Open Joint Stock Company "BTA Bank" (Ukraine)

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2007

Together with Independent Auditors' Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the Shareholders and Management Board of Open Joint Stock Company "BTA Bank"

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Open Joint Stock Company "BTA Bank" (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2007 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (the "financial statements").

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2007, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

24 July 2009

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 December 2007

(thousands of US dollars)

	Notes	*2007*	*2006*
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	46,626	10,932
Amounts due from credit institutions	6	4,842	3
Financial assets available-for-sale	7	3,863	2,132
Loans to customers	8	145,334	37,954
Property and equipment	10	17,928	3,908
Intangible assets	10	292	53
Other assets	12	4,161	153
Total assets		**223,046**	**55,135**
Liabilities			
Amounts due to credit institutions	13	74,368	9,032
Amounts due to customers	14	130,054	29,324
Subordinated debt	15	3,722	3,796
Current income tax liabilities		18	39
Deferred income tax liabilities	11	542	394
Other liabilities	12	1,167	230
Total liabilities		**209,871**	**42,815**
Equity	16		
Share capital		11,303	11,303
Share premium		1	1
Treasury shares		(48)	-
(Accumulated deficit)/Retained earnings		(161)	108
Other reserves		2,080	908
Total equity		**13,175**	**12,320**
Total equity and liabilities		**223,046**	**55,135**

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank

Sergeeva N.V. Acting Chairlady of the Board

Lucenko O.G. Chief Accountant

24 July 2009

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2007

(thousands of US dollars)

	Notes	2007	2006
Interest income			
Loans to customers		1,496	3,782
Amounts due from credit institutions		11,615	499
Financial assets available-for-sale		422	139
		13,533	**4,420**
Interest expense			
Amounts due to customers		(3,812)	(1,157)
Amounts due to credit institutions		(1,969)	(250)
Subordinated debt		(191)	(184)
		(5,972)	**(1,591)**
Net interest income		**7,561**	**2,829**
Impairment of interest earning assets	8	(1,795)	(5)
Net interest income after impairment of interest earning assets		**5,766**	**2,824**
Fee and commission income		2,950	444
Fee and commission expense		(158)	(27)
Net fee and commission income	18	**2,792**	**417**
Net (losses)/gains from financial assets available-for-sale		(18)	28
Net gains/(losses) from foreign currencies:			
- dealing		2,212	134
- translation differences		(11)	3
Other income		697	66
Other non interest income		**2,880**	**231**
Salaries and benefits	19	(6,077)	(1,461)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(688)	(365)
Other operating expenses	19	(4,904)	(1,467)
Re-measurement of financial instruments		(38)	271
(Charge)/reversal of other impairment and provisions	9	(11)	3
Other non interest expense		**(11,718)**	**(3,019)**
(Loss)/profit before income tax expense		**(283)**	**453**
Income tax expense	11	(52)	(174)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(335)**	**279**

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2007

(thousands of US dollars)

	Share capital	*Treasury shares*	*Share premium*	*Other reserves (Note 16)*	*(Accumu-lated deficit)/ retained earnings*	*Total*
1 January 2006	**9,917**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**(171)**	**9,747**
Net change in financial assets available-for-sale, net of tax (Note 7)				(2)	-	(2)
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax (Note 10)				910		910
Total income and expense for the year recognised directly in equity				908	-	908
Profit for the year					279	279
Total income and expense for the year				908	279	1,187
Settlement of un-paid share capital (Note 16)	1,386	-	-			1,386
31 December 2006	**11,303**	**-**	**1**	**908**	**108**	**12,320**
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax (Note 10)				1,238		1,238
Depreciation of revaluation reserve, net of tax (Note 10)				(66)	66	-
Total income and expense for the year recognised directly in equity				1,172	66	1,238
Loss for the year					(335)	(335)
Total income and expense for the year				1,172	(269)	903
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(48)	-			(48)
31 December 2007	**11,303**	**(48)**	**1**	**2,080**	**(161)**	**13,175**

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2007

(thousands of US dollars)

	Notes	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		13,063	4,638
Interest paid		(4,756)	(1,485)
Fees and commissions received		2,951	444
Fees and commissions paid		(158)	(27)
Realised gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies		2,212	134
Other income received		460	67
Salaries and benefits paid		(6,180)	(1,450)
Other operating expenses paid		(4,410)	(1,324)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**3,182**	**997**
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Amounts due from credit institutions		(4,776)	-
Loans to customers		(108,970)	(21,125)
Other assets		(3,293)	2
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Amounts due to credit institutions		65,084	4,345
Amounts due to customers		99,507	17,384
Subordinated debt		-	2,519
Other liabilities		459	35
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		**51,193**	**4,157**
Income tax paid		(338)	(230)
Net cash from operating activities		**50,855**	**3,927**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase/sale of available-for-sale financial assets		(1,749)	1,061
Purchase of property and equipment		(13,404)	(453)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and intangible assets		30	54
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(15,123)**	**662**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	1,386
Treasury stock purchased		(48)	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(48)**	**1,386**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		10	2
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**35,694**	**5,977**
Cash and cash equivalents, 1 January		**10,932**	**4,955**
Cash and cash equivalents, 31 December	5	**46,626**	**10,932**

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Principal activities

Open Joint Stock Company "BTA Bank" (the "Bank") was formed on 10 December 1992 as a Closed Joint Stock Company under the laws of Ukraine. The Bank was initially registered by the National Bank of Ukraine (the "NBU") under its previous name "Geosantris Bank". On 1 July 1993, the Bank changed its form of ownership to an Open Joint Stock Company. On 8 September 2000, the Bank changed its name to Ukrainian Credit-Trade Bank and on 15 September 2006 - to BTA Bank. The Bank operates under a General banking licence # 25 issued by the NBU on 8 November 2006, which provides the Bank with the right to conduct banking operations, including currency operations. The Bank also possesses a licence for securities operations and custodial services from the State Committee on Securities and Stock Market dated 22 November 2004.

The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends credit, transfers payments in Ukraine and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial and retail customers. The main focus of the Bank's operations is lending to corporate customers, operating in the trading, service and other industries.

The Bank's head office is in Kyiv and at 31 December 2007 it had two branches in Donetsk and Sudak, and 25 operational outlets. It currently has 1 branch and 29 outlets.

The Bank's registered legal address is 75, Zhilyanskaya str., Kyiv, Ukraine.

With effect from 2 September 1999, the Bank became a member of the deposit guarantee system. The system operates under the Law of Ukraine on "Deposits in individuals guarantee fund" dated 20 September 2001. The fund covers the Bank's liabilities to individual depositors up to UAH 150,000 (USD 19.5 thousand) for each individual in the event of business failure and revocation of the banking licence issued by the NBU.

2. Basis of preparation

General

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These are the first full set of the financial statements prepared by the Bank in accordance with IFRS. The accounting policies have been applied for all periods presented in the financial statements.

Reconciliation of UAS and IFRS equity and result for the year

Equity and result for the year are reconciled between UAS and IFRS as follows:

	2007		*2006*	
	Equity	*Profit / (loss) for the year*	*Equity*	*Profit for the year*
Equity and result for the year under GAAP previously implemented by the Bank, as reported (unaudited)	**13,292**	**387**	**12,180**	**399**
Effect of accruals, net	(870)	(218)	(652)	(95)
Additional allowance for impairment	(862)	(238)	(624)	(302)
Depreciation effect	(1059)	(716)	(343)	(343)
Valuation of financial instruments	(159)	(335)	176	243
Deferred taxes resulting from the differences between tax accounting and IFRS	(191)	263	(454)	102
Revaluation of property and equipment	3,023	521	2,037	275
Equity and result for the year under IFRS	**13,175**	**(335)**	**12,320**	**279**

The Bank is required to maintain its books of account in Ukrainian hryvnia and prepare statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with the "Regulations on the Organisation of Accounting and Reporting for Ukrainian Banking Institutions" issued by the National Bank of Ukraine and in accordance with Ukrainian Accounting Standards ("UAS"). These financial statements are based on the books and records of the Bank's UAS books and records, as adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. For example, available-for-sale securities, buildings, computers and office equipment and motor vehicles have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of US dollars ("USD") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Inflation accounting

The Ukrainian economy was considered hyperinflationary until 31 December 2000. As such, the Bank has applied IAS 29 "Financial accounting in hyperinflationary economies". The effect of applying IAS 29 is that non-monetary items, including components of equity, were restated to the measuring units current at 31 December 2000 by applying the relevant inflation indices to the historical cost, and that these restated values were used as a basis for accounting in subsequent periods.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Bank determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition.

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Bank commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as trading securities or designated as financial assets available-for-sale. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments. After initial recognition available-for sale financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the income statement.

Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active market at the balance sheet date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing models and other relevant valuation models.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, amounts due from the NBU, and amounts due from credit institutions that mature within ninety days of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Precious metals

Gold and other precious metals are recorded at the NBU bid prices, which approximate fair values and are quoted at a discount to London Bullion Market rates. Changes in the NBU bid prices are recorded as translation differences from precious metals in other income.

Promissory notes

Promissory notes purchased are included in available-for-sale financial assets or in amounts due from credit institutions or in loans to customers, depending on their substance and are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Borrowings

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity instruments. Such instruments include amounts due to credit institutions, amounts due to customers and subordinated debt. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the borrowings are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

If the Bank purchases its own debt, it is removed from the balance sheet and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the income statement.

Leases

Operating - Bank as lessee

Leases of assets under which the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included into other operating expenses.

Operating - Bank as lessor

The Bank presents assets subject to operating leases in the balance sheet according to the nature of the asset. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term as other income. The aggregate cost of incentives provided to lessees is recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Initial direct costs incurred specifically to earn revenues from an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Amounts due from credit institutions and loans to customers

For amounts due from credit institutions and loans to customers carried at amortised cost, the Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risks characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the income statement.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Bank's internal credit grading system that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the years on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group or their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Available-for-sale financial assets

For financial assets available-for-sale, the Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition coast and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in equity.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded in the income statement. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

Asset management

The Bank acts as an asset manager for a number of construction financing funds. The Bank acts as an agent in such arrangements and its responsibility is limited to fiduciary duties, which are commonly applied in the asset management business. Accordingly, the Bank does not recognise liabilities relating to the funds under management, but assesses the need to recognise any provisions related to additional guarantees issued by the Bank with respect to the activities of such funds. Funds under management are not legal entities under the laws of Ukraine. The management of fund activity is effectively delegated to the Bank. The funds keep their current accounts in the Bank to the extent to which the funds are not invested in eligible assets, which meet the investment profile for the fund.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- the Bank either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, in 'Other liabilities', being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised premium and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is taken to the income statement. The premium received is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with Ukrainian taxation regulations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated in respect of temporary differences using the liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Ukraine also has various operating taxes, which are assessed on the Bank's activities. These taxes are included as a component of administrative and operating expenses.

Property and equipment

Following initial recognition at cost property and equipment (except for furniture and fixtures) is carried at a revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the revaluation reserve included in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is recognised in the income statement. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the revaluation reserve.

Furniture and fixtures is carried at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	12.5-55
Furniture and fixtures	2
Computers and office equipment	4-7
Motor vehicles	2.5-4

Depreciation for property and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the assets.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment has been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to the expenses in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of properties.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic lives of 3 to 5 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation periods and methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recorded as an expense as incurred. Software development costs (relating to the design and testing of new or substantially improved software) are recognised as intangible assets only when the Bank can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the software so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. Other software development costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Retirement and other benefit obligations

The Bank does not have any pension arrangements separate from the State pension system of Ukraine, which requires current contributions by the employer calculated as a percentage of current gross salary payments; such expense is charged in the period the related salaries are earned. In addition, the Bank has no post-retirement benefits or significant other compensated benefits requiring accrual Share capital

Share capital

Share capital contributions received before 31 December 2000 are recognised at restated cost following the application of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies".

Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference shares with discretionary dividends are both classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as additional paid-in capital.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Treasury shares

Where the Bank purchases its own shares, the consideration paid, including any attributable transaction costs, net of income taxes, is deducted from total equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in equity. Treasury shares are stated at weighted average cost.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is not remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the balance sheet but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Recognition of income and expense

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing securities classified as trading or available-for-sale, interest income or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- *Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time*

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

- *Fee income from providing transaction services*

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Foreign currency translation

The Bank identifies separately its functional and presentation currencies in accordance with IAS 21 (revised) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The Bank's functional currency is the Ukrainian hryvnia. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the income statement as gains less losses from foreign currencies – translation differences. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a certain transaction and the NBU exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies. The official NBU exchange rates were UAH 5.05 and UAH 5.05 to 1 US dollar as at 31 December 2007 and 2006, respectively. As at 24 July 2009, the exchange rate of the Ukrainian hryvnia as established by NBU was UAH 7.663 to 1 US dollar.

For the convenience of users, the financial statements are presented in US dollars. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and, the income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. Equity items other than the net profit or loss for the period that is included in the balance of retained earnings are translated at the closing rate ruling at the date of each balance sheet presented.

Future changes in accounting policies

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Improvements to IFRS
In May 2008, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvements project. They comprise amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. Most of the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, with earlier application permitted. The Bank is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of the amendments will have on its financial statements.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (Revised)
A revised IAS 1 was issued in September 2007, and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This revised Standard separates owner and non-owner changes in equity. The statement of changes in equity will include only details of transactions with owners, with non-owner changes in equity presented as a single line. In addition, the Standard introduces the statement of comprehensive income: it presents all items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The Bank is still evaluating whether it will have one or two statements.

IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" (Revised)
A revised IAS 23 Borrowing costs was issued in March 2007, and becomes effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The standard has been revised to require capitalisation of borrowing costs when such costs relate to a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. In accordance with the transitional requirements in the Standard, the Bank will adopt this as a prospective change. Accordingly, borrowing costs will be capitalised on qualifying assets with a commencement date after 1 January 2009. No changes will be made for borrowing costs incurred to this date that have been expensed.

Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" and IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation
These amendments were issued in February 2008, and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The amendments require puttable instruments that represent a residual interest in an entity to be classified as equity, provided they satisfy certain conditions. These amendments will have no impact on the Bank.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement" – Eligible Hedged Items
The amendment to IAS 39 was issued in August 2008, and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The amendment addresses the designation of a one-sided risk in a hedged item, and designation of inflation as a hedged risk or portion in particular situations. It clarifies that an entity is permitted to designate a portion of the fair value changes or cash flow variability of a financial instrument as hedged item. Management does not expect the amendment to IAS 39 to affect the Bank's financial statements as the Bank has not entered into any such hedges.

Amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of IFRSs" and IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" - Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate
These amendments were issued in May 2008, and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revision to IAS 27 will have to be applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS 1 allow an entity to determine the cost of investments in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its opening IFRS financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 or using a deemed cost. The amendment to IAS 27 requires all dividends from a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate to be recognised in the income statement in the separate financial statements. The new requirements do not have an impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment"- Vesting Conditions and Cancellations
Amendment to IFRS 2 were issued in January 2008 and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This amendment clarifies the definition of vesting conditions and prescribes the accounting treatment of an award that is effectively cancelled because a non-vesting condition is not satisfied. This amendment will have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Bank.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (revised in January 2008) and IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (revised in January 2008)
The revised standards were issued in January 2008 and become effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Revised IFRS 3 introduces a number of changes in the accounting for business combinations that will impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs, and future reported results. Revised IAS 27 requires that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction. Therefore, such a change will have no impact on goodwill, nor will it give raise to a gain or loss. Furthermore, the revised standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The changes introduced by the revised Standards must be applied prospectively and will affect only future acquisitions and transactions with minority interests.

IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programmes"
IFRIC Interpretation 13 was issued in June 2007 and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. This Interpretation requires customer loyalty award credits to be accounted for as a separate component of the sales transaction in which they are granted and therefore part of the fair value of the consideration received is allocated to the award credits and deferred over the period that the award credits are fulfilled. The Bank expects that this interpretation will have no impact on the Bank's financial statements as no such schemes currently exist.

IFRIC 15 "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate"
IFRIC Interpretation 15 was issued in July 2008 and is applicable retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IFRIC 15 clarifies when and how revenue and related expenses from the sale of a real estate unit should be recognized if an agreement between a developer and a buyer is reached before the construction of the real estate is completed. The interpretation also provides guidance on how to determine whether an agreement is within the scope of IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" or IAS 18 "Revenue" and supersedes the current guidance for real estate in the Appendix to IAS 18. The Bank expects that this interpretation will have no impact on the Bank's financial statements.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRIC 16 "Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation"
IFRIC Interpretation 16 was issued in July 2008 and is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008. This Interpretation provides guidance on identifying the foreign currency risks that qualify for hedge accounting in the hedge of net investment, where within the group the hedging instrument can be held and how an entity should determine the amount of foreign currency gain or loss, relating to both the net investment and the hedging instrument, to be recycled on disposal of the net investment. The Bank expects that this interpretation will have no impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRIC 17 "Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners"
IFRIC Interpretation 17 was issued on 27 November 2008 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. IFRIC 17 applies to pro rata distributions of non-cash assets except for common control transactions and requires that a dividend payable should be recognised when the dividend is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the entity; an entity should measure the dividend payable at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed; an entity should recognise the difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed in profit or loss. The Interpretation also requires an entity to provide additional disclosures if the net assets being held for distribution to owners meet the definition of a discontinued operation. The Bank expects that his interpretation will have no impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRIC 18 "Transfers of Assets from Customers"
IFRIC 18 was issued in January 2009 and becomes effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009 with early application permitted, provided valuations were obtained at the date those transfers occurred. This interpretation should be applied prospectively. IFRIC 18 provides guidance on accounting for agreements in which an entity receives from a customer an item of property, plant and equipment that the entity must then use either to connect the customer to a network or to provide the customer with ongoing access to a supply of goods or services or to do both. The interpretation clarifies the circumstances, in which the definition of an asset is met, the recognition of the asset and its measurement on initial recognition, the identification of the separately identifiable services, the recognition of revenue and the accounting for transfers of cash from customers. IFRIC 18 will have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Bank, as the Bank does not receive assets from customers.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Judgements

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Classification of securities

Securities owned by the Bank comprise corporate bonds of Ukrainian companies as at 31 December 2007. Upon initial recognition, the Bank designates all debt securities as available-for-sale financial assets with recognition of changes in fair value through equity.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Allowance for impairment of loans and receivables

The Bank regularly reviews its loans and receivables to assess impairment. The Bank uses its judgment to estimate the amount of any impairment loss in cases where a borrower is in financial difficulties and there are few available sources of historical data relating to similar borrowers. Similarly, the Bank estimates changes in future cash flows based on the observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the group of loans and receivables. The Bank uses its judgment to adjust observable data for a group of loans or receivables to reflect current circumstances.

Fair value of property and equipment

As stated in Note 3, property and equipment (except of furniture and equipment) of the Bank are subject to revaluation on a regular basis. Such revaluations are based on the results of work of independent valuers. The basis for their work is the sales comparison approach which is further confirmed by the income capitalisation approach. When performing the revaluation certain judgements and estimates are applied by the valuers in determination of the comparison of property and equipment to be used in the sales comparison approach, the useful life of the assets revalued, the capitalisation rate to be applied for the income capitalisation approach.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Cash on hand	5,072	1,552
Current accounts with the NBU	16,908	2,643
Current accounts with credit institutions	22,041	2,527
Time deposits with credit institutions up to 90 days	2,605	4,210
Cash and cash equivalents	**46,626**	**10,932**

The current account with the NBU represents amounts deposited with the NBU relating to daily settlements and other activities. The Bank is also required to maintain, in the form of a non-interest earning cash deposit, certain cash reserves with the NBU (obligatory reserve), which are computed as a percentage of certain of the Bank's liabilities. There are no restrictions on the withdrawal of funds from the NBU, however, if minimum average reserve requirements are not met, the Bank could be subject to certain penalties. The Bank was obligated to and maintained the minimal cumulative average reserve calculated on a daily basis over a monthly period. The average daily requirement for the period from 1 to 31 December 2007 was USD 4,108 thousand (2006: USD 653 thousand). The Bank meets the NBU obligatory reserve requirements as at 31 December 2007 and 2006.

6. Amounts due from credit institutions

Amounts due from credit institutions comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Time deposit for more than 90 days or overdue	4,069	3
Guarantee deposits	773	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	**4,842**	**3**

As at 31 December 2007, amounts due from credit institutions include short-term deposits with original maturity greater than 90 days of USD 3,656 thousand (2006: USD 3 thousand).

7. Financial assets available-for-sale

Financial assets available-for-sale comprise USD 3,863 thousand (2006: USD 2,132 thousand). As at 31 December 2007, the available-for-sale portfolio consists of bonds issued by one financial institution and two companies (2006: bonds of one financial institution and one company).

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

8. Loans to customers

Loans to customers comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Corporate loans	64,728	27,520
Loans to individuals	83,841	11,873
Gross loans to customers	**148,569**	**39,393**
Less - allowance for impairment	(3,235)	(1,439)
Loans to customers	**145,334**	**37,954**

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required by the Bank depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions: cash or securities;
- For corporate lending: mortgages over real estate properties, equipment and other facilities, inventory, trade receivables and cash;
- For loans to individuals: mortgages, movable property and cash.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for loan impairment.

Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2007, the Bank has a concentration of loans represented by USD 35,395 thousand due from the ten largest third party borrowers (24 % of the gross loan portfolio) (2006: USD 17,502 thousand or 44%). An allowance of USD 558 thousand (2006: USD 573 thousand) was made against these loans.

Loans have been extended to the following type of customers:

	2007	*2006*
Private companies	64,689	27,520
State companies	39	-
Individuals	83,841	11,873
	148,569	**39,393**

Loans are made principally within Ukraine in the following industry sectors:

	2007	*2006*
Individuals	83,841	11,873
Trading enterprises	38,860	22,094
Manufacturing	8,687	902
Services	7,904	2,488
Energy	3,048	-
Agriculture and food processing	1,695	157
Real estate construction	110	1,571
Other	4,424	308
	148,569	**39,393**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

8. Loans to customers (continued)

Allowance for impairment of loans to customers

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment of loans to customers by class is as follows:

	Corporate loans	*Loans to individuals*	*Total*
At 31 December 2006	1,151	288	1,439
Charge/ (reversal) for the year	(57)	1,852	1,795
Amounts written off	-	(8)	(8)
Translation differences	(1)	10	9
At 31 December 2007	**1,093**	**2,142**	**3,235**
Individual impairment	989	645	1,634
Collective impairment	104	1,497	1,601
	1,093	**2,142**	**3,235**
Gross amount of loans, individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment allowance	**8,941**	**1,646**	**10,587**

	Corporate loans	*Loans to individuals*	*Total*
At 1 January 2006	**1,147**	**285**	**1,432**
Charge for the year	4	1	5
Translation differences	-	2	2
At 31 December 2006	**1,151**	**288**	**1,439**
Individual impairment	1,139	221	1,360
Collective impairment	12	67	79
	1,151	**288**	**1,439**
Gross amount of loans, individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment allowance	**14,231**	**4,403**	**18,634**

Individually impaired loans

Interest income accrued on loans, for which individual impairment allowances have been recognised, as at 31 December 2007, comprised USD 68 thousand (2006: USD 31 thousand).

The fair value of collateral that the Bank holds relating to loans individually determined to be impaired at 31 December 2007 amounts to USD 5,991 thousand (2006: USD 48,114 thousand).

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

9. Other impairment and provisions

The movements in allowances for other assets and provisions were as follows:

	Guarantees and commitments
31 December 2005	**5**
Reversal	(3)
Translation differences	1
31 December 2006	**3**
Charge	11
Write-offs	(1)
31 December 2007	**13**

Allowances for impairment of assets are deducted from the carrying amounts of the related assets. Provisions for claims, guarantees and commitments are recorded in liabilities. In accordance with Ukrainian legislation, loans may only be written off with the approval of the Management Board of the Bank and, in certain cases, with the respective decision of the Court.

10. Property and equipment

The movements of property, equipment and computer software during 2007 were as follows:

	Buildings and property	***Computers and office equipment***	***Furniture and fixtures***	***Motor vehicles***	***Assets under construction***	***Intangible assets***	**Total**
Cost or revalued amount							
1 January 2007	**2,956**	**645**	**115**	**242**	**63**	**80**	**4,101**
Revaluation	1,196	20	-	5	-	-	1,221
Impairment	(2)	(10)	-	(66)	-	-	(78)
Additions	7,136	1,837	81	334	3,704	312	13,404
Disposals	(1)	(35)	(4)	-	-	(2)	(42)
Transfers	2	256	738	31	(1,027)	-	-
31 December 2007	**11,287**	**2,713**	**930**	**546**	**2,740**	**390**	**18,606**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
1 January 2007	**-**	**(51)**	**(13)**	**(49)**		**(27)**	**(140)**
Charge for the year	(120)	(383)	(47)	(66)		(72)	(688)
Disposals	-	10	1	-		1	12
Revaluation	120	287	-	23		-	430
31 December 2007	**-**	**(137)**	**(59)**	**(92)**		**(98)**	**(386)**
Net book value:							
1 January 2007	**2,956**	**594**	**102**	**193**	**63**	**53**	**3,961**
31 December 2007	**11,287**	**2,576**	**871**	**454**	**2,740**	**292**	**18,220**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Property and equipment (continued)

The movements of property, equipment and computer software during 2006 were as follows:

	Buildings	*Computers and office equipment*	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Motor vehicles*	*Assets under construction*	*Intangible assets*	Total
Cost or revalued amount							
1 January 2006	**1,965**	**521**	**103**	**93**	**-**	**52**	**2,734**
Revaluation	994	16	-	-	-	-	1,010
Impairment	(1)	(5)	-	(35)	-	-	(41)
Additions	12	173	31	184	63	30	493
Disposals	(14)	(60)	(19)	-	-	(2)	(95)
31 December 2006	**2,956**	**645**	**115**	**242**	**63**	**80**	**4,101**
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2006	-	-	-	-		-	-
Charge for the year	(36)	(231)	(15)	(56)		(27)	(365)
Disposals	-	20	2	-		-	22
Revaluation	36	160	-	7		-	203
31 December 2006	**-**	**(51)**	**(13)**	**(49)**		**(27)**	**(140)**
Net book value:							
1 January 2006	**1,965**	**521**	**103**	**93**	**-**	**52**	**2,734**
31 December 2006	**2,956**	**594**	**102**	**193**	**63**	**53**	**3,961**

During the year 2008, the Bank revalued its property and equipment (except for furniture and equipment). The valuation was performed by an independent appraiser as at 31 December 2007 and the fair value was determined by reference to market-based evidence. If the property and equipment were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	31 December 2007 (revalued)	*31 December 2007 (at cost)*	*31 December 2006 (revalued)*	*31 December 2006 (at cost)*
Cost	18,216	16,713	4,021	3,368
Accumulated depreciation	(288)	(1,112)	(113)	(667)
Net carrying amount	**17,928**	**15,601**	**3,908**	**2,701**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

11. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	2007	*2006*
Current tax charge	317	259
Deferred tax charge - origination and reversal of temporary differences	148	217
Less - deferred tax recognised directly in equity	(413)	(302)
Income tax expense	**52**	**174**

In 2007, Ukrainian corporate income tax was levied on taxable income less allowable expenses at a rate of 25% (2006: 25%).

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rates. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on statutory rate with actual rates is as follows:

	2007	*2006*
(Loss)/profit before tax	(283)	452
Statutory tax rate	25%	25%
Theoretical income tax (benefit)/expense at the statutory rate	**(71)**	**113**
Non-deductible expenditures:		
Fines and penalties	32	9
Marketing and advertising	6	5
Insurance	4	13
Other administrative expenses	81	34
Income tax expense	**52**	**174**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2007 and their movements for the respective years comprise:

		Origination and reversal of temporary differences			*Origination and reversal of temporary differences*		
	2005	*In the statement of income*	*Directly in equity*	*2006*	*In the statement of income*	*Directly in equity*	*2007*
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences:							
Allowances for impairment and provisions for other losses	118	176	-	294	494	-	788
Accrued expenses and income	-	3	-	3	15	-	18
Valuation of financial instruments	28	13	-	41	72	-	113
Deferred tax asset	**146**	**192**	**-**	**338**	**581**	**-**	**919**
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:							
Property and equipment	(289)	(70)	(303)	(662)	(66)	(413)	(1,141)
Accrued expenses and income	(9)	5	-	(4)	(316)	-	(320)
Valuation of financial instruments	(25)	(42)	1	(66)	66	-	-
Deferred tax liability	**(323)**	**(107)**	**(302)**	**(732)**	**(316)**	**(413)**	**(1,462)**
Net deferred tax liability	**(177)**	**85**	**(302)**	**(394)**	**265**	**(413)**	**(542)**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

12. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Prepayments for property and equipments	3,250	104
Materials	657	22
Accrued income	237	-
Card settlements	15	24
Other prepaid taxes	1	3
Other	1	-
Other assets	**4,161**	**153**

Other liabilities comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Payables for fixed assets	390	-
Unused vacation accrual	336	103
Taxes payable, other than income tax	110	7
Payables for service	61	11
Accrued expenses	49	-
Transit accounts on card operations	31	13
Provision for commitments	13	3
Payables to individuals deposit guarantee fund	10	8
Deferred income	3	12
Other	164	63
Other liabilities	**1,167**	**230**

Transit accounts are used for operations with payment cards.

13. Amounts due to credit institutions

Amounts due to credit institutions comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Current accounts	-	37
Time deposits and loans	74,368	8,995
Amounts due to credit institutions	**74,368**	**9,032**

14. Amounts due to customers

The amounts due to customers include the following:

	2007	*2006*
Current accounts		
- Legal entities	21,495	11,240
- Individuals	1,738	232
- Due to funds under the Bank's management	2,158	120
Time deposits		
- Legal entities	56,344	9,462
- Individuals	48,319	8,270
Amounts due to customers	**130,054**	**29,324**
Held as security against guarantees and avals	772	3,638

At 31 December 2007, amounts due to customers of USD 59,116 thousand (45%) were due to ten largest third party customers (2006: USD 12,870 thousand (44%)).

14. Amounts due to customers (continued)

Funds under the Bank's management

The Bank acts as a fund manager for construction-financing funds. Amounts due to funds under the Bank's management are summarised as follows:

	2007	*2006*
Funds attracted from individuals	9,662	278
Invested funds	(7,504)	(158)
Total due to funds under the Bank's management	**2,158**	**120**

15. Subordinated debt

In 2003, the Bank received two long-term loans of USD 1,400 thousand from non-resident companies. These loans bear interest at LIBOR+4% p.a. mature in 2010 and are subordinated in favour of the claims of all other creditors.

In 2006, the Bank received additional two long-term loans of USD 3,000 thousand from Ukrainian companies. These loans bear interest at LIBOR+0.5% p.a. mature in 2013 and are subordinated in favour of the claims of all other creditors.

The carrying value of the subordinated debt as at 31 December 2007 is USD 3,722 (2006: USD 3,796 thousand).

16. Equity

Movements in shares outstanding, issued and fully paid were as follows:

	Number of shares paid	*Nominal amount USD'000*	*Restated cost USD'000*
1 January 2006	547,949	8,138	9,917
Shares payment	93,327	1,386	1,386
31 December 2006	**641,276**	**9,524**	**11,303**
Purchase of treasury shares	(7,260)	(107)	(107)
Sale of treasury shares	3,997	59	59
31 December 2007	**638,013**	**9,476**	**11,255**

As at 31 December 2007, the number of authorised ordinary shares are 638,013 (2006: 641,276) with a nominal value per share of UAH 75. All authorised shares have been issued and fully paid. As at 31 December 2007, 3,263 shares amounting to USD 48 thousand were held by the Bank. All common shares have equal voting, dividend and capital repayment rights.

The share capital of the Bank was contributed by the shareholders in Ukrainian hryvnia and the shareholders are entitled to dividends and any capital distributions in Ukrainian hryvnia. There were no dividends or other capital distributions declared in 2007.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

16. Equity (continued)

Movements in other reserves

The movements in other reserves were as follows:

	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets available-for-sale	Other reserves
1 January 2006	-	-	-
Revaluation of buildings (Note 10)	1,213		1,213
Tax effect of revaluation of buildings (Note 11)	(303)		(303)
Net unrealised losses on financial assets available-for-sale		(3)	(3)
Tax effect of net losses on financial assets available-for-sale (Note 11)		1	1
31 December 2006	**910**	**(2)**	**908**
Revaluation of buildings (Note 10)	1,651		1,651
Tax effect of revaluation of buildings (Note 11)	(413)		(413)
Depreciation of revaluation reserve, net of tax	(66)		(66)
31 December 2007	**2,082**	**(2)**	**2,080**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Revaluation reserve for property and equipment

The revaluation reserve for property and equipment is used to record increases in the fair value of buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in equity.

Unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets available-for-sale

This reserve records fair value changes on financial assets available-for-sale.

The Bank's distributable reserves are determined by the amount of its reserves as disclosed in the accounts prepared in accordance with UAS. At 31 December 2007, the non-distributable reserves amounted to USD 3,314 thousand (2006: USD 2,141 thousand) and distributable reserves to USD 624 thousand (2006: USD 514 thousand). Non-distributable reserves are represented by a revaluation reserve and a general reserve fund, which is established to cover general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies.

17. Commitments and contingencies

Operating environment

The Ukrainian economy while deemed to be of market status, continues to display certain characteristics consistent with that of an economy in transition. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, low levels of liquidity in the capital markets, high inflation and the existence of currency controls which cause the national currency to be illiquid outside of Ukraine. The stability of the Ukrainian economy will be significantly impacted by the Government's policies and actions with regard to administrative, legal, and economic reforms. As a result, operations in Ukraine involve risks that are not typical for developed markets.

The Ukrainian economy is vulnerable to market downturns and economic slowdowns elsewhere in the world. The ongoing global financial crisis has resulted in considerable instability in the capital markets, significant deterioration in the liquidity of banks, much tighter credit conditions where credit is available, and significant devaluation of the national currency against major currencies. Furthermore, in the fourth quarter of 2008, international agencies began to downgrade the country's credit ratings. Whilst the Ukrainian Government is introducing various stabilisation measures aimed at providing liquidity and supporting debt refinancing for Ukrainian banks, there continues to be uncertainty regarding access to capital and its cost for the Bank and its counterparties. These factors could affect the Bank's financial position, results of operations and business prospects.

In addition, the borrowers of the Bank may have been affected by a deterioration in their own liquidity, which could in turn impact their ability to repay the amounts due to the Bank. Due to the fall in values in both global and Ukrainian securities markets, the Bank may face the consequences of a significant decrease in the fair value of securities pledged as collateral against loans extended by the Bank. Similarly, the decrease in values in the Ukrainian real estate market may affect recoverability of the Bank's loans secured by pledges of property. To the extent that information is available, the Bank has reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in its impairment assessment.

Whilst management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Bank's business in the current circumstances, unexpected further deterioration in the areas described above could negatively affect the Bank's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable.

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or the results of future operations of the Bank.

Taxation

Ukrainian legislation and regulations regarding taxation and other operational matters, including currency exchange control and custom regulations, continue to evolve. Legislation and regulations are not always clearly written and are subject to varying interpretations by local, regional and national authorities, and other Governmental bodies. Instances of inconsistent interpretations are not unusual. Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Bank has complied with all regulations and paid or accrued all taxes and withholdings that are applicable.

At the same time, there is a risk that transactions and interpretations that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged by the authorities in the future, although this risk significantly diminishes with the passage of time. It is not practical to determine the amount of unasserted claims that may manifest, if any, or the likelihood of any unfavourable outcome.

As at 31 December 2007, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Bank's tax and currency positions will be sustained.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

17. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Financial commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2007, the Bank’s financial commitments and contingencies comprised the following:

	2007	*2006*
Credit related commitments		
Guarantees	1,524	3,584
Avals on promissory notes	7	305
	1,531	**3,889**
Less - provisions	(13)	(3)
Financial commitments and contingencies (before deducting collateral)	**1,518**	**3,886**
Less – cash held as security against avals and guarantees	(772)	(3,638)
Financial commitments and contingencies	**746**	**248**

Undrawn loan commitments are cancellable. The Bank doesn’t have any non-cancellable commitments in respect of lease agreements as at 31 December 2007 (2006: nil).

18. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprises:

	2007	*2006*
Cash and settlements operations	1,370	346
Loan services	930	13
Currency conversion operations	481	49
Guarantees and letters of credit	26	24
Securities operations	5	5
Other	140	7
Fee and commission income	**2,950**	**444**
Cash and settlement operations	(128)	(23)
Other	(30)	(4)
Fee and commission expense	**(158)**	**(27)**
Net fee and commission income	**2,792**	**417**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Salaries and other operating expenses

Salaries and benefits, and other operating expenses comprise:

	2007	*2006*
Salaries and bonuses	4,806	1,163
Employment taxes	1,271	298
Salaries and benefits	**6,077**	**1,461**
Occupancy and rent	1,580	273
Marketing and advertising	1,000	103
Legal and consultancy	497	124
Security	305	156
Office supplies	258	41
Repair and maintenance of property and equipment	255	145
Communications	246	68
Business travel and related expenses	192	52
EDP cost	191	117
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	78	41
Operating taxes	44	3
Guarantee fund for individuals deposits	43	35
Insurance of credit risks	16	217
Charity	7	3
Cash collection expenses	4	-
Penalties incurred	3	32
Obsolete inventory	-	30
Other	185	27
Other operating expenses	**4,904**	**1,467**

The total amount of short term employee benefits paid to the members of the Management Board for 2007 is USD 1,394 thousand (2006: USD 286 thousand).

20. Financial risk management

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (market risk is subdivided into interest rate risk, currency risk and trading risk). It is also subject to operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Bank's strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the Bank determines and consolidates the Bank's risk management strategy.

Management Board

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the implementation of the risk management strategy. The Board develops internal regulations that deal with risk management policy, the methods and procedures by which risk is evaluated and the process by which risk management is monitored. The Board reports to the Supervisory Board regarding the realisation of the Bank's strategy and the management of considerable risks.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee meets on a daily basis and is responsible for implementing the internal regulations set by the Board, including setting credit policy in line with these regulations, approving credit limits, including limits for financial counterparties, monitoring credit performance and the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio and reviewing large projects and the credit policies of regional branches of the Bank.

Each regional branch of the Bank and each branch has its own Credit Committee that ultimately reports to the Head Office Credit Committee.

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The ALCO is responsible for overseeing the Bank's assets and liabilities and liquidity and interest rate sensitivity analysis based on instructions and guidelines from the Board and its own assessments, and matches assets and liabilities with different maturities, develops various scenarios of the Bank's balance sheet structure relating to liquidity and interest rate risks. It also periodically reviews the Bank's asset and liability position and determines the strategy of the Bank's asset and liability management. The ALCO also monitors and reviews interest rates in respect of the assets and liabilities of the Bank.

Risk Management Department

The Risk Management Department is responsible for implementing and execution of risk management procedures to ensure an independent control process.

Bank Treasury

The Bank's Treasury department is responsible for managing the Bank's assets and liabilities and ensures the Bank's current liquidity.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Department is responsible for determining, reviewing and improving the Bank's system of internal controls. The Internal Audit Department monitors the conformity of the Bank's policies with current legislation and regulation, professional norms and ethics. It also ensures the conformity of the Bank's accounting practices to Ukrainian accounting rules, and confirms the conformity of aggregate accounting statistics with primary document data.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

During the risk management process, the Bank determines three categories of losses: expected losses, unexpected losses and extraordinary losses. Expected losses are measured as an average amount of losses on active transactions. Unexpected losses are possible adverse deviations of the amount of expected losses due to unexpected but possible events (are calculated based on mathematical models). Extraordinary losses related to the crises events (both at the level of the Bank and at the macroeconomic level).

During the risk analysis process, the Bank considers the exposure of extreme circumstances (stress scenarios) on the basis of which the extraordinary emergency measures are determined in the form of a contingency plan.

The risk control process comprises risk planning and the setting of limits. The Bank determines the level of risk which it is willing to accept for achieving its business goal and performing strategic tasks.

To control the current level of the liquidity risk, the Bank uses external and internal limits which are communicated to other Bank's units in the form of ALCO decisions.

Limits set by the Bank for lending are approved by the Credit Committee and subdivided into individual credit risk limits, portfolio and specific transactions credit risk limits, limits of authorities in respect of making credit decisions.

The Bank monitors risks, examines the trends and analysis reasons for changes in the risk level. It regularly compares the projected and actual risk indicators, as well as determines correlation of different types of risks in order to develop and undertake the appropriate measures.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Information received in the result of the analysis is regularly presented in form of the report for examination by the Management Board, the Asset and Liability Committee and Credit Committee.

The Bank's Supervisory Board is informed about risk levels on a quarterly basis.

Risk mitigation

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity risks, credit risks, and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

The Bank actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risks.

Excessive risk concentration

The Bank executes a credit risk management function during the process of selection of potential borrowers taking into account concentration risk of related parties, industries, maturity, currency and other parameters which defined in internal regulations.

To maintain a reasonable level of concentration, the Bank sets structural limits which are within prudential requirements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

Credit-related commitments risks

The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees which may require that the Bank make payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letter of credit. They expose the Bank to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet, including derivatives. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements and after deducting any allowance for impairment.

	Notes	*Maximum exposure 2007*	*Maximum exposure 2006*
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	5	41,554	9,380
Amounts due from credit institutions	6	4,842	3
Financial assets available-for-sale	7	3,863	2,132
Loans to customers	8	145,334	37,954
Other assets	12	3,502	128
Total		**199,095**	**49,597**
Financial commitments and contingencies	17	1,518	3,886
Total credit risk exposure		**200,613**	**53,483**

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Financial risk management (continued)

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument refer to Note 8.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Bank's internal credit ratings. The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset for loan-related balance sheet lines, based on the Bank's credit rating system.

		Neither past due nor impaired			*Past due or individually impaired*	*Total*
	Notes	*High grade 2007*	*Standard grade 2007*	*Sub-standard grade 2007*	*2007*	*2007*
Corporate loans	8	26,911	27,684	1,011	9,122	64,728
Loans to individuals	8	30,478	44,005	1,500	7,858	83,841
Total		**57,389**	**71,689**	**2,511**	**16,980**	**148,569**

		Neither past due nor impaired			*Past due or individually impaired*	*Total*
	Notes	*High grade 2006*	*Standard Grade 2006*	*Sub-standard Grade 2006*	*2006*	*2006*
Corporate loans	8	3,793	9,437	-	14,290	27,520
Loans to individuals	8	4,955	2,455	-	4,463	11,873
Total		**8,748**	**11,892**	**-**	**18,753**	**39,393**

An analysis of past due loans, by age, is provided below. The majority of the past due loans are not considered to be impaired.

It is the Bank's credit risk management policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information.

The following table shows the principle according to which the credit quality grades were assigned to financial assets in the table above.

		Rating values		
	Rating system	*High grade*	*Standard grade*	*Sub-standard grade*
Corporate loans	The NBU's classification system for corporate customers	1	2,3	4,5
Loans to individuals	The NBU's classification system for individual customers	1	2,3	4,5

Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired loans per class of financial assets

	Less than 30 days 2007	*31 to 60 days 2007*	*61 to 90 days 2007*	*More than 90 days 2007*	*Total 2007*
Loans to customers					
- Corporate loans	-	182	-	-	182
- Loans to individuals	4,650	688	178	695	6,211
Total	**4,650**	**870**	**178**	**695**	**6,393**

20. Financial risk management (continued)

	Less than 30 days 2006	31 to 60 days 2006	61 to 90 days 2006	More than 90 days 2006	Total 2006
Loans to customers					
- Corporate loans	51	8	-	-	59
- Loans to individuals	23	14	5	18	60
Total	**74**	**22**	**5**	**18**	**119**

Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Bank addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowances

The Bank determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant loan on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the realisable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans to customers that are not individually significant (including credit cards, residential mortgages and unsecured consumer lending) and for individually significant loans where there is not yet objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is not yet objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the appropriate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been uncured and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. Local management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with the Bank's overall policy.

Financial guarantees and letters of credit are assessed and provision made in a similar manner as for loans.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Geographical concentration

The geographical concentration of the Bank's monetary assets and liabilities based on the information provided internally to key management and based on the accounting books and records maintained in accordance with UAS, is set out below:

	2007				2006			
	Ukraine	*OECD*	*CIS and other foreign banks*	*Total*	*Ukraine*	*OECD*	*CIS and other foreign banks*	*Total*
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	26,619	19,685	322	46,626	10,768	15	149	10,932
Due from credit institutions	4,842	-	-	4,842	3	-	-	3
Financial assets available-for-sale	3,863	-	-	3,863	2,132	-	-	2,132
Loans to customers	145,334	-	-	145,334	37,954	-	-	37,954
Other assets	3,503	-	-	3,503	131	-	-	131
	184,161	**19,685**	**322**	**204,168**	**50,988**	**15**	**149**	**51,152**
Liabilities:								
Due to credit institutions	7,107	-	67,261	74,368	4,021	5,011	-	9,032
Due to customers	104,655	3,865	21,534	130,054	29,324	-	-	29,324
Subordinated debt	2,292	1,430	-	3,722	2,368	1,428	-	3,796
Other liabilities	1,167	-	-	1,167	230	-	-	230
	115,221	**5,295**	**88,795**	**209,311**	**35,943**	**6,439**	**-**	**42,382**
Net balance sheet position	**68,940**	**14,390**	**(88,473)**	**(5,143)**	**15,045**	**(6,424)**	**149**	**8,770**
Net off-balance sheet position	**(10,556)**	**-**	**-**	**(10,556)**	**(2,395)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,395)**

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The main liquidity risk factor is represented by the maturity gap in the assets and liabilities of the Bank.

The main principles of liquidity risk management are as follows:

- centralisation of liquidity risk management at the Head Office level;
- separate management of short-term and structural liquidity;
- diversification of funding sources;
- limitation of liquidity risk through establishment of limits;
- matching of assets and liabilities in terms of maturity;
- maintenance of an adequate liquidity buffer in the event of a liquidity deficit;
- adequate monitoring and control system.

In order to evaluate liquidity risk the Bank uses gap analysis, ratio analysis, scenario analysis (including stress-testing) and borrowed funds structure analysis. Liquidity risk is evaluated with respect to each currency.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Financial risk management (continued)

The Assets and Liabilities Committee is generally responsible for development of the liquidity risk management strategy. Operational short-term liquidity (up to 90 days) risk management is exercised by the Treasury Division and Securities Division, ensuring compliance with short-term liquidity risk limits. The structural liquidity management decisions are taken by ALCO on the basis of the information prepared by the Risk Management Division.

Short-term liquidity risk management

In order to evaluate short-term liquidity risk, a gap analysis is prepared on a daily basis with respect to contractual maturity and currency. For maturities up to 14 days - a detailed daily payment schedule is used to determine a daily demand for additional financing; maturities greater than 14 days up to 90 days are grouped into several time categories (time buckets) for liquidity management purposes.

The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Bank considers the following assets to be liquid: cash on hand, correspondent accounts with the NBU and other banks and securities refinanced by the NBU. An adequate volume of liquid assets is determined based on stress-testing. Furthermore, the Bank has entered into facility agreements with several banks, which it may use in order to satisfy an unexpected demand for funds. In addition, the Bank maintains a cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the NBU, the amount of which depends on the level of customer funds attracted.

In order to restrict short-term liquidity risk, the following ratios have been established for the Bank on a stand-alone basis:

- instant liquidity ratio, which is computed under the algorithm established by the NBU for the H4 ratio (cash on hand and balances on nostro accounts with banks/ balances on customers' current accounts);
- current liquidity ratio, which is computed under the algorithm established by the NBU for the H5 ratio (cash on hand, balances on nostro accounts with banks, banking metals, claims on banks maturing within with residual maturity of up to 31 days, bills and bonds with residual maturity of up to 31 days / balances on customers' current accounts, term deposits, debt obligations and commitments with residual maturity of up to 31 days);
- short-term liquidity ratio limit which is computed under the algorithm established by the NBU for the H6 ratio (vault cash, balances on nostro accounts with banks, banking metals, claims on banks with residual maturity of up to 1 year, bills and bonds with residual maturity of up to 1 year / balances on customers' current accounts, term deposits, debt obligations and commitments with residual maturity of up to 1 year).

Structural liquidity risk management

In order to evaluate structural liquidity risk, a gap analysis of assets and liabilities is prepared on a daily basis with respect to contractual maturity (greater than 91 days) and currency.

The Bank has set the following ratios in order to measure and limit its structural liquidity risk:

- ratio of term liabilities to total liabilities;
- ratio of amounts due to other credit institutions to total liabilities;
- ratio of the cumulative gap between monetary assets and liabilities to monetary assets.

Scenario analysis in liquidity risk management

The Bank regularly monitors the liquidity of the money market. 3 scenarios are analysed: usual market conditions; liquidity crisis of the Bank; liquidity crisis in the market. In the latter case, the Bank implements a preliminary developed action plan for maintaining liquidity under crisis conditions.

Additionally, the Bank develops stress-testing scenarios, which reflect unlikely but material adverse changes of factors affecting the business of the Bank.

The diversified structure of the Bank's obligations is achieved through permanent monitoring of the liabilities portfolio concentration by category of customers with the largest amounts of funds with the Bank (the total amount of funds due to the 5, 10 and 20 largest customers).

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Assessment of the liquidity position

The adherence to internal limits set by the Bank is in line with the liquidity risk standards established by the National Bank of Ukraine. The liquidity position is assessed and managed by the Bank primarily on a standalone basis, based on certain liquidity ratios established by the NBU as described in the short-term liquidity risk management section above.

As at 31 December 2007, the liquidity position, assessed by certain liquidity ratios established by the NBU, was as follows:

	Normative	*2007, %*	*2006, %*
N4 "Instant Liquidity Ratio" (assets receivable or realisable within one day / liabilities repayable on demand)	not less than 20%	91%	57%
N5 "Current Liquidity Ratio" (assets receivable or realisable within 30 days / liabilities repayable within 30 days)	not less than 40%	49%	75%
N6 "Long-Term Liquidity Ratio" (assets receivable in more than one year / sum of capital and liabilities repayable in more than one year)	not less than 20%	24%	42%

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December 2007 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Less than 3 months liabilities are those that due on the earliest date. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not demand repayment on the earliest date when the Bank could be required to make a respective repayment and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows calculated by the Bank on the basis of information on deposit repayment in previous period.

Financial liabilities 2007	***Less than 3 months***	***3 to 12 months***	***1 to 5 years***	***Over 5 years***	***Total***
Due to credit institutions	11,302	61,482	1,584	-	74,368
Due to customers	36,176	20,448	60,871	12,559	130,054
Subordinated debt	72	215	2,084	2,676	5,047
Other liabilities	636	-	-	-	636
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**48,186**	**82,145**	**64,539**	**15,235**	**210,105**

Financial liabilities 2006	***Less than 3 months***	***3 to 12 months***	***1 to 5 years***	***Over 5 years***	***Total***
Due to credit institutions	9,032	-	-	-	9,032
Due to customers	13,027	10,405	5,717	175	29,324
Subordinated debt	69	218	2,371	2,835	5,493
Other liabilities	92	-	-	-	92
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**22,220**	**10,623**	**8,088**	**3,010**	**43,941**

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's irreversible financial commitments and contingencies.

	Less than 3 months	***3 to 12 months***	***1 to 5 years***	***Over 5 years***	***Total***
2007	8	1,523	-	-	1,531
2006	2,547	751	591	-	3,889

The Bank expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

The Bank capability to repay its liabilities relies on its ability to realise an equivalent amount of assets within the same period of time.

In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation, the Bank is obliged to repay deposits from individuals upon demand of a depositor. In case a term deposit is repaid upon demand of the depositor prior to maturity, interest on it is paid based on the interest rate for demand deposits, unless a different interest rate is specified in the agreement.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in less than three months in the tables above. Long-term loans are generally not available in Ukraine except for programmes set up by international financial institutions. However, in the Ukrainian marketplace, many short-term credits are granted with the expectation of renewing the loans at maturity. As such, the ultimate maturity of assets may be different from the analysis presented above.

Included in amounts due to customers are term deposits of individuals. In accordance with the Ukrainian legislation, the Bank is obliged to repay such deposits upon demand of a depositor. Refer to Note 14.

Market risk – Non - trading

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's income statement.

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2007.

Currency	***Increase in basis points 2007***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 2007***	***Increase in basis points 2006***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 2006***
US dollar	75	(28)	50	(19)

Currency	***Decrease in basis points 2007***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 2007***	***Decrease in basis points 2006***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 2006***
US dollar	125	48	100	38

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Management Board has set limits on positions by currency based on the NBU regulations. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The Bank has established the following limits to minimise its exposure to currency risk:

- total open currency position;
- total long open currency position;
- total short open currency position.

Compliance with the internal limits of the Bank is in line with the currency risk management requirements established by the NBU.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure at 31 December 2007 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the hryvnia, with all other variables held constant on the income statement. The effect on equity does not differ from the effect on the income statement. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in income statement or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Currency	***Increase in currency rate 2007***	***Effect on profit before tax 2007***	***Increase in currency rate 2006***	***Effect on profit before tax 2006***
US dollar	3.10%	(4)	2.90%	(51)
Euro	10.10%	9	9.30%	(2)

Currency	***Decrease in currency rate 2007***	***Effect on profit before tax 2007***	***Decrease in currency rate 2006***	***Effect on profit before tax 2006***
US dollar	2.90%	4	2.90%	51
Euro	8.40%	(7)	8.40%	1

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than expected, such as fixed rate mortgages when interest rates fall.

The effect on profit before tax for one year and on equity, assuming 10% of repayable financial instruments were to prepay at the beginning of the year, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	10% of mortgage	***Average bank interest rate***	***Reinvest period, days***	***Money market interest rate***	***Effect on net interest income***
2007	4,074	14.13%	60	3.90%	(69)
2006	829	13.64%	60	2.30%	(16)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Bank cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Bank is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

21. Fair values of financial instruments

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	2007			***2006***		
	Carrying value	***Fair value***	***Unrecognised gain/(loss)***	***Carrying value***	***Fair value***	***Unrecognised gain/(loss)***
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	46,626	46,626	-	10,932	10,932	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	4,428	4,428	-	3	3	-
Financial assets available-for-sale	3,863	3,863	-	2,132	2,132	-
Loans to customers	145,334	145,230	(104)	37,954	37,379	(575)
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to credit institutions	74,368	74,368	-	9,032	9,032	-
Amounts due to customers	130,054	130,054	-	29,324	29,305	19
Subordinated debt	3,722	3,722	-	3,796	3,796	-
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**(104)**			**(556)**

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

21. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short term maturity (less than thee months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, savings accounts without a specific maturity and variable rate financial instruments.

Fixed rate financial instruments

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

22. Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See Note 20 "Risk management" for the Bank's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2007			*2006*		
	Within one year	***More than one year***	***Total***	***Within one year***	***More than one year***	***Total***
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	46,626	-	46,626	10,932	-	10,932
Amounts due from credit institutions	4,842	-	4,842	3	-	3
Financial assets available-for-sale	3,863	-	3,863	2,132	-	2,132
Loans to customers	57,597	87,737	145,334	13,513	24,441	37,954
Other assets	3,503	-	3,503	130	1	131
Total	116,431	87,737	204,168	26,710	24,442	51,152
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to credit institutions	74,368	-	74,368	9,032	-	9,032
Amounts due to customers	56,624	73,430	130,054	23,432	5,892	29,324
Subordinated debt	273	3,449	3,722	-	3,796	3,796
Other liabilities	636	-	636	32	60	92
Total	131,901	76,879	208,780	32,496	9,748	42,244
Net	**(15,470)**	**10,858**	**(4,612)**	**(5,786)**	**14,694**	**8,908**

23. Related Party Transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

	2007			2006		
	Shareholders and entities with significant influence	***Entities under common control***	***Key manage-ment personnel***	***Shareholders and entities with significant influence***	***Entities under common control***	***Key manage-ment personnel***
Loans to customers	-	-	236	40	660	49
Financial assets available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	6	-
Amounts due credit institutions	278	-	-	5,000	-	-
Amounts due to customers	22,464	9,386	10,297	6,412	1,442	233
Interest income	-	-	12	4	8	1
Fee and commission income	-	-	-	36	92	-
Interest expense	625	-	53	94	10	6
Other expense	-	-	-	235	-	-

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

	2007	*2006*
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,291	248
Social security costs	104	38
Total key management compensation	**1,394**	**286**

24. Capital Adequacy

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the ratios established by the Basel Capital Accord 1988 and the ratios established by the NBU in supervising the Bank.

During 2007, the Bank complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements.

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management strategy are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

NBU capital adequacy ratio

The NBU requires banks to maintain a capital adequacy ratio of 10% of risk-weighted assets, computed based on UAS. As at 31 December 2007, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio on this basis was as follows:

	2007	*2006*
Main capital	9,525	9,525
Additional capital	-	-
Less: deductions from capital	(48)	(48)
Total capital	**9,476**	**9,476**
Risk weighted assets	**94,776**	**56,918**
Capital adequacy ratio	10.05%	17.00%

(thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

24. Capital Adequacy (continued)

Capital adequacy ratio under Basel Capital Accord 1988

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio, computed in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord 1988, with subsequent amendments including the amendment to incorporate market risks, as at 31 December 2007 and 2006, comprised:

	2007	*2006*
Tier 1 capital	11,176	11,412
Tier 2 capital	5,802	4,704
Total capital	**16,978**	**16,116**
Risk weighted assets	**130,041**	**35,487**
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	8.6%	32.2%
Total capital adequacy ratio	13.1%	45.4%

25. Subsequent events

During 2008, Bank increased its share capital by UAH 1,451,904 thousand. The capital was fully paid and registered by the NBU. The newly issued shares were acquired by the existing shareholders.

In December 2008, the shareholders of the Bank signed an agreement according to which JSC "Bank TuranAlem" would increase its share to 49.99% by the purchase of shares from the existing shareholders. As at the date of issue of these financial statements the transaction has not been completed.

In April 2009, the shareholders of the Bank made the decision to change the name of the Bank to Public Joint Stock Company "AMT - Bank".