the IMF apart from quota contributions</b>	<b>72,231</b>	<b>86,027</b>
Liabilities to the IMF on quota contributions	104,200	102,252
IMF account No. 1	262	257
<b>Liabilities to the IMF on quota contributions</b>	<b>104,462</b>	<b>102,509</b>
<b>Total liabilities to the IMF</b>	<b>176,693</b>	<b>188,536</b>

Liabilities to the IMF for SDR allocation represent funds received by the NBU as a result of the special SDR allocation.

Liabilities to the IMF for purchases of SDRs represent loans received from the IMF to accounts with the NBU. In Q1 2024 and 2023, there were no proceeds from the IMF to the NBU (Note 7.1).

IMF account No. 1 is the IMF account with the NBU in domestic currency that is used for transactions with the IMF related to the servicing and repayment of IMF loans. IMF account No. 2 is the IMF account with the NBU in the domestic currency that is used by the IMF for receipts and administrative expenses in UAH in Ukraine. During Q1 2024, the IMF administrative expenses in the amount of UAH 0.3 million were paid from account No. 2 (in Q1 2023, there were no IMF administrative expenses).

Liabilities to the IMF on quota contributions represent liabilities for quota settlement.

In Q1 2024 and 2023, no changes occurred in the size of the quota (Note 7.2).

In Q1 2024, liabilities worth SDR 294 million (UAH 14,984 million at the official exchange rate as of the transaction date, or UAH 14,487 million at the annual exchange rate of the IMF) were repaid to the IMF [in Q1 2023, repayments of liabilities to the IMF equaled SDR 419 million (UAH 20,492 million at the official exchange rate as of the transaction date, or UAH 16,483 million at the annual exchange rate of the IMF)] (Note 7.1).

Information on liabilities to the IMF broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

## 8. Domestic securities

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
in foreign currencies:		
government derivatives denominated in US dollars	949	729
<b>Total securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>729</b>
<b>Debt securities at amortized cost:</b>		
in domestic currency:		
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	270,768	277,351
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	463,427	449,738
<b>Total debt securities at amortized cost</b>	<b>734,195</b>	<b>727,089</b>
<b>Total domestic securities</b>	<b>735,144</b>	<b>727,818</b>

According to Article 54 of the Law of Ukraine On the National Bank of Ukraine, the NBU has no right to acquire securities in the primary market, which are issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a state institution, or other legal entity whose property is state-owned.

However, according to Law of Ukraine No. 2118-IX On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and Other Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Specific Taxation and Reporting Under Martial Law dated 3 March 2022, this article was temporarily suspended from 7 March 2022 for the duration of martial law in Ukraine.

In Q1 2024 and 2023, the NBU did not purchase domestic government debt securities in the primary market. In March-December 2022, the NBU acquired on a primary market from the issuer, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, domestic government debt securities at a fixed interest rate and

domestic government debt securities at a floating interest rate with the total nominal value of UAH 400,000 million. Those domestic government debt securities have nominal value UAH 1,000 each, with UAH 120,000 million falling on securities at a fixed interest rate and UAH 280,000 on securities at a floating interest rate.

Each government derivative has a notional value of USD 1,000 or such aggregate value that is an integer multiple equal to USD 1,000 (hereinafter referred to as the "notional value"). Payments on government derivatives depend on reaching certain GDP indicators and the indicator of real GDP growth for 2019–2039.

Information on domestic securities broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

Information on the nominal value, yield to maturity, coupon income, and maturities of domestic securities as of 31 March 2024 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value and notional value in the UAH equivalent, UAH millions	Total nominal value and notional value in foreign currency, millions	Yield to maturity, % p.a.	Coupon rate, % p.a.	Frequency of coupon payments	Maturity
<b>Securities at fair value through profit or loss:</b>						
in foreign currencies:						
government derivatives	1,719	44	–	–	–	Up to 17.2 years
<b>Debt securities at amortized cost:</b>						
in domestic currency:						
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	255,519	–	12.18–18.46	8.12–19.75	Once a year, every 6 months	From 0.8 months to 13.1 years
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	425,173	–	7.53–14.29	5.20–19.86	Once a year	From 9.2 years to 28.1 years

Information on the nominal value, yield to maturity, coupon income, and maturities of domestic securities as of 31 December 2023 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value and notional value in the UAH equivalent, UAH millions	Total nominal value and notional value in foreign currency, millions	Yield to maturity, % p.a.	Coupon rate, % p.a.	Frequency of coupon payments	Maturity
<b>Securities at fair value through profit or loss:</b>						
in foreign currencies:						
government derivatives	1,665	44	–	–	–	Up to 17.4 years
<b>Debt securities at amortized cost:</b>						
in domestic currency:						
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	265,018	–	11.30–19.35	8.12–19.75	Once a year, every 6 months	From 0.6 months to 13.3 years
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	425,173	–	6.74–13.59	4.10–21.86	Once a year	From 9.4 years to 28.4 years

In Q1 2024 and 2023, all debt securities at amortized cost (government securities) were at stage 1. In Q1 2024 and 2023, the NBU did not make provisions for expected credit losses on government securities.

## 9. Loans to banks and other borrowers

Loans to banks and other borrowers by their designated purpose are classified as follows:

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
Loans granted to banks to support their liquidity:		
for stabilizing banking activities	36,887	36,915
through tenders conducted by the NBU:		
long-term	1,564	2,480
short-term	282	282
other	10	10
Loans granted under credit lines to support small and medium businesses using funds received from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the EBRD)	21	21
Provisions for expected credit losses on loans to banks and other borrowers	(33,862)	(34,017)
<b>Total loans to banks and other borrowers</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>5,691</b>

During Q1 2024 and 2023, the NBU supported the liquidity of banks via a standing refinancing line (overnight loans) and bank refinancing with maturities up to one year by holding tenders.

The NBU performs bank refinancing by providing the banks with overnight loans and refinancing loans and has the outstanding debts under refinancing loans as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023. The NBU grants to banks the overnight and refinancing loans secured by a pool that may consist of the following asset (property) types: securities [Ukrainian government bonds, bonds of international financial institutions (issued in accordance with the Ukrainian laws), corporate bonds placed against the CMU's guarantees, domestic municipal bonds], including property rights to future cash flows in national and/or foreign currency as payment of income and/or repayment of pledged securities to separate bank accounts at the NBU; the NBU's certificates of deposit, including property rights to future cash receipts as payment of income and/or repayment of pledged certificates of deposit to separate bank accounts at the NBU; foreign currency (U.S. dollars, euros, GB pounds, Swiss francs, Japanese yens); cash in national and/or foreign currency transferred as payment of income and/or repayment of pledged securities and/or certificates of deposit, property rights to future receipts pledged as collateral.

The securities (Ukraine's government bonds, corporate bonds, including those placed under the CMU's guarantees), foreign currency, shares of the qualifying holders, real estate, and property rights under loan agreements were accepted as collateral against stabilization loans issued to banks to support their liquidity before 2017 and which remained outstanding as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023. Since 2017, the NBU has not granted the stabilization loans. Instead of stabilization loans, the NBU may issue to banks loans for emergency liquidity assistance, but no such loans have been issued yet.

As of 31 March 2024, the gross carrying value of stabilization loans to banks was UAH 36,887 million, loan loss provisions under stabilization loans were UAH 33,548 million (as of 31 December 2023, the gross carrying value of stabilization loans to banks was UAH 36,915 million, and loan loss provisions were UAH 33,659 million).

As of 31 March 2024, the gross carrying value of loans to banks provided through tenders conducted by the NBU was UAH 1,846 million, loan loss provisions under loans provided through tenders conducted by the NBU were UAH 283 million (as of 31 December 2023, the gross carrying value of loans to bank provided through tenders conducted by the NBU was UAH 2,762 million, and loan loss provisions were UAH 327 million).

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, other loans were at stage 3, gross carrying value was UAH 10 million, allowance for expected credit losses was UAH 10 million.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, loans granted under credit lines to support small and medium entities from funds received from the EBRD and other loans remained at stage 3, their gross carrying value was UAH 21 million, allowance for expected credit losses was UAH 21 million.

The estimated fair value of loans to banks and other borrowers is presented in Note 18. Information on loans to banks and other borrowers broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

### Loan Commitments

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU had commitments for granting loans to the Deposit Guarantee Fund under an open revocable revolving credit line totaling UAH 3,000 million.

## 10. Accounts of Banks

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
Correspondent accounts:		
in domestic currency	226,600	212,227
in foreign currency	1	–
Other accounts of banks on demand:		
in foreign currency	1,067	1,269
Accounts of banks on special use terms:		
in domestic currency	1,919	1,676
in foreign currency	387	425
Funds placed to ensure the repayment of bank debts to the NBU:		
in foreign currency	761	662
Bank funds to ensure the execution of liabilities to the NBU:		
in domestic currency	–	2
<b>Total accounts of banks</b>	<b>230,735</b>	<b>216,261</b>

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, setting the interest rates on the balances in the domestic currency in the correspondent accounts was not provided for by NBU regulations, therefore the interest was not accrued.

Other demand accounts of banks included the funds placed by resident banks with the NBU in line with NBU regulations and signed agreements. As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, balances of other foreign-currency demand deposits of banks bore an interest rate of 5.25%.

Accounts of banks on special-use terms include funds placed for the purposes of liquidation committees of banks to make settlements in the process of a bank's liquidation, as well as in other cases specified by the laws of Ukraine and the NBU's regulations.

Funds placed to ensure the repayment of bank debts to the NBU include the funds of resident banks placed in accounts with the NBU as collateral for liabilities under loans granted under loan agreements and as security for interest rate swap transactions.

Funds of banks used to ensure discharge of liabilities to the NBU include funds of the pool of assets (property) that ensure the fulfillment of obligations under refinancing loans, transferred as payment of income and/or repayment of pledged securities, property rights for future proceeds of which had been pledged. Interest on said funds was not accrued.

Information on accounts of banks broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

## 11. Accounts of Government and Other Institutions

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
Funds of budgets and budget entities:		
in domestic currency	44,160	52,885
in foreign currency	273,393	85,060
Deposit Guarantee Fund:		
in domestic currency	3,498	539
Other:		
in domestic currency	542	867
in foreign currency	792	751
<b>Total accounts of government and other institutions</b>	<b>322,385</b>	<b>140,102</b>

The NBU services the accounts of the State Budget of Ukraine and local budgets, which are consolidated into a single Treasury account.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine On the National Bank of Ukraine, all budget accounts are non-interest-bearing, except for the accounts of the Deposit Guarantee Fund,

which bore an interest rate of 4.61% as of 31 March 2024 (4.60% as of 31 December 2023).

Information on accounts of government and other institutions broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

## 12. Certificates of Deposit Issued by the NBU

The certificates of deposit issued by the NBU are one of its monetary policy instruments. They are debt securities issued by the NBU in non-documentary form evidencing the placement of banks' funds with the NBU and the right of banks to receive on their maturity the funds placed, together

with the interest accrued. The expenses (yield for the banks) on the certificates of deposit is set based on the NBU's interest rate policy framework, taking into account its current objectives.

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Certificates of deposit at amortized cost:</b>		
overnight certificates of deposit	348,692	441,457
certificates of deposit with maturities up to 100 days	200,727	180,210
<b>Total amount of certificates of deposit at amortized cost</b>	<b>549,419</b>	<b>621,667</b>

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the nominal value of the certificates of deposit issued by the NBU was UAH 1 million each.

Information on the nominal value, weighted average expenses, interest rate, and maturity as of 31 March 2024 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value of certificates of deposit, UAH millions	Weighted average loss, % p.a.	Interest rate, % p.a.	Frequency of interest payments	Period of placement, calendar days
<b>Certificates of deposit at amortized cost</b>					
overnight certificates of deposit	348,278	14.50	14.50	One time during repayment	3
certificates of deposit with maturities up to 100 days	195,262	18.80	17.50–19.00	One time during repayment	91

Information on the nominal value, weighted average loss, interest rate, and period of placement as of 31 December 2023 is presented in the table below:

	Total nominal value of certificates of deposit, UAH millions	Weighted average loss, % p.a.	Interest rate, % p.a.	Frequency of payment interest payments	Period of placement, calendar days
<b>Certificate of deposit at amortized cost</b>					
overnight certificates of deposit	440,913	15.00	15.00	One time during repayment	3
certificates of deposit with maturities up to 100 days	174,611	19.82	19.00–20.00	One time during repayment	91

Information on certificates of deposit broken down into current and noncurrent ones is available in Note 24.

### 13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
			(UAH millions)
Foreign currency cash	5	42,431	41,278
Demand deposits	5	307,313	293,884
Short-term FX deposits with maturities of up to three months (other than deposits in gold)	5	23,337	32,285
SDR holdings	7.1	92,675	35,483
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>465,756</b>	<b>402,930</b>

Changes in liabilities that resulted from financial activities in Q1 2024:

	Note	As of 1 January 2024	Issued/raised/(repayment) of liabilities	Interest expenses paid	Changes in exchange rates	Interest expenses accrued	Other	As of 31 March 2024
								(UAH millions)
Banknotes and coins in circulation		764,598	15,965	–	–	–	–	780,563
Liabilities to the IMF	7.1, 7.3	188,536	(14,984)	(1,464)	3,264	1,328	13	176,693
Certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	12	621,667	(71,984)	(23,050)	–	22,786	–	549,419

The NBU classifies interests paid as cash flows from operating activity in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Changes in liabilities that resulted from financial activities in Q1 2023:

	Note	As of 1 January 2023	Issue/raised/(repayment) of liabilities	Interest expenses paid	Changes in exchange rates	Interest expenses accrued	Other	As of 31 March 2023
								(UAH millions)
Banknotes and coins in circulation		715,330	(40,003)	–	–	–	–	675,327
Liabilities to the IMF	7.1, 7.3	239,176	(20,492)	(1,958)	2,478	1,910	26	221,140
Certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	12	457,464	(104,224)	(21,135)	–	20,781	–	352,886

## Section II.III. Financial Performance by Financial Instruments

### 14. Interest Income and Expenses

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Interest income</b>		
Income on domestic securities at amortized cost	20,655	29,125
Income on accounts and deposits in foreign currencies	3,080	2,492
Income on loans to banks	205	2,197
Income on SDR holdings	166	217
Income on domestic public debt	28	30
Other	1	1
<b>Total interest income at the effective interest rate</b>	<b>24,135</b>	<b>34,062</b>
<b>Interest expenses</b>		
Expenses on certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	(22,786)	(20,781)
Expenses on operations with the IMF	(1,341)	(1,936)
Expenses on banks' funds	(16)	(59)
Expenses on Deposit Guarantee Fund accounts	(22)	(16)
<b>Total interest expenses at the effective interest rate</b>	<b>(24,165)</b>	<b>(22,792)</b>
<b>Net interest (expenses)/income</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>11,270</b>

Other interest income includes interest income on loans to employees.

In Q1 2024, income on domestic securities at amortized cost included income on domestic government debt securities with a floating interest rate worth UAH 13,689 million (in Q1 2023 – UAH 21,732 million).

### 15. Gains or Losses on Transactions with Financial Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency and Monetary Gold

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
Unrealized gains or losses on transactions with financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and monetary gold	32,951	(957)
Realized gains or losses on transactions with financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and monetary gold	13,028	8,454
<b>Total gains or losses on operations with financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and monetary gold</b>	<b>45,979</b>	<b>7,497</b>

## 16. Gains or Losses on Transactions with Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
<b>Foreign securities at fair value through gains or losses</b>		
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>1,403</b>
Unrealized results on foreign securities at fair value through gains or losses	7,806	4,886
Realized results on foreign securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (previously unrealized results of the current year that were realized)	1,179	1,694
<b>Total gains or losses from foreign securities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>12,879</b>	<b>7,983</b>
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>		
Unrealized gains or losses from derivative financial instruments	631	337
Realized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments (previously unrealized gains or losses of the current year that were realized)	(170)	(535)
<b>Total amount of gains or losses from derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>(198)</b>
<b>Total results on transactions with financial instruments at fair value after revaluation in profit or loss</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>7,785</b>

In Q1 2024, interest received on foreign securities included in the net decrease of foreign securities in the concise consolidated cash flow statement amounted to UAH 3,838 million (down from UAH 1,023 million in

Q1 2023). Unrealized gains directed to revaluation reserve and unrealized expenses covered by revaluation reserve are presented on a net basis in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

## 17. Gains or Losses on the (Impairment)/Reversal of Impairment of Financial and Nonfinancial Assets

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
Losses on the impairment of deposits in foreign currency at amortized cost	(1)	(2)
Gains on reversal of impairment on loans to banks	17	69
<b>Gains from the reversal of impairment on interest-bearing financial assets</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>67</b>
(Losses)/gains on the (impairment)/reversal of impairment of receivables	(9)	4
Gains from reversal of impairment on other nonfinancial assets	–	5
<b>(Losses)/gains on (impairment)/reversal of impairment of other assets</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>9</b>

## Section II.IV. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

### 18. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The market where the NBU usually performs transactions to sell an asset or transfer a liability is deemed to be the principal market or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous one for the asset or liability. The NBU should have access to the principal or the most advantageous market as of the measurement date. The NBU measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the same assumptions used by market participants for forming a price for the asset or liability, and assuming that the market participants act in their economic interests.

If the principal market for an asset or liability exists, fair value measurement represents a price on this market (irrespective of the fact whether the price is publicly available, or it was calculated using a different measurement method), even if the price on other market is potentially more advantageous at the measurement date.

To establish the fair value of financial instruments regarding which no information on market prices is available from external sources, such valuation methods are used as discounted cash flow and analysis of financial information on investment objects. The use of the valuation methods may require the assumptions not supported with market data. In these consolidated financial statements, the information on assumptions is disclosed in the cases when the replacement of such assumption with a possible alternative option may lead to substantial change in amounts of profits, income, losses, the total amount of assets or liabilities.

The NBU uses the valuation methods in conformity with the circumstances and for which the data are sufficient to evaluate fair value, using at maximum the proper, publicly available inputs and minimizing the use of confidential inputs.

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in consolidated financial statements are classified according to the hierarchy of fair value.

The NBU determines the estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities using available market information, where it exists, and the appropriate evaluation methodologies. However, professional judgment is required to interpret market data to measure fair value. Given the low activity in Ukraine's financial market, the estimated fair value may not always reflect the value that could be realized by the NBU in the current circumstances.

#### Financial Assets and Liabilities Carried at Fair Value

Financial instruments carried at fair value include foreign securities and derivative financial instruments.

The fair value of foreign debt securities (except for capital instruments) is defined on quoted prices on the active market (Level 1 inputs), other quotations from trading information systems (Level 2 inputs), or in the absence of information on

quoted prices on the active market, the fair value is based on an income approach and Level 3 inputs (the yield of the securities during their initial placement by the issuer and the assumption that the yield will remain unchanged until the maturity date of the relevant securities, taking into account their short maturities). The fair value of capital instruments is determined by an external appraiser using the revenue method based on Level 3 inputs.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments (government derivatives) is determined on the basis of quoted prices on an active market (Level 1 inputs).

When determining the fair value of derivative financial instruments such as interest rate and currency swaps, a valuation method is used for data that is openly observed on the market (Level 2). Fair value is determined with valuation models based on the current market-based and contractual value of the underlying instruments and other drivers. The models include various data, namely forward and spot exchange rates, exchange rate volatility, interest rate indices on interbank markets, yield curves, and so on.

#### Financial Assets and Liabilities at Amortized Cost

The NBU has determined that the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost does not materially differ from their carrying value for the purposes of disclosing the fair value. These financial assets and liabilities include funds and deposits in foreign currencies, SDR holdings and IMF quota contributions, other financial assets, banknotes and coins in circulation, accounts of banks, accounts of state and other institutions, NBU certificates of deposit, liabilities to the IMF, and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments carried at amortized cost, the fair value of which may differ significantly from their carrying values, include domestic securities, domestic public debt in domestic currency, and loans to banks and other borrowers. None of these financial instruments have an active market.

For the purposes of disclosing in its consolidated financial statements the fair values of financial assets and liabilities for which no active market exists, the NBU estimates the fair values of such assets and liabilities using the discounted cash flow method (the income approach). The said model takes into account future interest payments and principal repayments, the repayment period, and the discount rate.

The NBU estimates the fair value of domestic securities on the basis of the income approach and the following information:

for long-term inflation-indexed government bonds – Level 2 inputs (spot rates calculated on the basis of the zero-coupon yield curve built using data from actually concluded and

executed agreements on domestic government debt securities, using the Svensson parametric model, and the actual consumer price index calculated month-on-month over the period from April 2023 to February 2024), and Level 3 inputs (the March 2024 FOCUSECONOMICS consensus forecast of consumer price indices for 2024–2028 and target consumer price indices established by the NBU for the period from 2029 to 2047)

for other Ukrainian government bonds – Level 2 inputs (spot rates calculated on the basis of the zero-coupon yield curve built using data from actually concluded and executed agreements on domestic government debt securities, using

the Svensson parametric model, key policy rates from the NBU's forecasts).

To measure the fair value of domestic public debt in the domestic currency, the NBU's weighted average rate on recent refinancing instruments (Level 3 inputs) of the reporting period is used as the discount rate.

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU applied the market rate [the NBU's key policy rate established by the NBU's rate policy as a margin interest rate (the lower point of the range) for loans to banks] at the measurement date (Level 3 inputs) as the discount rate used to measure the fair value of loans to banks and other borrowers.

The discount rates used were as follows:

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
	Discount rate, in % per annum	Rate discount rate, in % per annum
Domestic securities in domestic currency:		
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	12.18–18.46	11.30–19.35
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	7.53–14.29	6.74–13.59
Domestic public debt in domestic currency (1994–1996)	19.50	22.00
Loans to banks and other borrowers in domestic currency	14.50	15.00

The following table summarizes the carrying value and estimated fair values of the financial assets that do not appear in the NBU's Interim Concise Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at their fair values:

	As of 31 March 2024		As of 31 December 2023	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
(UAH millions)				
Domestic securities in domestic currency:				
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	270,768	234,932	277,351	248,153
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	463,427	387,046	449,738	396,526
Domestic public debt	1,375	940	1,347	833
Loans to banks and other borrowers	4,902	4,926	5,691	5,735

Taking into account that fair value estimates are based on certain assumptions, it should be noted that the information provided above may not be fully reflective of the value that could be realized.

The fair value of financial instruments was categorized as follows:

	As of 31 March 2024			As of 31 December 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(UAH millions)					
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>						
Foreign securities carried at fair value	967,722	25,858	187,406	901,668	27,915	143,516
Domestic securities carried at fair value:						
government derivatives	949	–	–	729	–	–
<b>Assets for which fair value is disclosed</b>						
Domestic securities in domestic currency:						
domestic government debt securities (at a fixed interest rate)	–	234,932	–	–	248,153	–
domestic government debt securities (at a floating interest rate)	–	267,450	119,596	–	268,588	127,938
Domestic public debt	–	–	940	–	–	833
Loans to banks and other borrowers	–	–	4,926	–	–	5,735
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>						
Other financial liabilities at fair value:						
interest rate swap	–	777	–	–	1,223	–

In Q1 2024, there were neither material transfers of financial instruments between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy, nor transfers of financial instruments to or from Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Long-term inflationary domestic bonds – the fair values of which are disclosed – are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The change in the fair value of foreign securities that are measured at the reporting date at fair value, and are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, is presented as follows:

<b>Fair value of foreign securities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and are attributed to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy</b>	
(UAH millions)	
<b>Foreign securities as of 1 January 2023</b>	<b>27,667</b>
Income/(expense) recognized during the reporting period as part of profit or loss	163
Purchases of foreign securities	2,219
Redemptions of foreign securities	(20,820)
<b>Foreign securities as of 31 March 2023</b>	<b>9,229</b>
<b>Foreign securities as of 1 January 2024</b>	<b>143,516</b>
Income/(expense) recognized during the reporting period as part of profit or loss	7,799
Purchases of foreign securities	51,291
Redemptions of foreign securities	(15,200)
<b>Foreign securities as of 31 March 2024</b>	<b>187,406</b>

Income and expenses from change in the fair value of foreign securities measured as of the reporting date and assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are included in profits or losses from transactions with financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and monetary gold, and profits or losses from transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss of the interim concise consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Notes 15 and 16, respectively).

The average weighted modified duration under financial assets at fair value that are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (except for equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss) was 0.46 as of 31 March 2024 (0.53 as of 31 December 2023). An increase in the yield rates used to determine the fair value of these financial assets as of 31 March 2024 (Level 3 inputs) by 100 basis points would decrease the fair value of the relevant assets by UAH 857 million (by UAH 763 million as of 31 December 2023), while a decrease in these yield rates by 100 basis point would increase the fair value of these assets by UAH 857 million (UAH 763 million as of 31 December 2023).

## Section III. Capital Management

### 19. Capital Management

The NBU's capital function is to ensure economic independence and its ability to perform the functions defined by the legislation of Ukraine. As of 31 March 2024, the total amount of capital managed by the NBU was UAH 478,208 million (UAH 420,126 million as of 31 December 2023). No requirements are set for the NBU's equity, except for the amount of authorized capital and general reserves established by the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*.

#### Statutory Capital

According to the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*, the statutory capital is UAH 10 million. It was increased to UAH 100 million by the decision of the NBU Council based on 2007 performance.

#### General Reserves

The NBU creates general reserves, which are used to cover its losses, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*.

General reserves made in the reporting year must equal 10% of the average annual monetary liabilities of the NBU that in 2023 amounted to UAH 1,376,417 million.

#### Reserve Capital

Reserve capital includes a reserve fund raised by the NBU's subsidiary – in accordance with the Law of Ukraine *On Joint Stock Companies* – by paying in annual contributions from the subsidiary's net profit. Contributions to the reserve fund

must be at least 5% of the net profit until the reserve fund reaches 15% of the subsidiary's authorized capital.

#### Revaluation Reserves for Assets and Liabilities

According to the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*, unrealized gains from revaluation of foreign currency and monetary gold due to changes in the official exchange rate of the hryvnia to foreign currencies/accounting price of gold throughout the reporting year, unrealized gains from revaluation of securities, capital instruments, and derivative financial instruments in connection with their revaluation to fair value, and unrealized gains or losses from revaluation of bank metals due to changes in the accounting price of bank metals are attributed by the NBU to the item Revaluation Reserves for Assets and Liabilities in the Equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The amount of revaluation reserves is used to offset the amount of unrealized expenses from revaluation of foreign currency, monetary gold, securities, capital instruments, and derivative financial instruments carried at fair value if they accumulate throughout the reporting year.

The amount of revaluation reserves for foreign currency, monetary gold, securities, capital instruments, derivative financial instruments, and investment metals that are disposed of or narrow the open FX position is included into the distributable profit in the corresponding reporting periods.

Equity of the NBU consisted of the following components:

	As of 31 March 2024	As of 31 December 2023
	(UAH millions)	
Statutory capital	100	100
General reserves	99,675	99,675
Retained earnings	102,778	37,984
Reserve capital	31	31
Revaluation reserves of foreign currency and monetary gold	261,180	261,180
Revaluation reserves of investment metals	1,317	1,330
Revaluation reserves of financial instruments to their fair value	13,127	19,826
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>478,208</b>	<b>420,126</b>

## 20. Liabilities to Transfer Distributable Profit to the State Budget of Ukraine

Pursuant to the Tax Code of Ukraine, the NBU makes settlements with the State Budget in line with Article 5<sup>1</sup> of the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*.

The NBU transfers its portion of distributable profit to the State Budget of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*. Distributable profit is determined by reducing the profit by the amount of unrealized gains for the reporting period, which are directed to revaluation reserves. A gain becoming realized in the following periods is recognized in the distributable profit of the respective reporting periods. The NBU redeems the excess of unrealized expenses over revaluation reserve against the

current year's profit, and in the case of shortage – against general reserves. These transactions are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

A part of the distributable profit that is left after general reserves are made is subject to transferring to the State Budget of Ukraine.

As of 31 March 2024, the NBU's liabilities to the state budget for transferring a part of distributable profit for 2023 amounts to UAH 38,643 million. In 2023, the NBU transferred UAH 71,868 million to the State Budget of Ukraine.

## Section IV. Expenses Related to the Support of the NBU Operation

### 21. Staff Costs

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
Payroll of staff	717	615
Expenses related to mandatory social security insurance and contributions to private pension funds	154	133
Financial assistance and other social benefits	4	1
Other	6	4
<b>Total staff costs</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>753</b>

Other staff costs include costs for training and development, expenditures for voluntary medical insurance of employees, etc.

### 22. Administrative and Other Expenses

	For the period ended 31 March	
	2024	2023
		(UAH millions)
Banknote Printing and Minting Works' expenses not included in production cost	208	184
Depreciation and amortization	73	65
Utilities and household expenses	67	66
Expenses for maintenance of noncurrent tangible and intangible assets	48	37
Telecommunication services and maintenance	12	9
Business trips	11	14
Contributions to the Primary Labor Union Organization of the NBU	9	8
Cost of sewage facility services	9	8
Expenses on software maintenance	6	1
Taxes, duties, and charges	5	6
Payments to NBU Council members	4	7
Other	10	9
<b>Total administrative and other expenses</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>414</b>

Depreciation and amortization charges in Q1 2024 exclude depreciation worth UAH 44 million (in Q1 2023: UAH 42 million) for property and equipment used in the production of banknote paper, banknotes, coins, and other products. This portion of depreciation and amortization charges is included in costs related to the production of banknotes, coins, and other products.

Other expenses include expenses for financial assistance and other social benefits to pensioners, consulting and legal services, stationery, etc.

## Section V. Other Notes

### 23. Related Party Transactions

#### Terms and Conditions of Related Party Transactions

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is paid to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. The related parties of the NBU include the Ukrainian government, state-controlled entities, key management personnel, etc.

In the normal course of its operations, the NBU enters into transactions with related parties. The balances of these transactions as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023 are presented in the table below.

	Note	As of 31 March 2024			As of 31 December 2023		
		Government and state-controlled entities	Associated company	Other related parties	Government and state-controlled entities	Associated company	Other related parties
(UAH millions)							
Funds and deposits in foreign currency and investment metals		2	–	–	39	–	–
Domestic securities (gross carrying value)	8	735,144	–	–	727,818	–	–
Loans due from banks and other borrowers (gross carrying value)		3,007	–	–	3,007	–	–
Loss allowances for loans to banks and other borrowers		(3,000)	–	–	(3,000)	–	–
Domestic public debt		1,375	–	–	1,347	–	–
Other assets		213	33	–	83	32	–
Accounts of banks		123,523	–	–	109,936	–	–
Accounts of government and other institutions (excluding the accounts of the Deposit Guarantee Fund)	11	318,835	27	5	139,401	91	11
Accounts of the Deposit Guarantee Fund	11	3,498	–	–	539	–	–
Liabilities to transfer distributable profit to the State Budget of Ukraine	20	38,643	–	–	38,643	–	–
Certificates of deposit issued by the NBU		219,813	–	–	261,374	–	–
Other liabilities		425	1	–	724	1	–

Other related party transactions of the *Accounts of Government and Other Institutions* item include balances on accounts of the Corporate Nonstate Pension Fund.

The terms and conditions of the transactions above were as follows:

As of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023, the NBU had commitments for granting loans to the Deposit Guarantee Fund under an open revocable revolving credit line totaling UAH 3,000 million (Note 9).

The balances of funds in domestic currency held by state-owned banks in the NBU's correspondent accounts (included in accounts of banks in the table above) earned no interest as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023 (Note 10).

Balances of other foreign-currency demand deposits of banks (included in accounts of banks in the table above) as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023 bore an interest rate of 5.25% (Note 10).

The accounts of the government and other institutions as of 31 March 2024 and 31 December 2023 were non-interest-bearing (Note 11).

The accounts of the Deposit Guarantee Fund bore an interest rate of 4.61% as of 31 March 2024 (4.60% as of 31 December 2023) (Note 11).

The terms of transactions with domestic securities are disclosed in the respective notes.

Income and expense items for transactions with related parties were as follows:

	For the period ended 31 March 2024			For the period ended 31 March 2023		
	Government and state- controlled entities	Associated company	Other related parties	Government and state- controlled entities	Associated company	Other related parties
	(UAH millions)					
Interest income	20,684	–	–	30,334	–	–
Interest expenses	(8,645)	–	–	(5,948)	–	–
Fee and commission income	60	–	–	43	–	–
Fee and commission expense	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–
Other income	54	2	–	219	2	–
Gains or losses on transactions with financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	330	–	–	(211)	–	–
Costs related to the production of banknotes, coins, souvenirs, and other products	(19)	–	–	(5)	–	–
Staff costs and remuneration of NBU Council members	–	–	(15)	–	–	(18)
Administrative and other expenses	(11)	–	(18)	(8)	–	(15)

Other related parties in the item Administrative and economic and other expenses include the NBU's contributions to the CNPF.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine *On the National Bank of Ukraine*, the NBU provides services to the State Treasury of Ukraine on a free-of-charge basis.

In Q1 2024, expenses for the short-term benefits (salary and social security tax) of key management personnel were UAH 15.35 million, including remuneration to members of the NBU Council of UAH 4.12 million (in Q1 2023, expenses for the short-term benefits of key management personnel were UAH 18.17 million, including remuneration to members of the NBU Council of UAH 6.59 million).

## 24. Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

The table below shows the classification of assets and liabilities by periods of their expected recovery or maturity into current (up to one year) and noncurrent (more than one year):

	Notes	As of 31 March 2024			As of 31 December 2023		
		current	noncurrent	total	current	noncurrent	total
(UAH millions)							
<b>Assets</b>							
Funds and deposits in foreign currency and investment metals	5	379,667	–	<b>379,667</b>	373,440	–	<b>373,440</b>
Foreign securities	6	1,180,310	676	<b>1,180,986</b>	1,072,423	676	<b>1,073,099</b>
SDR holdings	7.1	92,781	–	<b>92,781</b>	35,570	–	<b>35,570</b>
Monetary gold		–	68,683	<b>68,683</b>	–	62,387	<b>62,387</b>
Domestic securities	8	57,043	678,101	<b>735,144</b>	49,074	678,744	<b>727,818</b>
Loans to banks and other borrowers	9	3,339	1,563	<b>4,902</b>	3,291	2,400	<b>5,691</b>
Domestic public debt		133	1,242	<b>1,375</b>	112	1,235	<b>1,347</b>
IMF quota contributions	7.2	–	104,475	<b>104,475</b>	–	102,521	<b>102,521</b>
Property and equipment and intangible assets		–	3,935	<b>3,935</b>	–	4,044	<b>4,044</b>
Other assets		4,189	2,963	<b>7,152</b>	3,661	3,009	<b>6,670</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,717,462</b>	<b>861,638</b>	<b>2,579,100</b>	<b>1,537,571</b>	<b>855,016</b>	<b>2,392,587</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Banknotes and coins in circulation		780,563	–	<b>780,563</b>	764,598	–	<b>764,598</b>
Accounts of banks	10	230,735	–	<b>230,735</b>	216,261	–	<b>216,261</b>
Accounts of government and other institutions	11	322,385	–	<b>322,385</b>	140,102	–	<b>140,102</b>
Liabilities to transfer distributable profit to the State Budget of Ukraine	20	38,643	–	<b>38,643</b>	38,643	–	<b>38,643</b>
Certificates of deposit issued by the NBU	12	549,419	–	<b>549,419</b>	621,667	–	<b>621,667</b>
Liabilities to the IMF, apart from IMF quota contributions	7.3	41,955	30,276	<b>72,231</b>	41,337	44,690	<b>86,027</b>
Liabilities to the IMF with respect to quota contributions	7.3	104,462	–	<b>104,462</b>	102,509	–	<b>102,509</b>
Other liabilities		1,913	495	<b>2,408</b>	1,827	782	<b>2,609</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,070,075</b>	<b>30,771</b>	<b>2,100,846</b>	<b>1,926,944</b>	<b>45,472</b>	<b>1,972,416</b>

Contributions to the IMF quota are classified as noncurrent given that under Article XXVI of the IMF Articles of Agreement, a member country has the right to withdraw from the IMF at any time, but there is no current expectation that Ukraine will exercise this right.

Debt commitments to the IMF to pay the quota contribution are classified as current because, in accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the IMF has the right to demand and Ukraine has the obligation to pay the funds and redeem the respective securities. This item also includes funds under IMF Account No. 1, which are categorized as demand deposits and classified as current.

## 25. Events That Followed the Reporting Date

The Board of the National Bank of Ukraine has decided to cut the key policy rate from 14.5% to 13.5% effective 26 April 2024. Considering a decline in actual and expected price pressures and lower risks to inflows of international financial support, the NBU continues the easing cycle of its interest rate policy. This will support lending development and economic recovery without posing additional risks to price and financial stability.

Throughout the period from 1 April 2024 to the date of signing these interim concise consolidated financial statements, financial assistance received by Ukraine from international partners to accounts with the NBU totaled USD 1.62 billion in equivalent, including the second tranche of EUR 1.5 billion (USD 1.6 billion) in favor of the Government under the four-year assistance plan for Ukraine for a total amount of EUR 50 billion (Ukraine Facility) approved by the EU Council on 28 February 2024.

In April 2024, the NBU transferred UAH 38,643 million out of its distributable profit for 2023 to the State Budget of Ukraine.

Before the date the present consolidated financial statements were signed, the following repayments were made:

redemption of domestic government debt securities in line with the redemption schedule to the total amount of UAH 22,284 million (UAH 2,884 million in face value, and UAH 19,400 million in coupon payments)

the NBU's liabilities toward the IMF in line with the repayment schedule to the total amount of SDR 61 million (UAH 3,167 million at the official exchange rate as of the payment date, or UAH 3,013 million at the annual exchange rate of the IMF).

## 26. Introducing New and Amended Standards and Interpretations of the Financial Statements

### Amended IFRS and Interpretations Effective and Applied since 1 January 2024

Amendments to IAS 1. Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current are intended to clarify the approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual terms in effect at the reporting date (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Amendments to IAS 1. Presentation of Financial Statements – Noncurrent liabilities with covenants are intended to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities, both current and noncurrent (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Amendments to IAS 7. Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7. Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements tighten disclosure requirements and indicators within the effective disclosure requirements that require business entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information on supplier finance arrangements (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Amendments to IFRS 16. Leases – *Lease Liability in Sale-and-Leaseback Transaction* are intended to clarify the requirements applied by the seller lessee to assess the lease liability arising in the leaseback transaction (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Amended IFRS and interpretations had no significant effect on the NBU's financial results and financial position.

### New and Revised Standards that Have Been Issued but Are not yet Effective

Amendments to IFRS 10. Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – *Sale or distribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture* (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date to be specified. Early application is permitted).

Amendments to IAS 21. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability, require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency is not exchangeable into another (apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

The new standard IFRS 18. Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1. Presentation of Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

The NBU did not apply the above new and revised standards before the effective date. The NBU's top managers expect the application of these standards and amendments will not have a significant effect on the NBU's performance and financial standing.

 May 2024  
Kyiv, Ukraine