

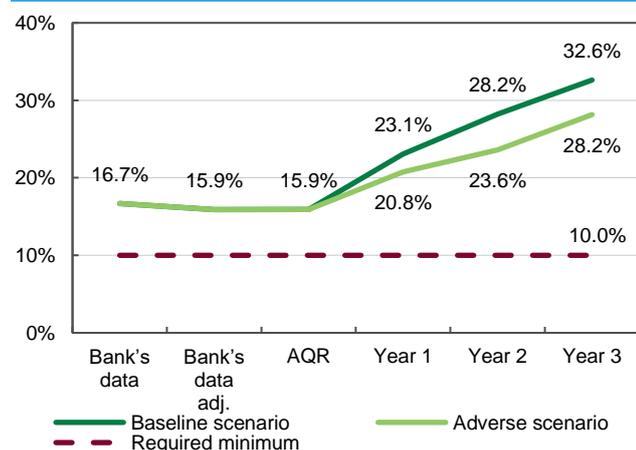
Resilience Assessment of Ukraine's Banks

2025



In 2025, the NBU once again assessed the resilience of Ukraine's banks and banking system. For the first time since the full-scale invasion, the resilience assessment included stress-testing under an adverse scenario. The December [Financial Stability Report](#) outlines the overall results of the resilience assessment. Below are the results of the resilience assessment of individual banks, specifically the higher required capital adequacy ratios set for them. The banks that had higher requirements set for them under the baseline scenario must achieve them by the end of 2025, and under the adverse scenario, by October 2026, by implementing respective restructuring programs.

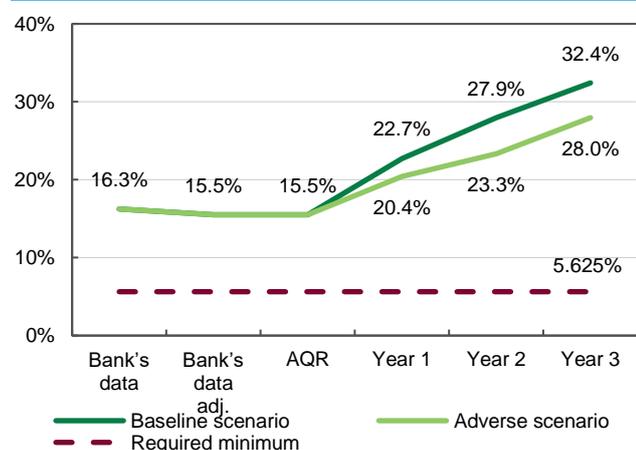
Figure 1. Weighted average estimates of the regulatory capital adequacy ratio based on stress test results



Weighted by the volume of risk-weighted assets in each year.

Source: NBU.

Figure 2. Weighted average estimates of the CET1 ratio based on stress test results



Weighted by the volume of risk-weighted assets in each year.

Source: NBU.

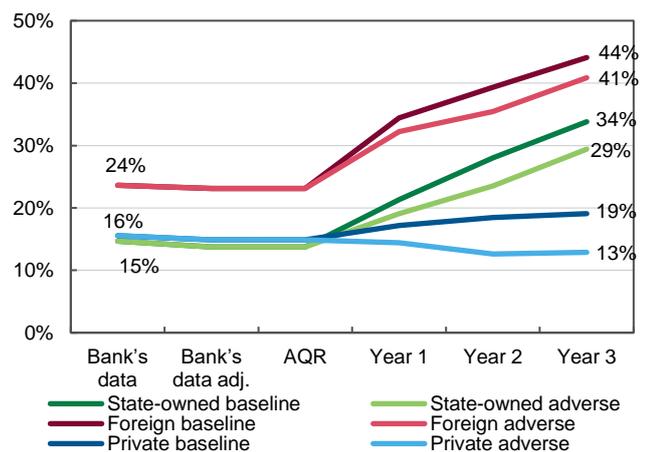
The 2025 resilience assessment of the banks and the banking system conventionally came in three stages. Stage one – asset quality review (AQR) – was conducted by external auditors for all banks. Stage two – extrapolation of AQR results – is carried out only if the AQR exposes a significant number of errors in the assessment of prudential loan loss provisions. In 2025, there was no reason to extrapolate AQR results for any of the banks. Stage three – stress-testing – was conducted by the NBU only for the largest banks. These were selected based on three criteria: the volumes of risk-weighted assets, household loans, and household deposits. Stress-testing was also mandatory for the financial institutions that had higher required capital adequacy ratios set for them as a result of the 2023 resilience assessment. So, 21 banks were stress-tested.

According to AQR results, adjustments to the banks' estimated prudential provisions were either insignificant or unnecessary. Significant flaws in the assessment that led to higher required capital adequacy ratios were found in just one small bank. It was later designated insolvent. Based on stress test outcomes, nine banks with 18% of the system's assets were expected to meet higher capital adequacy ratio targets. All of these financial institutions are implementing restructuring programs to achieve and maintain higher required capital adequacy ratios.

Stress test findings should be interpreted solely in the context of their underlying assumptions. Specifically:

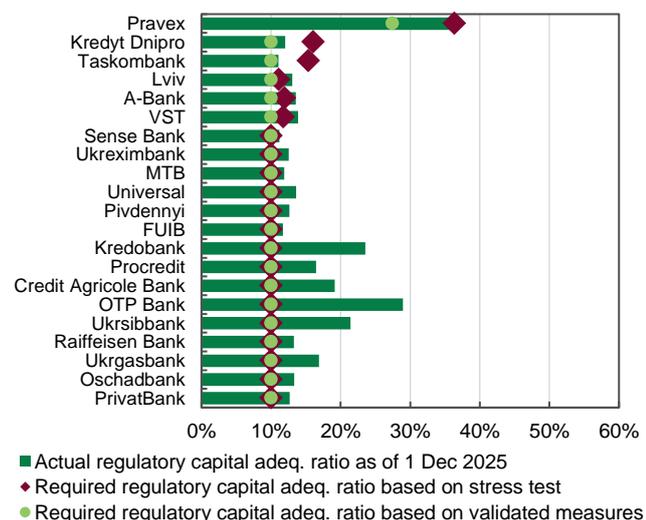
- The materialization of credit, interest-rate, FX, and operational risks was comparable in size to the consequences of the 2022 crisis.
- The banks' balance sheets were static, i.e. affected only by changes in asset quality and exchange rates. This approach is conservative, as it suggests that banks will not cut back on loans even in a crisis, although this requires holding more capital.
- The banks retained current profits throughout the forecast period. This assumption is particularly relevant for Ukraine

Figure 3. Weighted average estimates of the regulatory capital adequacy ratio by groups of banks based on stress test results



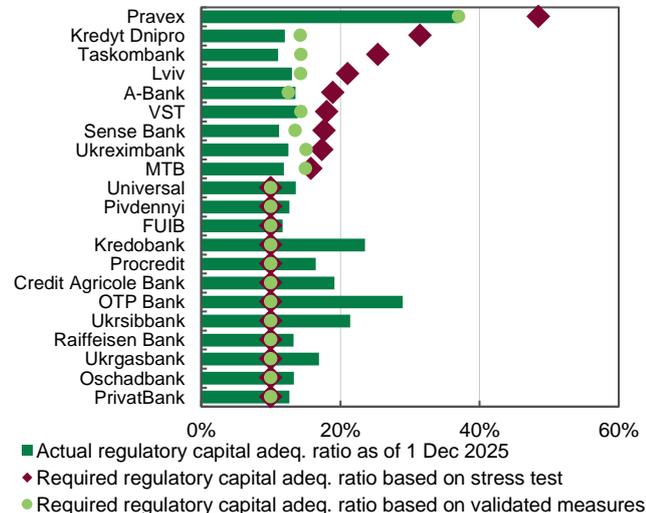
Source: NBU.

Figure 4. Required banks' regulatory capital adequacy ratios under the baseline stress test scenario (to be achieved by January 2026)



Source: NBU.

Figure 5. Required banks' regulatory capital adequacy ratios under the adverse stress test scenario (to be achieved by October 2026)



Source: NBU.

given the current ban on dividend distribution for all banks except state-owned ones.

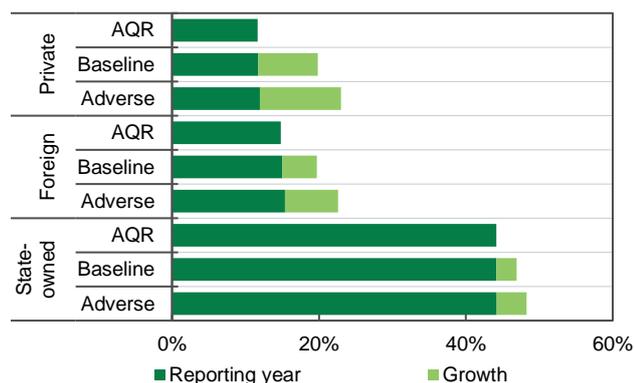
- The income tax rate was 25%, as there were no plans to change the taxation approach at the time of the resilience assessment.
- Higher required capital adequacy ratios were set for the banks due to their losses in the forecast period that led to a decrease in capital. Higher ratios were set even if the loss-making banks did not violate minimum required capital adequacy ratios.
- In 2025, higher capital adequacy ratios were for the first time defined in such a way that the banks' losses would not lead to violations of minimum required capital adequacy ratios in either scenario. Previously, higher ratios had been calculated by halving the minimum required ratios under the adverse scenario.

In the baseline scenario, the banks' regulatory capital adequacy more than doubled on average over three years, by 16.7 pp, to 32.6%. Most banks maintained profitability and were building up capital. However, for six financial institutions with 5% of sector assets, higher required capital adequacy ratios were set under the baseline scenario. As a result of stress-testing, their average regulatory capital adequacy ratio fell by 4.3 pp, to 9.1%. Five of the six banks are private Ukrainian banks, including two small systemically important ones, and one owned by a foreign banking group.

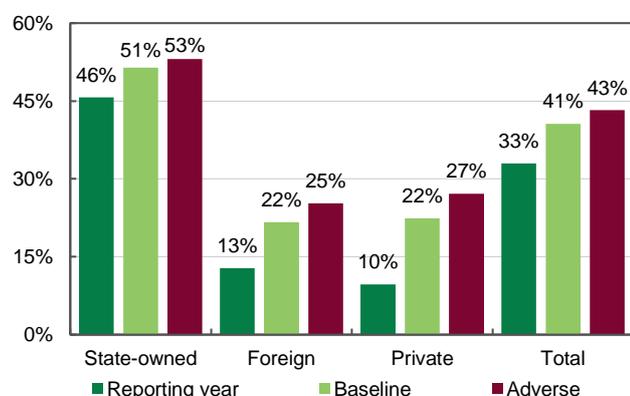
In the adverse scenario, bank capitalization as a whole grew as well, driven primarily by the profitability of the largest financial institutions. The average regulatory capital adequacy rose 12.2 pp, to 28.2%. This is a key feature that distinguishes the 2025 resilience assessment results from those of previous years, when the system's capital adequacy was declining markedly in the adverse scenario. However, nine banks had higher required ratios set for them under the adverse scenario. Six of these are the same financial institutions that needed capital under the baseline scenario. The other three are state-owned Ukreximbank and Sense Bank and private MTB Bank.

The main reason the banks made losses and needed capital was the materialization of interest rate risk. The adverse stress test scenario assumed a rise in the cost of bank funding while the yields of assets remained almost unchanged, narrowing the spread between the yield on assets and the cost of liabilities. This assumption reduced the banks' average interest margin by 2.2 pp, to 5.3%. The operational efficiency and interest margin of the banks with higher required capital adequacy ratios were worse than the system average. So, for these banks, the impact of interest rate risk was even more significant. Stress tests exposed flaws in their business models, including an overreliance on expensive concentrated short-term funding from businesses.

Credit risk had less of an impact on the results of bank stress test this year, despite the conservative assumptions. The share of defaulted loans in the adverse stress test scenario rose 10 pp, to 43%. The largest increase – 17 pp – was at private banks. For foreign and state-owned banks, the gains

Figure 6. Ratio of prudential loan loss provisions to credit exposure at risk in stress test

Source: NBU.

Figure 7. Shares of defaulted loans based on stress test results, by group of banks

Source: NBU.

Table 1. Adverse scenario for resilience assessment in 2025 and actual changes in the crisis year of 2022

Indicator	2022	Adverse scenario		
		Year 1	Year 2	In 2 years
Rate of business default	12.5%	6.6%	8.4%	14.4%
Change in net interest margin*	+1.1 pp	-1.7 pp	-0.9 pp	-2.6 pp
Losses from operational risk**	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%

* Year-on-year. ** As a percentage of regulatory capital.

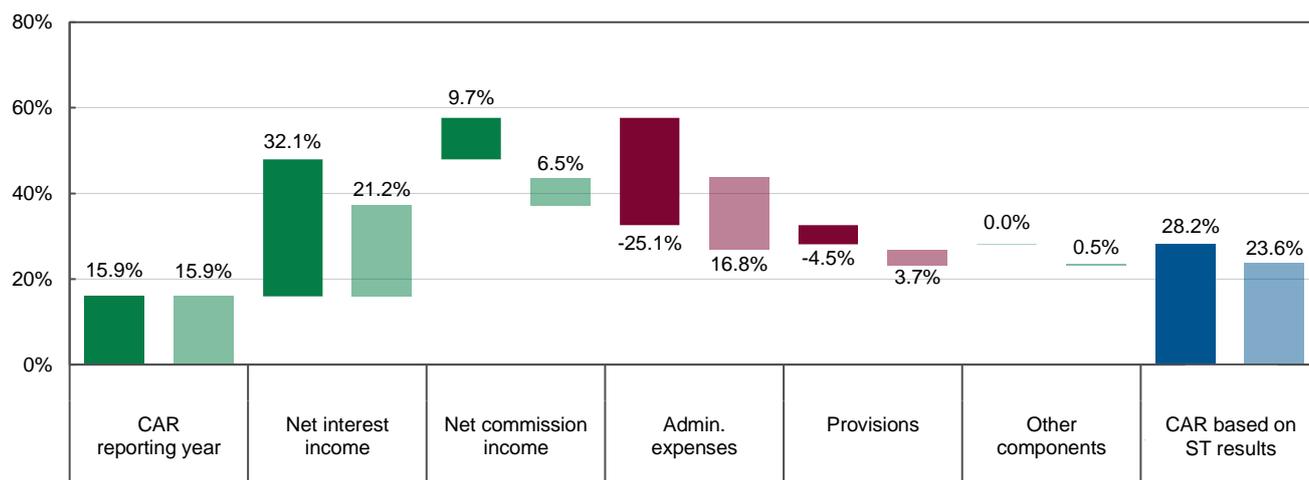
Source: NBU.

were 12 pp and 7 pp, respectively. This effect was driven by two factors: (i) the same assumption for all banks about the defaulting part of the loan portfolio, and (ii) the results of the individual stress-testing of each bank's largest borrowers. According to large borrowers' stress test results, about 10% of companies defaulted. Over the three years under the adverse scenario, the estimated size of the banks' prudential loan loss provisions (credit risk according to [Regulation No. 351](#)) rose by UAH 74 billion, or by 20% of their volume as of the reporting date (excluding FX revaluation effect). According to the stress-testing methodology, it was the size of estimated prudential provisions (not of IFRS 9 provisions) that was affecting the banks' profits. However, many banks maintained sufficient operating profitability to offset these significant credit losses.

In the first year of the adverse scenario, it was also assumed that the banks would bear the additional cost of materialized operational risk. Although losses were substantial by historical standards, they were not critically important for the profitability of any of the banks.

The banks that had higher required capital adequacy ratios set for them based on stress test results are already implementing their NBU-validated restructuring programs. The programs are being implemented in two steps. By the end of the year, the financial institutions must achieve the required capital adequacy ratios set for them under the baseline scenario, and by October 2026, under the adverse scenario. All of the programs mainly contain measures that reduce the banks' vulnerability to risks and therefore make it possible to lower required capital adequacy ratios for them. In their programs, the banks did not provide for additional capitalization by owners, but planned to build up capital through profits. The measures planned by the banks lead to a decrease in their average required regulatory capital adequacy ratios to 14.5% from 19.5% under the adverse scenario, and to 10.3% from 11.5% under the baseline scenario. The actual average regulatory capital adequacy of these banks in December 2025 is 12.5%.

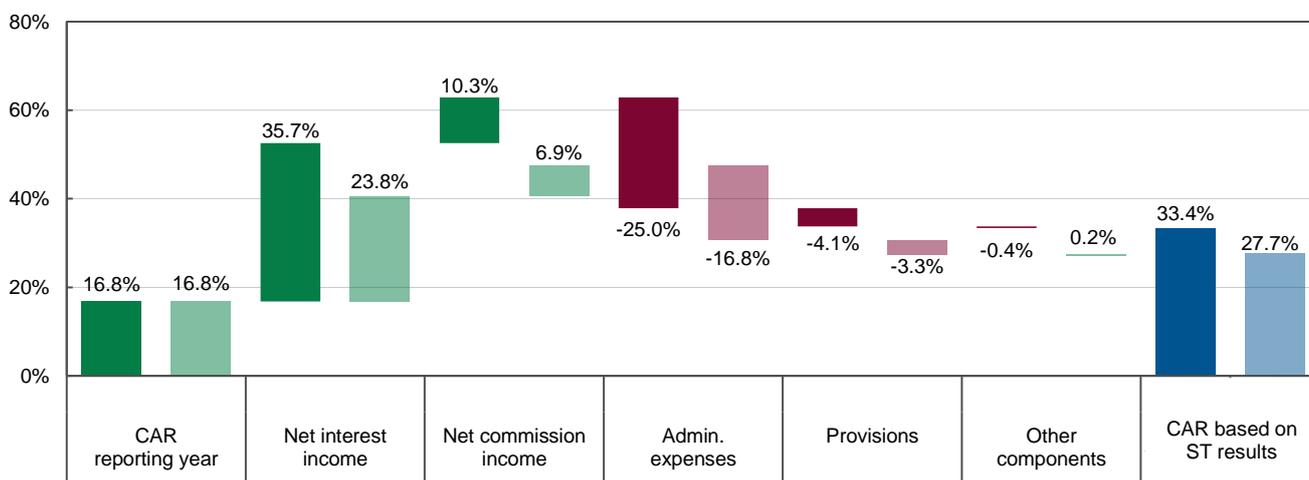
Figure 8. Factors behind changes in regulatory capital adequacy ratio (CAR) over a three-year period based on stress test (ST) results under adverse scenario



Translucent colors show the banks' performance based on the results of the first two years of stress test.

Source: NBU.

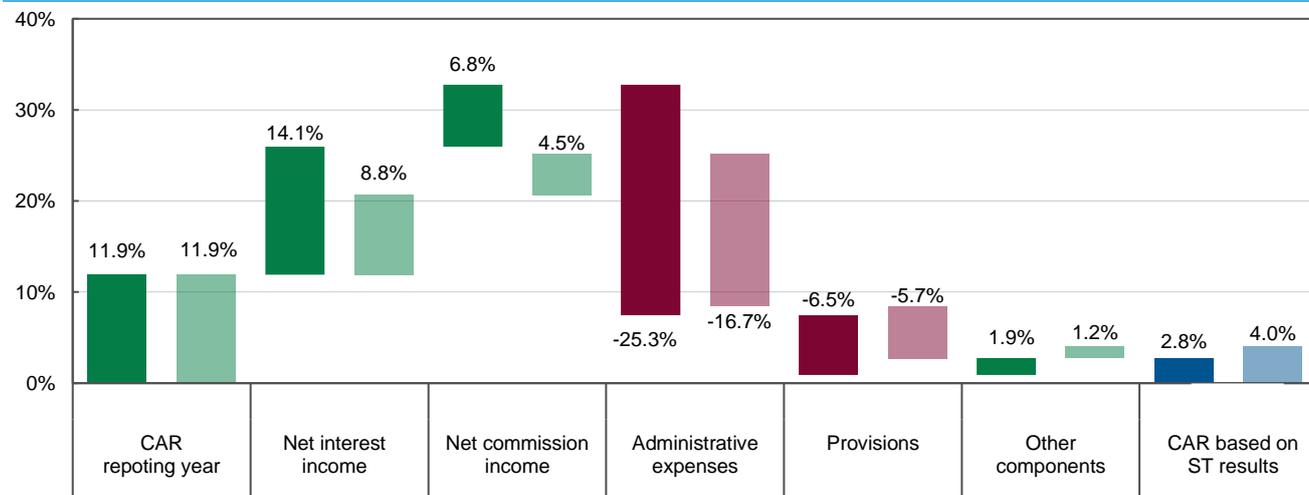
Figure 9. Factors behind changes in regulatory capital adequacy ratio (CAR) over a three-year period based on stress test (ST) results under adverse scenario of the banks that did not have higher required ratios set for them



Translucent colors show the banks' performance based on the results of the first two years of stress test.

Source: NBU.

Figure 10. Factors behind changes in regulatory capital adequacy ratio (CAR) over a three-year period based on stress test (ST) results under adverse scenario of the banks that had higher required ratios set for them



Translucent colors show the banks' performance based on the results of the first two years of stress test.

Source: NBU.

Bank-specific results of the resilience assessment

Table 2. Ukrainian banks' CET1 based on stress test results, UAH millions

Bank	As of 1 January 2025			CET 1 capital Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	59 942	60 008	60 008	117 636	166 385	208 316	115 060	163 757	212 442
Oschadbank	26 967	23 981	23 981	34 518	44 974	51 538	29 879	34 921	42 379
Ukreximbank	9 867	6 516	6 516	7 236	10 729	13 593	3 311	1 934	3 238
Ukrgasbank	13 016	11 545	11 545	14 801	18 278	20 658	12 269	11 558	13 119
Sense Bank	9 409	7 703	7 703	8 283	8 843	8 843	5 802	3 090	2 246
Raiffeisen Bank	18 717	17 999	17 999	30 368	36 656	40 805	28 931	33 672	39 246
Ukrsibbank	10 946	10 946	10 946	23 177	27 399	30 485	22 072	26 033	30 318
OTP Bank	18 818	18 787	18 787	22 863	26 707	29 820	21 728	24 505	28 108
Credit Agricole Bank	8 176	8 200	8 200	16 599	19 995	22 757	15 986	18 865	22 186
Procredit	3 263	3 083	3 083	3 784	4 458	4 950	3 486	3 688	4 133
Kredobank	5 771	5 478	5 478	6 747	7 753	8 328	6 239	6 596	7 304
Pravex	1 560	1 492	1 492	1 235	880	429	1 029	376	-80
FUIB	16 997	16 376	16 376	21 133	24 261	26 309	17 541	17 093	18 666
Pivdennyi	6 324	6 034	6 034	6 844	7 618	8 090	6 235	6 164	6 438
Taskombank	3 117	2 888	2 888	2 545	2 134	1 525	1 705	5	-1 024
Universal	14 220	13 931	13 931	18 503	20 701	22 091	16 847	17 160	18 688
Kredyt Dnipro	1 508	1 347	1 347	1 057	1 016	683	554	-426	-908
VST	2 015	1 974	1 967	2 030	2 158	2 012	1 568	1 122	1 002
A - Bank	3 639	3 387	3 387	3 405	3 258	2 983	2 835	1 524	1 018
MTB	1 269	1 061	1 061	1 253	1 456	1 562	871	688	713
Lviv	1 009	956	956	1 040	1 056	1 010	590	269	126

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 3. Ukrainian banks' Tier 1 capital based on stress test results, UAH millions

Bank	As of 1 January 2025			Tier 1 capital Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	59 942	60 008	60 008	117 636	166 385	208 316	115 060	163 757	212 442
Oschadbank	26 967	23 981	23 981	34 518	44 974	51 538	29 879	34 921	42 379
Ukreximbank	9 867	6 516	6 516	7 236	10 729	13 593	3 311	1 934	3 238
Ukr gasbank	13 016	11 545	11 545	14 801	18 278	20 658	12 269	11 558	13 119
Sense Bank	9 409	7 703	7 703	8 283	8 843	8 843	5 802	3 090	2 246
Raiffeisen Bank	18 717	17 999	17 999	30 368	36 656	40 805	28 931	33 672	39 246
Ukrsibbank	10 946	10 946	10 946	23 177	27 399	30 485	22 072	26 033	30 318
OTP Bank	18 818	18 787	18 787	22 863	26 707	29 820	21 728	24 505	28 108
Credit Agricole Bank	8 176	8 200	8 200	16 599	19 995	22 757	15 986	18 865	22 186
Procredit	3 263	3 083	3 083	3 784	4 458	4 950	3 486	3 688	4 133
Kredobank	5 771	5 478	5 478	6 747	7 753	8 328	6 239	6 596	7 304
Pravex	1 560	1 492	1 492	1 235	880	429	1 029	376	-80
FUIB	16 997	16 376	16 376	21 133	24 261	26 309	17 541	17 093	18 666
Pivdennyi	6 324	6 034	6 034	6 844	7 618	8 090	6 235	6 164	6 438
Taskombank	3 117	2 888	2 888	2 545	2 134	1 525	1 705	5	-1 024
Universal	14 220	13 931	13 931	18 503	20 701	22 091	16 847	17 160	18 688
Kredyt Dnipro	1 508	1 347	1 347	1 057	1 016	683	554	-426	-908
VST	2 015	1 974	1 967	2 030	2 158	2 012	1 568	1 122	1 002
A - Bank	3 639	3 387	3 387	3 405	3 258	2 983	2 835	1 524	1 018
MTB	1 269	1 061	1 061	1 253	1 456	1 562	871	688	713
Lviv	1 009	956	956	1 040	1 056	1 010	590	269	126

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 4. Ukrainian banks' regulatory capital based on stress test results, UAH millions

Bank	As of 1 January 2025			Regulatory capital Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	59 942	60 008	60 008	117 636	166 385	208 316	115 060	163 757	212 442
Oschadbank	26 967	23 981	23 981	34 518	44 974	51 538	29 879	34 921	42 379
Ukreximbank	13 230	9 880	9 880	9 930	12 598	14 531	6 200	4 050	4 350
UkrGasbank	13 016	11 545	11 545	14 801	18 278	20 658	12 269	11 558	13 119
Sense Bank	9 409	7 703	7 703	8 283	8 843	8 843	5 802	3 090	2 246
Raiffeisen Bank	18 722	18 004	18 004	30 373	36 661	40 810	28 936	33 677	39 251
Ukrsibbank	11 907	11 907	11 907	24 138	28 361	31 446	23 033	26 995	31 279
OTP Bank	18 818	18 787	18 787	22 863	26 707	29 820	21 728	24 505	28 108
Credit Agricole Bank	8 323	8 347	8 347	16 666	19 995	22 757	16 058	18 865	22 186
Procredit	4 211	4 031	4 031	4 732	5 407	5 898	4 434	4 636	5 081
Kredobank	5 771	5 478	5 478	6 747	7 753	8 328	6 239	6 596	7 304
Pravex	1 562	1 494	1 494	1 237	881	431	1 030	377	-78
FUIB	16 997	16 376	16 376	21 133	24 261	26 309	17 541	17 093	18 666
Pivdennyi	6 410	6 120	6 120	6 908	7 658	8 102	6 305	6 208	6 452
Taskombank	3 117	2 888	2 888	2 545	2 134	1 525	1 705	5	-1 024
Universal	14 220	13 931	13 931	18 503	20 701	22 091	16 847	17 160	18 688
Kredyt Dnipro	1 508	1 347	1 347	1 057	1 016	683	554	-426	-908
VST	2 247	2 206	2 199	2 207	2 270	2 057	1 758	1 250	1 056
A - Bank	3 639	3 387	3 387	3 405	3 258	2 983	2 835	1 524	1 018
MTB	1 322	1 114	1 114	1 290	1 474	1 562	910	709	714
Lviv	1 146	1 093	1 093	1 149	1 132	1 048	707	355	171

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 5. Ukrainian banks' CET1 ratio based on stress test results, %

Bank	As of 1 January 2025			CET 1 capital ratio Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	14.96	15.13	15.13	27.49	36.86	46.45	26.41	35.03	44.87
Oschadbank	13.98	12.75	12.75	17.36	22.80	25.55	14.81	17.43	20.79
Ukreximbank	10.70	7.16	7.16	7.91	11.32	14.17	3.50	1.94	3.22
Ukrgasbank	16.37	14.77	14.77	18.10	21.49	23.96	14.67	13.28	14.97
Sense Bank	13.30	11.14	11.14	11.96	13.04	13.30	8.27	4.47	3.32
Raiffeisen Bank	16.03	15.28	15.28	24.77	29.00	32.64	23.14	25.97	30.19
Ukrsibbank	25.01	25.01	25.01	49.02	55.80	63.04	46.30	52.12	61.00
OTP Bank	39.38	39.25	39.25	46.10	53.02	60.11	43.51	48.29	55.89
Credit Agricole Bank	19.78	19.85	19.85	37.13	42.92	49.18	35.06	39.12	45.98
Procredit	15.72	14.78	14.78	17.34	19.84	22.09	15.59	15.78	17.63
Kredobank	30.22	29.28	29.28	33.72	37.59	40.67	31.09	32.14	36.20
Pravex	38.77	36.74	36.73	30.46	21.41	10.37	25.46	9.50	-2.01
FUIB	16.27	15.67	15.67	19.93	22.54	24.48	16.50	15.94	17.55
Pivdennyi	17.54	16.48	16.48	18.04	19.79	21.20	16.04	15.41	16.16
Taskombank	12.10	11.30	11.30	9.67	8.19	5.95	6.41	0.02	-3.97
Universal	16.40	16.05	16.05	19.74	21.03	21.97	17.91	17.44	18.55
Kredyt Dnipro	14.86	13.30	13.30	10.48	10.33	7.11	5.46	-4.37	-9.75
VST	11.96	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.95	11.01	8.90	6.09	5.35
A - Bank	13.15	12.27	12.27	11.78	11.21	10.31	9.83	5.30	3.57
MTB	14.33	12.16	12.16	13.69	14.97	15.69	9.51	7.09	7.25
Lviv	11.60	11.02	11.02	11.53	11.49	11.00	6.64	2.97	1.40

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 6. Ukrainian banks' Tier 1 capital ratios based on stress test results, %

Банк	As of 1 January 2025			Tier 1 capital ratio Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	14.96	15.13	15.13	27.49	36.86	46.45	26.41	35.03	44.87
Oschadbank	13.98	12.75	12.75	17.36	22.80	25.55	14.81	17.43	20.79
Ukreximbank	10.70	7.16	7.16	7.91	11.32	14.17	3.50	1.94	3.22
Ukrgasbank	16.37	14.77	14.77	18.10	21.49	23.96	14.67	13.28	14.97
Sense Bank	13.30	11.14	11.14	11.96	13.04	13.30	8.27	4.47	3.32
Raiffeisen Bank	16.03	15.28	15.28	24.77	29.00	32.64	23.14	25.97	30.19
Ukrsibbank	25.01	25.01	25.01	49.02	55.80	63.04	46.30	52.12	61.00
OTP Bank	39.38	39.25	39.25	46.10	53.02	60.11	43.51	48.29	55.89
Credit Agricole Bank	19.78	19.85	19.85	37.13	42.92	49.18	35.06	39.12	45.98
Procredit	15.72	14.78	14.78	17.34	19.84	22.09	15.59	15.78	17.63
Kredobank	30.22	29.28	29.28	33.72	37.59	40.67	31.09	32.14	36.20
Pravex	38.77	36.74	36.73	30.46	21.41	10.37	25.46	9.50	-2.01
FUIB	16.27	15.67	15.67	19.93	22.54	24.48	16.50	15.94	17.55
Pivdennyi	17.54	16.48	16.48	18.04	19.79	21.20	16.04	15.41	16.16
Taskombank	12.10	11.30	11.30	9.67	8.19	5.95	6.41	0.02	-3.97
Universal	16.40	16.05	16.05	19.74	21.03	21.97	17.91	17.44	18.55
Kredyt Dnipro	14.86	13.30	13.30	10.48	10.33	7.11	5.46	-4.37	-9.75
VST	11.96	11.78	11.75	11.71	11.95	11.01	8.90	6.09	5.35
A - Bank	13.15	12.27	12.27	11.78	11.21	10.31	9.83	5.30	3.57
MTB	14.33	12.16	12.16	13.69	14.97	15.69	9.51	7.09	7.25
Lviv	11.60	11.02	11.02	11.53	11.49	11.00	6.64	2.97	1.40

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 7. Ukrainian banks' regulatory capital adequacy ratios based on stress test results, %

Bank	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio								
	As of 1 January 2025			Baseline macroeconomic scenario			Adverse macroeconomic scenario		
	Bank's data	Bank's data, adjusted*	AQR	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
PrivatBank	14.96	15.13	15.13	27.49	36.86	46.45	26.41	35.03	44.87
Oschadbank	13.98	12.75	12.75	17.36	22.80	25.55	14.81	17.43	20.79
Ukreximbank	14.35	10.86	10.86	10.86	13.29	15.15	6.54	4.07	4.32
Ukrgasbank	16.37	14.77	14.77	18.10	21.49	23.96	14.67	13.28	14.97
Sense Bank	13.30	11.14	11.14	11.96	13.04	13.30	8.27	4.47	3.32
Raiffeisen Bank	16.04	15.28	15.28	24.77	29.00	32.64	23.14	25.98	30.20
Ukrsibbank	27.21	27.21	27.21	51.06	57.75	65.03	48.32	54.04	62.94
OTP Bank	39.38	39.25	39.25	46.10	53.02	60.11	43.51	48.29	55.89
Credit Agricole Bank	20.14	20.21	20.21	37.28	42.92	49.18	35.22	39.12	45.98
Procredit	20.29	19.32	19.32	21.68	24.06	26.32	19.83	19.83	21.68
Kredobank	30.22	29.28	29.28	33.72	37.59	40.67	31.09	32.14	36.20
Pravex	38.80	36.78	36.77	30.49	21.45	10.41	25.50	9.54	-1.97
FUIB	16.27	15.67	15.67	19.93	22.54	24.48	16.50	15.94	17.55
Pivdennyi	17.78	16.72	16.72	18.21	19.90	21.23	16.22	15.52	16.19
Taskombank	12.10	11.30	11.30	9.67	8.19	5.95	6.41	0.02	-3.97
Universal	16.40	16.05	16.05	19.74	21.03	21.97	17.91	17.44	18.55
Kredyt Dnipro	14.86	13.30	13.30	10.48	10.33	7.11	5.46	-4.37	-9.75
VST	13.34	13.17	13.13	12.73	12.57	11.26	9.98	6.78	5.64
A - Bank	13.15	12.27	12.27	11.78	11.21	10.31	9.83	5.30	3.57
MTB	14.93	12.77	12.77	14.09	15.16	15.69	9.94	7.31	7.26
Lviv	13.18	12.61	12.61	12.74	12.32	11.41	7.96	3.91	1.90

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

Source: NBU.

Table 8. Required capital adequacy ratios based on stress test results, %

Bank	Required ratios under baseline macroeconomic scenario						Required ratios under adverse macroeconomic scenario					
	based on resilience assessment			with regard of measures planned and taken by banks			based on resilience assessment			with regard of measures planned and taken by banks		
	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio
PrivatBank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Oschadbank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Ukreximbank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	11.20	13.25	17.36	8.87	10.94	15.07
Ukrgasbank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Sense Bank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	13.39	15.22	17.67	9.11	11.00	13.51
Raiffeisen Bank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Ukrsibbank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
OTP Bank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Credit Agricole Bank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Procredit	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Kredobank	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Pravex	31.90	33.81	36.36	22.81	24.79	27.42	44.19	46.02	48.46	32.46	34.40	36.98
FUIB	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Pivdennyi	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Taskombank	10.97	12.85	15.36	5.625	7.50	10.00	20.98	22.88	25.40	9.86	11.77	14.32
Universal	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00
Kredyt Dnipro	11.89	13.67	16.04	5.625	7.50	10.00	27.44	29.16	31.46	9.85	11.73	14.23
VST	5.625	7.50	11.76	5.625	7.50	10.00	12.05	14.15	18.01	10.02	12.10	14.35
A - Bank	7.36	9.33	11.95	5.625	7.50	10.00	14.40	16.33	18.92	7.89	9.87	12.51
MTB	5.625	7.50	10.00	5.625	7.50	10.00	10.53	12.61	15.76	10.23	12.32	14.96
Lviv	5.625	7.50	11.11	5.625	7.50	10.00	15.43	17.38	21.06	8.49	10.52	14.30

Source: NBU.

Table 9. Resilience assessment results of banks that underwent a two-stage resilience assessment

Bank	CET 1 capital, UAH millions			Tier 1 capital, UAH millions			Regulatory capital, UAH millions			Required ratios based on resilience assessment, %		
	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio
Bank Alliance	835	872	871	835	872	871	1 022	1 059	1 058	5.625	7.50	10.00
Altbank	299	286	286	299	286	286	299	286	286	5.625	7.50	10.00
Policombank	262	262	261	262	262	261	262	262	262	5.625	7.50	10.00
Bank Familny	278	267	267	278	267	267	278	267	267	5.625	7.50	10.00
OKCI Bank	156	156	156	156	153	153	208	204	204	5.625	7.50	10.00
IndustrialBank	891	886	886	891	886	886	891	886	886	5.625	7.50	10.00
Poltava-bank	749	748	748	749	748	748	749	748	748	5.625	7.50	10.00
Grant	399	397	397	399	397	397	399	397	397	5.625	7.50	10.00
Sky Bank	336	283	283	336	283	283	454	401	401	5.625	7.50	10.00
BTA Bank	212	199	199	212	199	199	212	199	199	5.625	7.50	10.00
Asvio Bank	339	344	333	339	344	333	339	344	333	5.625	7.50	10.00
Idea Bank	1 516	1 366	1 366	1 516	1 366	1 366	1 516	1 366	1 366	5.625	7.50	10.00
Ukrainian Capital	161	158	158	161	158	158	176	172	172	5.625	7.50	10.00
MetaBank	338	338	337	338	338	337	344	343	343	5.625	7.50	10.00
Unex Bank	127	121	121	127	121	121	223	217	217	5.625	7.50	10.00
Cominbank	709	641	641	709	641	641	709	641	641	5.625	7.50	10.00
Piraeus Bank ICB	454	428	428	454	428	428	454	428	428	5.625	7.50	10.00
Radabank	574	533	533	574	533	533	574	533	533	5.625	7.50	10.00
Clearing House	807	809	809	807	809	809	807	809	809	5.625	7.50	10.00
First Investment Bank	141	141	141	141	141	141	150	150	150	5.625	7.50	10.00
ING Bank Ukraine	4 912	4 888	4 888	4 912	4 888	4 888	4 912	4 888	4 888	5.625	7.50	10.00
Citibank	3 219	3 212	3 212	3 219	3 212	3 212	3 219	3 212	3 212	5.625	7.50	10.00
Bank Trust-capital	220	221	220	220	221	221	220	220	221	5.625	7.50	10.00
UBRD	221	209	209	221	209	209	228	215	215	5.625	7.50	10.00
Bisbank	654	636	636	654	636	636	654	636	636	5.625	7.50	10.00

Table 9 (continued)

Bank	CET 1 capital, UAH millions			Tier 1 capital, UAH millions			Regulatory capital, UAH millions			Required ratios based on resilience assessment, %		
	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	Banks' data	Banks' data, adjusted*	AQR	CET 1 ratio	Tier 1 ratio	Regulatory capital adequacy ratio
Nexent Bank	487	440	440	487	440	440	487	440	440	5.625	7.50	10.00
CreditWest Bank	360	365	365	360	365	365	360	365	365	5.625	7.50	10.00
Motor-Bank	197	193	193	197	193	193	197	193	193	5.625	7.50	10.00
Globus	535	537	537	594	596	596	665	666	666	5.625	7.50	10.00
AP Bank	301	240	240	301	240	240	368	307	308	5.625	7.50	10.00
IIB	412	420	417	412	420	417	412	420	417	5.625	7.50	10.00
Accordbank	605	468	468	605	468	468	605	468	468	5.625	7.50	10.00
Bank 3/4	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	5.625	7.50	10.00
EIB	354	340	340	354	340	340	354	340	340	5.625	7.50	10.00
Deutsche Bank DBU	642	640	640	642	640	640	642	640	640	5.625	7.50	10.00
SEB Corporate Bank	1 014	1 016	1 016	1 014	1 016	1 016	1 014	1 016	1 016	5.625	7.50	10.00
Bank Avangard	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	5.625	7.50	10.00
Portal	225			225			225			voluntary surrendered its license		
Crystalbank	408	404	404	408	404	404	408	404	404	5.625	7.50	10.00
RWS Bank**	202	186	130	202	186	130	202	186	130	5.625	7.50	10.89

* Adjusted bank data reflects the findings of the audit of annual financial statements, and takes into account the retroactive hike in the income tax rate to 50% from 25%.

** Designated insolvent.

Source: NBU.