

Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development

**Financial statements in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards
and Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended 31 December 2019**

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Our. ref. №01-08/574-1 of June 09, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders, Supervisory Board and Management Board of Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development (RDB-Bank, Bank thereafter), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus of July 12, 2013 «On Auditing Activities» and the National Regulations on Auditing Activities, International Standards on Auditing («ISAs» thereafter). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section «Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements» of this auditor's report.

We are independent of the-Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants («IESBA Code») and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. The below matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers in accordance with IFRS 9

We focused on this matter due to significance of loans to customers and significance of professional judgement and estimates required for calculation of expected credit losses in according with IFRS 9 «Financial Instruments».

The identification of impairment, significant increase in credit risk, determination of probability of default and loss given default, determination of the recoverable amount and forecast of macroeconomic variables require a high level of subjectivity.

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FBK-Bel LLC is a member firm of the PKF International Limited family of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm or firms.

Assessment of expected credit losses involves estimation techniques including internal credit ratings for calculation probability of default, historical data for determination of loss given default and forecasting of macroeconomic variables. Signs of significant increase in credit risk are also judgmental and are based on extent of downgrade in internal credit ratings, days overdue and other factors.

The use of various models and assumptions in the calculation of expected credit losses can significantly affect the level of the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers.

Note 5 «Critical accounting estimates and assumptions in applying accounting policies», Note 4 «Significant accounting policies», Note 9 «Due from banks», Note 11 «Loans to customers» and Note 34 «Risk management» included in the financial statements, provide detailed information on the allowance for expected credit losses and the Bank's management approach to assessing and managing risk.

During the audit we examined and assessed the methodologies of the Bank used for assessing the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to individuals and legal entities.

We assessed credit risk factors used by the Bank for determining significant increase in credit risk.

We analyzed rating models, key inputs and assumptions, model for assessing the probability of default, the level of recovery and macroeconomic forecast ratio, used for calculation of expected credit losses

We tested (on a sample basis) valuation models for selected loans. Our work included assessment if the models and inputs are appropriate, re-performance of selected calculations, and various analytical and other procedures.

We analyzed information related to the allowance for expected credit losses on loans, disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Other matters

The audit of the financial statements of RDB-Bank for the year 2018 was conducted by another audit organisation, which expressed an unmodified auditor's opinion on these statements in the independent auditor's report dated May 10, 2019.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management of RDB-Bank is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of RDB-Bank to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the RDB-Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of RDB-Bank.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Law of the Republic of Belarus of July 12, 2013

«On Auditing Activities» and the National Regulations on Auditing Activities, ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Law of the Republic of Belarus of July 12, 2013 «On Auditing Activities» and the National Regulations on Auditing Activities, ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on RDB-Bank ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause RDB-Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the RDB-Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the RDB-Bank. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We are required to communicate with those charged with those charged with governance and management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We are also required to provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter

should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Head of the auditing organisation:

Director

Auditor in-charge

June 9, 2020



A.G. Reneisky

R.V. Kirslite

Audited organisation

Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development (RDB-Bank)

18 Krasnozvezdnaya Street, 220034, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Information on state registration: registered by the Minsk City Executive Committee in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs under No. 100361187;

registered by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus on February 22, 1994, registration number 37.

Auditing organisation

FBK-Bel LLC;

office 201-11, 22A Logoisky highway, Minsk, 220090, Republic of Belarus;

Information on state registration: registered by the Minsk City Executive Committee in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs on 06 February 2009 under No. 690398039.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Management of Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development (hereinafter - the "Bank") is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that fairly present in all material respects the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2019, as well as its performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter - "IFRSs").

In the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for:

- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with IFRSs is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Bank's financial position and financial performance;
- Making an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and reliable system of internal control throughout the Bank;
- Maintaining accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Bank comply with IFRSs;
- Maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting rules of the Republic of Belarus;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Bank;
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 are authorized for issue on 9 June 2020 and are signed on behalf of the Management of the Bank.

On behalf of the Management of the Bank:

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	31 December 2019	31 December 2018 (recalculated)
Assets			
Cash and account balances in the			
National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	7	65,303	36,732
Derivative financial assets	8	217	32
Due from other banks	9	20,295	16,571
Loans to customers	11	195,317	145,487
Securities measured at fair value through			
profit or loss	10	9,574	14,203
Securities measured at amortized cost	12	7,106	7,235
Property and equipment, intangible assets	14	15,418	16,012
Right-of-use assets	15	386	-
Other assets	16	5,690	7,840
Total assets		319,306	244,112
Liabilities			
Due to other banks	17	435	2,821
Due to customers	18	218,353	158,947
Debt securities issued	19	30,396	15,223
Other liabilities	20	1,113	2,277
Current income tax liability		176	64
Deferred tax liability	30	1,093	1,172
Subordinated loans	21	17,549	15,251
Preference shares	22	1,304	2,070
Total liabilities		270,419	197,825
Equity			
Share capital	23	46,974	46,974
Property and equipment revaluation reserve	14, 30	1	1
Accumulated loss		1,912	(688)
Total equity		48,887	46,287
Total liabilities and equity		319,306	244,112

On behalf of the Management of the Bank:

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

The notes on pages 14 to 82 form are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	2019	2018 (recalculated)
Interest income	24	22,513	17,247
Interest expenses	24	(11,867)	(10,425)
Net interest income		10,646	6,822
Fee and commission income	25	4,325	2,942
Fee and commission expenses	25	(1,068)	(999)
Net fee and commission income		3,257	1,943
Net income from transactions with derivative financial instruments	26	203	30
Net income from foreign exchange operations	27	3,767	2,165
Net income/(expenses) from securities	27	(85)	28
Other income	28	1,573	1,158
Total operating income		19,361	12,146
Operating expenses	29	(12,163)	(13,109)
Net devaluation of assets received as debt repayment		(1)	(31)
Net recovery / (charge) of allowance for the impairment of interest bearing financial assets	9, 11	(2,858)	643
Net charge of allowances for impairment of other financial assets	15	18	72
Net recovery / (charge) of allowances for credit related commitments	32	(14)	7
Profit before income tax expense		4,343	(272)
Income tax expense	30	(535)	327
Net profit for the year		3,808	55

On behalf of the Management of the Bank

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

The notes on pages 14 to 82 form are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	2019	2018 (recalculated)
Net profit for the year		3,808	55
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in next periods:</i>			
Property and equipment revaluation	14	-	(64)
Income tax related to revaluation of property and equipment	30	-	16
Total other comprehensive income		-	(48)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,808	7

On behalf of the Management of the Bank:

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

The notes on pages 14 to 82 form are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	Share capital	Property and equipment revaluation allowance	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2017		46,974	49	(9,120)	37,903
Effect of the application of IFRS 9		-	-	8,377	8,377
Net profit for the year		-	-	55	55
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(688)	46,335
Other comprehensive income					
Property and equipment revaluation		-	(48)	-	(48)
Balance as at 31 December 2018		46,974	1	(688)	46,287
Net profit for the year		-	-	3,808	3,808
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	3,808	3,808
Transactions with shareholders, reported directly in equity					
Dividends paid		-	-	(1,208)	(1,208)
Balance as at 31 December 2019		46,974	1	1,912	48,887

On behalf of the Management of the Bank:

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

The notes on pages 14 to 82 form are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (DIRECT METHOD)

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	2019	2018
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities			
Interest received		18,525	17,271
Interest paid		(11,791)	(9,791)
Fee and commissions received		8,041	2,878
Fee and commissions paid		(1,068)	(999)
Income from transactions with derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss	26	(14)	30
Income from foreign currency transactions	27	5,010	1,263
Income received / (expenses paid) on securities measured at amortized cost		(85)	28
(Paid) / received other (expenses) / income		4,845	(5,883)
Operating expenses paid		(11,182)	(11,457)
Income tax paid		(502)	(925)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		11,779	(7,585)
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Obligatory allowances on accounts in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus		(894)	(1,215)
Due from other banks		2,959	(2,944)
Loans to customers		(56,409)	(27,501)
Securities measured at amortized cost		-	10
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss		4,146	(6,279)
Derivative financial assets		32	1,937
Other assets		1,594	-
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Due to other banks		(2,297)	(12,797)
Due to customers		59,760	50,572
Other liabilities		(1,507)	1,057
Net (outflow) / inflow from operating activities		19,163	(4,745)
Cash flows from / (used in) investment activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets		(425)	(218)
Revenue from disposal of property and equipment		426	51
Revenue from disposal of assets available for sale		-	1,785
Revenue from the disposal of investment property		-	9,297
Purchase of securities		(106,880)	-
Sale of securities		106,880	-
Net inflow from investment activities		1	10,915

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (DIRECT METHOD)

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Notes	2019	2018
Cash flows from / (used in) financial activities			
Subordinated loans received		2,700	-
Subordinated loans paid		3	(9)
Placement of debt securities issued		140,544	79,030
Repayment of debt securities issued		(125,822)	(65,651)
Finance lease repayment		-	(344)
Dividends paid		(2,435)	-
Net inflow used in financial activities		14,986	13,026
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(21)	(303)
Effect of changes in expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents		(32)	(115)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		34,150	18,778
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31	47,702	28,924
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	31	81,799	47,702

On behalf of the Management of the Bank:

V.V. Drankevich
Chairman of the Management
Board

Minsk
9 June 2020



N.N. Mostyko
Chief Accountant

The notes on pages 14 to 82 form are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Joint Stock Bank of Reconversion and Development (hereinafter — the “Bank”) was registered on February 22, 1994 in the form of a joint stock company in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. The Bank operates on the basis of the license for banking activity No. 21 issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus on June 7, 2013. The Bank also has a special permit (license) for securities and stock exchange operations No. 02200/5200-1246-1126 dated June 29, 2012, issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Belarus.

The Bank was established for commercial and retail banking operations on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. The main activities of the Bank are: providing loans to individuals and legal entities, including individual entrepreneurs; raising resources to deposits from non-banking and banking organizations, legal entities and individuals; management of customer accounts, cash and settlement operations; securities and foreign exchange transactions.

The Bank has a certificate of registration in the state institution Agency of Guaranteed Compensation of Individual Bank Deposits, which guarantees 100% payment of deposits of individuals in case of cancellation of the banking license.

The Bank’s legal address is Republic of Belarus, 220034, Minsk, 18 Krasnozvezdnaya Str.

The average annual number of staff of the Bank in 2019 amounted to 260 people (2018 — 254 people).

The structure of shareholders of the Bank as of 31 December 2019 and 2018 is presented below:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	% of the total number	% of the total number of
	of ordinary shares	ordinary shares
LLC “Dikris”	84.50	84.50
Tsybulin V. A.	7.53	7.53
LLC “Speedster-M”	7.25	7.25
Other	0.72	0.72
Total	100.00	100.00

Detailed information on the share capital of the Bank is provided in Note 23.

Valentin A. Tsybulin, resident of the Republic of Belarus, is the controlling party of the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

General principles of financial reporting

These financial statements have been prepared upon the assumption, that the Bank will continue as a going concern. The Management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the Bank due to its sufficient capital adequacy ratio and based on historical experience that short-term liabilities will be refinanced in the normal course of business.

The Bank maintains its accounting in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation of the Republic of Belarus. Financial statements are prepared on the basis of these accounts, with adjustments necessary to align them with IFRSs.

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Bank is the national currency of the Republic of Belarus — the Belarusian ruble.

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Belarusian rubles, unless otherwise specified.

In 2011-2014, the economy of the Republic of Belarus was recognized as hyperinflationary due to the fulfillment of the criteria specified in IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". In accordance with the requirements of the standard, the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a country with a hyperinflationary economy were presented in prices reflecting the buying capacity at the end of the reporting period. As at January 1, 2015 the economy of the Republic of Belarus ceased to be considered hyperinflationary, the value of non-monetary assets, liabilities and capital of the Bank, presented in the prices in effect as of 31 December 2014 was used as opening balances as at January 1, 2015.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

3.1 Changing of presentation of comparative information

The Bank applied IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" for the first time in 2018. During 2019, a detailed analysis of the information used in the transition to IFRS 9 and for the year ended 31 December 2018 was carried out. Based on the results of the analysis, the Bank adjusted its calculations in terms of the application of the following provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments":

- when calculating an expected credit loss, the cash flows under consideration should include cash flows from the sale of collateral or from other credit enhancements that are an integral part of the contractual terms;
- expected credit losses take into account the amount and timing of payments under the contract;
- as at each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition;
- in calculating expected credit losses, the Bank uses reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and projected future economic conditions, available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort;
- the Bank must directly reduce the gross carrying amount of the financial asset if the Bank has no reason to expect reimbursement of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset in whole or in any part of it.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the corresponding adjustments were made by the Bank as of 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018, respectively.

The tables below show the changes in the carrying amount under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018, including the effect of the transition to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, as well as changes in comparative data for 2018.

Restatement of the carrying amount at 1 January 2018 (in accordance with IFRS 9)

	Reported for the previous year	Amendments	Recalculated
Loans to customers	99,901	13,364	113,265
Securities measured at amortised cost	6,634	46	6,680
Other financial assets	440	564	1,004
Other liabilities	521	5	526

The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018

	Reported for the previous year	Amendments	Recalculated
Assets			
Due to other banks	16,647	(76)	16,571
Loans to customers	133,188	12,299	145,487
Securities measured at amortised cost	7,264	(29)	7,235
Deferred tax asset	2,063	(2,063)	-
Other assets	7,109	731	7,840
Total assets	233,250	10,862	244,112
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	2,294	(17)	2,277
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,172	1,172
Total liabilities	196,670	1,155	197,825
Accumulated loss	(10,395)	9,707	(688)
Total equity	36,580	9,707	46,287

The statement of profit and loss as at 31 December 2018

	Reported for the previous year	Amendments	Recalculated
Interest income	16,713	534	17,247
Fee and commission income	2,941	1	2,942
Net recovery of provisions for the impairment of interest bearing financial assets	1,444	(801)	643
Net charge of allowances for impairment of other financial assets	(117)	189	72
Net recovery / (charge) of allowances for credit related commitments	67	(60)	7
Profit before income tax expense	(135)	(137)	(272)
Income tax expense	293	34	327
Net profit for the year	158	(103)	55
Total comprehensive income for the year	110	(103)	7

Statement of changes in equity as of 31 December 2018:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Reported for the previous year	Amendments	Recalculated
Effect of applying IFRS 9	(1,433)	9,810	8,377
Accumulated loss at 1 January 2018	(10,553)	9,810	(743)
Net profit for the year	158	(103)	55
Accumulated loss at 31 December 2018	(10,395)	9,707	(688)

3.2 New standards and interpretations has been effective since 2019

The Bank first applied IFRS 16 Leases in 2019. The nature and effect of the changes arising from the application of these financial reporting standards are described below.

Also in 2019 for the first time some other amendments to standards and interpretations that did not have an impact on the Bank's financial statements are applied.

The Bank has not early-applied standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not effective yet.

IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and comes into force for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and requires that lessees account for all lease agreements using a single lessee accounting model. The standard provides for two types of disclosure exemptions for lessees: for leases of 'low-value' assets and 'short-term' leases (e.g. leases expiring in 12 months or less). At the inception of the lease, the lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e. a lease liability) and an asset granting the right to use an underlying asset over the lease term (i.e. a right-of-use asset). The lessees will recognize the interest expense related to the lease liability separately from the amortization expense related to the right-of-use asset.

The lessees will also remeasure the lease liability on occurrence of a certain event (e.g. a change in lease terms or future lease payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments). In most cases, a lessee will account for the amount of the remeasured lease liability as an adjustment of the right-of-use asset.

The accounting treatment for the lessor under IFRS 16 remains almost unchanged from the existing requirements of IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating or finance leases using the same classification principles as in IAS 17. In addition, IFRS 16 requires that lessors and lessees provide a more detailed disclosures as compared with IAS 17.

The Bank has applied this standard using a modified retrospective approach without restating comparative figures. The table below provides a reconciliation of contractual operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018 and lease commitments recognized at 1 January 2019:

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2018	-
Future lease payments during the lease term	821
Effect of discounting the present value	(273)
Lease liability recognized at 1 January 2019	548
Right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019	548

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Amendments to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” are the clarification of the decision to measure investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment-by-investment choice. The amendments clarify: An entity that is a venture capital organization, or other similar entity may decide to measure investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. This decision is made individually for each investment.

If the entity that is not an investment entity itself has an interest in an associate or joint venture that are investment entities, when applying the equity method, such entity can retain the fair value measurement applied by its investment associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. This decision is made individually for each investment associate or joint venture at the later of: (a) the date of initial recognition of an investment associate or joint venture; (b) the date when an associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity and (c) the date when an investment associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

Since the Bank does not have such long-term investments in an associate or joint venture, these amendments do not affect the Bank's financial statements.

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The interpretation addresses the treatment of income tax when there is uncertainty over tax interpretations, which affects the application of IAS 12. The interpretation does not apply to taxes or fees that are not within the scope of IAS 12, nor does it contain specific requirements for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax interpretations. The interpretation also covers assumptions made to review interpretations of tax authorities and changes in facts and circumstances. The Bank does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Conditions with Potential Negative Recoverability

According to IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are “solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding” (SPPI test) and the instrument is held within an appropriate business model to enable this classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset meets the SPPI test regardless of what event or circumstance leads to the early termination of the contract and regardless of which party pays or receives reasonable consideration for the early termination of the contract. The Bank does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

Annual IFRS improvements, 2015-2017 cycle (issued in December 2017)

The following amendments are included:

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” and IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” - previously held interest in a joint operation. These amendments clarify whether the previously held interest in a joint operation (that is a business as defined in IFRS 3) should be remeasured to fair value. The Bank does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

IAS 12 Income Taxes - income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity. These amendments clarify that an entity must recognise all income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity, depending on where the entity recognised the originating transaction or event that generated the distributable profits giving rise to the dividend. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendments must first be applied to income tax consequences of dividends recognised on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period. Since the current practice of the Bank is in line with the amendments, the Bank does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs” - borrowing costs eligible for capitalization

These amendments clarify that, when a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, and some of the specific borrowing related to that qualifying asset remains outstanding at that point, that borrowing is

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

to be included in the funds that an entity borrows generally. The Bank does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective:

IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”, a new comprehensive financial reporting standard related to insurance contracts, which addresses the issues of recognition, measurement, information presentation and disclosures. When IFRS 17 is effective, it will replace IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”, which was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all insurance contracts (i.e., life insurance and insurance other than life insurance, direct insurance and reinsurance) regardless of the type of entity that issues them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation conditions.

There are several scope exceptions. The main objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a recognition model for insurance contracts, which is more effective and consistent for insurers. Unlike requirements of IFRS 4, which are based mostly on previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive recognition model for insurance contracts covering all the relevant accounting considerations.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. In addition, comparative information shall be provided. Earlier application is permitted on condition that the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. The Bank does not expect that IFRS 17 will have a significant effect on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 «Business Combinations»

The latest amendment redefines a business as “an integrated set of activities and assets that can be carried out and managed for the purpose of providing goods or services to customers and generating investment income (such as dividends or interest) or other income from ordinary activities”. The accounting method for a new acquisition depends on the situation where the investor acquires a business and applies the full consolidation method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, and when it acquires only a group of assets and applies a different accounting method, for example, in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements or another applicable standard.

The new amendment to IFRS 3 only changes Appendix A with definitions of terms, as well as application guidance and illustrative examples - so the main clauses of the standard remain the same. The amendments clarify the requirements for a corporate acquisition to be classified as a business, clarify guidance and provide new illustrative examples. This change will come into effect on January 1, 2020.

The Bank does not expect a significant effect on the financial statements as a result of the application of IFRS 3.

Financial reporting conceptual framework

On March 29, 2018, the IASB issued a new version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. The new version of the Concept comes into force for mandatory application starting from 2020. The Framework underpins the development of all IFRSs and serves as a guide for the Board itself in developing international financial reporting standards. Although any issued standard takes precedence over the Concept, having a single baseline document helps the Council to ensure the consistency of the provisions of the standards, focus on the interests of reporting users and adhere to the same principles. Also, based on the Concept, companies develop accounting policies in situations where there are no specific provisions of the standards.

The new version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting addresses measurement gaps, such as when to start using historical value; the requirements for the qualitative characteristics of financial information are disclosed in more depth; the criteria for the recognition and assessment of the elements of

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financial statements were harmonized; improved definitions of asset and liability, in particular; criteria for including assets and liabilities in reporting have been developed.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The IASB issued limited amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and Practice Guide (PS) 2 Making Materiality Judgments. Both documents relate to the rules for disclosing information about the accounting policy of the organization. IAS 1 requires disclosure of significant accounting policies, but does not define significance. Currently, the term “materiality” is more common, especially since the explanations on this topic were made by the IASB in September 2017. Now the IASB plans to introduce into the standard, in reference to significant accounting policies, a new term and operate further on the concept of materiality. According to the amendments issued, information about an accounting policy will be considered material if, when combined with other information also included in the financial statements, it could influence the decisions of users of the financial statements regarding the entity. The IASB also wants to add additional guidance to the standard to help companies better understand what makes an accounting policy material, and update Practice Guide (PS) 2 with an explanation and examples of the concept of materiality in decisions about accounting policy disclosure.

Interest rate reform - amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

The amendments were issued on September 26, 2019 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments were caused by the replacement of benchmark interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) and other interbank interest rates. The proposed changes will apply to all hedging relationships that involve interest rate risk that are affected by the reform. The Bank is currently evaluating how the amendments will affect the financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, balance on accounts in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus and other credit organizations with original maturity within 90 days which may be freely converted to cash without significant loss in value. Assets with longer maturities at the acquisition date do not become cash equivalents after the remaining period of time to maturity is reduced to 90 days. Amounts for which there are any restrictions on their use are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Obligatory allowances on accounts in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus

Obligatory allowances on accounts in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter — the “National Bank”) are funds deposited in the National Bank and not intended for financing of current operations. Obligatory allowances on accounts in the National Bank are not included in cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of preparing the statement of cash flows.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are reported in the statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contract in respect of the financial instrument concerned.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and financial assets and liabilities not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly associated with the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability.

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Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized using the accounting method on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial instruments: categories of measurement

The Bank classifies financial instruments using the following categories of measurement:

- asset measured at amortized cost;
- asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- asset measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Business model analysis is performed at the portfolio level. The Bank analyzes all relevant and objective evidence available at the date of valuation to determine the business model for specific portfolios of financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within the framework of a business model that seeks to retain assets to obtain contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset provide for cash flows, which are solely a payment on the principal amount of the debt and interest accrued on the outstanding part of the principal amount (SPPI – test is executed).

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within the framework of a business model, the purpose of which is achieved both through the receipt of contractual cash flows and through the sale of financial assets;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset provide for cash flows, which are solely a payment on the principal amount of the debt and interest accrued on the outstanding part of the principal amount (SPPI – test is executed).

Financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss when (excluding the cases when) it is not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Notwithstanding the provisions described above, the Bank may, upon initial recognition of a financial asset, at its sole discretion, classify it, without reclassification, as measured at fair value through profit or loss, if such classification results in the elimination or material reduction of the measurement or recognition mismatch, which would otherwise have arisen.

On initial recognition, the Bank decides, without the right to revoke it, to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument not held for trading. Dividends received from such an investment are recognized by the Bank in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets: business model

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on the business model used by the Bank to manage the financial assets and the characteristics of the financial asset associated with the contractual cash flows. The bank sequentially conducts two tests to determine the category of a financial asset: a test for the used business model; test for characteristics of cash flows.

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The business model records the way the Bank uses to manage assets in order to receive cash flows, depending on whether the Bank's goal is:

- retention of assets to receive contractual cash flows, or
- receiving contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets.

If the paragraphs above are not applicable, financial assets are classified as “other” business models and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The business model is defined for a group of assets (at the portfolio level) on the basis of all relevant evidence of the activity that the Bank intends to undertake to achieve the objective set for portfolio available at the valuation date.

If the business model provides for the retention of assets to receive contractual cash flows or to receive contractual cash flows and to carry out sales, the Bank estimates whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (the “solely payments of principal and interest test” or the “SPPI test”).

In carrying out this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows correspond to the terms of the loan agreement, i.e. interest only includes reimbursement in respect of the credit risk, time value of money, other risks of the underlying loan agreement and profit margin.

If the terms of the contract provide for exposure to risk or volatility that do not comply with the terms of the loan agreement, the relevant financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Solely payments of principal and interest are valued on initial recognition of the asset, and no subsequent revaluation is made.

Loans to customers that meet the SPPI criterion are withheld to receive the contractual cash flows and are recognized at amortized cost.

Impairment of loans measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is determined using the forecast model of expected credit losses.

Impairment of financial assets estimated allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

At each reporting date, the Bank estimates expected credit losses on a financial instrument in the amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, there has been no significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, the Bank estimates an expected credit loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, the Bank applies an expected credit loss model for the purpose of making allowance for financial instruments, the key principle of which is to timely reflect deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments, taking into account current and forecast information.

The allowance for expected credit losses is based on:

- a) expected credit losses within 12 months - for financial instruments in the absence of factors indicating a significant deterioration in credit quality from the date of initial recognition, or signs of impairment;
- b) expected credit losses over the entire life of a financial instrument - for financial instruments for which factors have been identified that indicate a significant increase in credit risk, or signs of impairment.

In order to form allowance the Bank applies the following approach:

A financial instrument that for which there was no significant increase in credit risk during the reporting period is classified as relating to Stage 1. For Stage 1 financial instruments, the expected credit losses are

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estimated to be equal to the portion of the expected credit losses for the entire term that arise as a result of defaults that may occur within the next 12 months (12-month ECL), or to maturity if it is less than 12 months from the reporting date.

If the Bank detects a significant increase in credit risk from the moment of initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and the expected credit losses are estimated on the basis of expected credit losses for the entire term (ECL for the entire term).

If the Bank determines that a financial asset is impaired: the borrower is assigned the default status, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and the expected credit losses are estimated as expected credit losses for the entire term.

Determination of a significant increase in credit risk

By applying an assessment of the quality of the loan and, if applicable, relevant historical experience, the Bank can determine that there has been a significant increase in credit risk in the position exposed to credit risk, if specific qualitative indicators show this, and the indicators cannot be fully taken into account within the quantitative analysis in a timely manner.

The Bank believes that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than the moment when the number of days of past due debt on the asset exceeds 30 days. The Bank determines the number of days of past due debt by counting the number of days starting from the earliest day as of which full payment has not been received.

Determination of default

The assessment of the probability of default of clients is carried out on the basis of conditional credit ratings assigned based on the risk group determined in accordance with the Instruction on the procedure for the formation and use of special reserves by banks, the Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus and non-bank financial institutions on assets and operations not reflected in the balance sheet, approved by the Resolution of the Board of the National Bank dated September 28, 2006 No. 138 (hereinafter - Instruction No. 138) and in accordance with the methodology developed by the Bank.

To determine the probability of default (PD), the Bank uses an assessment for corporate loans, which is based on contingent credit ratings. To obtain a conditional credit rating for the reporting date and the previous reporting date, a migration matrix is built, then the resulting migration matrix is adjusted taking into account the influence of macroeconomic factors calculated for 3 calendar years in advance.

To determine the probability of default (PD) for retail loans, the Bank uses an estimate, which is carried out by dividing credit debt of individuals into portfolios of homogeneous loans by periods of delay: no delay, from 1 to 30 days, from 31 to 60 days, from 61 to 90 days, over 90 days.

To determine the probability of default (PD) of financial institutions, the Bank uses an assessment based on external credit ratings assigned by external rating agencies. To obtain annual estimates of the probability of default (PD) for financial institutions, the Bank uses Standard & Poor's one-year rating migration matrices published in the Annual Global Corporate Default And Rating Transition Study. At the same time, if a financial institution has been assigned a rating by another external rating agency, the rating is consistent with the Standard & Poor's rating in accordance with the methodology developed by the Bank.

Modified financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset changes, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of such modified asset differ significantly. If cash flows differ significantly, the initial financial asset is derecognized and the

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new financial asset is recognized and classified in accordance with IFRS 9 (including the testing of cash flows using the SPPI test). Factors leading to the derecognition of a financial asset include changes in the currency of a financial asset; change from the fixed interest rate to a floating interest rate and, vice versa, replacement of the debtor (counterparty) under the contract.

Changes in cash flows of existing financial instruments are not considered to be a modification of the terms if they result from the current terms of the contract, for example, changes in interest rates due to changes in the refinancing rate of the National Bank if the relevant loan agreement allows the Bank to change interest rates. Immaterial modifications also include changes in the term of the contract, changes in the frequency of payments of principal and interest.

As part of its credit risk management activities, the Bank revises the terms for loans to customers experiencing financial difficulties in order to maximize the amount of debt repaid and minimize the risk of default.

The Bank recognizes profit or loss from modification calculated on the basis of changes in cash flows discounted at the initial effective interest rate in the statement of comprehensive income before the impairment loss is recognized. In case of a modification that does not result in derecognition, the Bank also reassesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since its initial recognition, taking into account all reasonable and corroborated information, including forecast information.

Forecast information

The Bank includes the forecast information both in its assessment of a significant increase in credit risk from the moment of initial recognition, and in the assessment of expected credit losses. The Bank uses expert assessment to evaluate forecast information. This assessment is also based on external information. External information may include economic data and forecasts published by state bodies and monetary regulatory bodies such as the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Finance, as well as certain individual and scientific forecasts.

Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification of financial assets is carried out only in cases of changes in the business model used for the management of financial assets, the Bank must reclassify all affected financial assets, with the reclassified financial asset being assessed in a perspective from the reclassification date, previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest is not recalculated.

Such changes are expected to occur very rarely. Such changes should be determined by the senior management of the Bank as a consequence of external or internal changes and should be significant for the Bank's operations and obvious to external parties.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized in the statement of financial position 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;
- the Bank either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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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 recognized 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.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that can be obtained from the sale of an asset or paid from the transfer of a liability on a voluntary basis on a principal (or the most advantageous) market at the valuation date in the current market conditions. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability should not be adjusted for transaction costs, as they are not a characteristic of the asset or liability, but report the terms of the transaction in respect of the asset or liability.

To estimate fair value, the Bank uses such methods as are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available, while making maximum use of the observable inputs and minimal use of the unobservable inputs.

The Bank estimates the fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets on the basis of market quotations, and in their absence - according to external independent sources on the price of demand (supply) for similar financial instruments. The market is considered active when transactions with assets and liabilities are carried out on it with a frequency and volume sufficient to obtain information on estimates on an ongoing basis.

To determine the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in organized financial markets, the following is used: information (if any) on recent market transactions between independent parties informed, interested in such transactions but not under duress, in a position to participate in such transactions, references to present value of financial instruments similar to a significant extent, the discounted cash flow model, the analysis of financial information on investment objects and other methods, if such methods can provide reliable estimation of the fair value of financial instruments. When using the discounted cash flow model, the Bank applies discount ratios calculated on the basis of prevailing market interest rates for financial instruments with similar conditions, including the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the remaining period of the fixed interest rate, the remaining maturity, currency, collateral, etc.

Where it is difficult to apply a method to determine the fair value of a financial instrument, a professional judgment based on liquidity, concentration, market uncertainty, cost assumptions and other factors affecting the financial instrument is applied.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used by the Bank include forward contracts and foreign currency swaps. The Bank uses derivative financial instruments to manage currency and liquidity risk.

The Bank does not carry out hedging operations and does not classify derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments, as the Bank does not formally define or document the hedging strategy nor does it assess its effectiveness in order to apply special hedge accounting rules.

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Derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently recognized at fair value. Fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow model. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets if their fair value is positive and as liabilities if their fair value is negative. The related transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they were carried out. Positive and negative results on derivative financial instruments in terms of changes in fair value are included in the statement of profit or loss under the item "Net income / (expenses) from transactions with derivative financial instruments".

Due from other banks

In the normal course of business during various periods the Bank places funds and deposits in other banks. The balances of amounts due from other banks are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is based on the fair value of the amount of the loan issued (deposit placed), calculated with interest rates on similar loans and deposits, effective on the date of the issue of the loan (deposit placement). If a loan is granted (deposit placed) at interest rates higher (lower) than market ones, the difference between the fair and nominal value of the loan (deposit) is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income as the effect of initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value. Balances that do not have a fixed maturities are recognized at amortized cost based on expected maturities. Amounts due from other banks are recognized less allowance for impairment.

Loans to customers

Loans to customers are recorded, starting from the moment cash is granted to borrowers, at the initial cost of the cash provided, taking into account the transaction costs (i.e., the fair value of the compensation paid or received). Loans issued at interest rates other than market rates are measured at fair value at the date of issue, which is the future cash flows on the loan discounted under market rates for similar loans. The difference between fair and nominal value of loans is recorded in the statement of profit or loss as an effect from the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value.

Subsequently, loans to customers are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Loans to customers are recognized less allowance for impairment.

Investments measured at amortized cost

Investments measured at amortized cost include debt securities. The securities are recognized at fair value upon initial recognition and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is based on the fair value of the securities calculated using market quotations or interest rates for similar financial instruments effective on the date of conclusion of the relevant transaction on acquisition of securities. The difference between fair and nominal value of securities is recorded in the statement of profit or loss as an effect from the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. Securities measured at amortized cost are recorded less the allowance for impairment.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include debt securities. The securities are recorded at fair value upon initial recognition. Subsequently, securities are recorded at fair value, and revaluation is recognized in other comprehensive income until the time of the sale, when profit / (loss) previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate method and is recorded directly in the

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statement of profit or loss. The Bank uses market quotations to determine the fair value of the Bank's financial assets available for sale. These securities are recognized, less of allowance for impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank applies the model of expected credit losses for the purpose of reserving financial debt instruments, the key principle of which is timely reflection of deterioration or improvement of credit quality of debt financial instruments, taking into account current and forecast information.

The Bank estimates the expected credit losses on a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probable amount determined by assessing the range of possible results;
- the time value of the money;
- reasonable and corroborated information on past events, current conditions and forecast information on possible future events available at the reporting date without excessive cost or effort.

The Bank recognizes the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on the following financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- issued financial guarantee agreements; and
- issued loan commitments.

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses financial assets at amortized cost and debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for their credit impairment. A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events occur that adversely affect the estimated future cash flows of such a financial asset.

Evidence of credit impairment of a financial asset is, in particular, the following observable inputs:

- the presence of overdue debt on the principal debt with a term of more than 90 calendar days;
- initiation of economic insolvency (bankruptcy) proceedings against the client by the economic court;
- written refusal of the client (official statement) from the debtor's fulfillment of obligations under the contract (for the payment of the principal debt, interest, submission of reports, non-admission of bank employees to check the collateral).

If the following indicators of impairment are identified, financial institutions are considered to be credit-impaired:

- the presence of overdue debt on the principal debt with a term of more than 90 calendar days;
- suspension, termination, cancellation, revocation of special permits (licenses) to carry out banking activities, which may affect the performance of the bank's obligations;
- availability of confirmed information on the appointment of a temporary administration to manage the bank, a decision to liquidate a bank by decision of its participants or a bank body authorized by its charter;
- an absolute decrease in the bank's capital by more than twenty percent compared to the maximum value reached over the past twelve months;
- suspension by authorized bodies of operations on correspondent accounts of the bank and (or) seizure of the bank's funds on the accounts opened by the Bank.

Approach for acquired or originated credit-impaired financial assets

For acquired or originated credit-impaired financial assets at the date of initial recognition, the Bank considers expected credit losses when calculating the effective interest rate, adjusted for credit risk, and no allowances are made for impairment losses on such financial assets. At subsequent reporting dates, to

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calculate the allowance for impairment losses, the Bank estimates only cumulative changes in expected credit losses over the life of the asset.

The approach defines the following steps:

- a) Calculation of the effective interest rate, adjusted for credit risk, at the date of initial recognition;
- b) Calculation of allowances for impairment losses for acquired or originated credit-impaired financial assets at subsequent reporting dates.

Lifetime expected credit losses of a financial asset are calculated even if there is no indication of impairment for the acquired or originated credit-impaired financial asset at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than those recognized at fair value through profit or loss are classified as liabilities recognized at amortised cost. Liabilities recognized at amortised cost are initially recognized at fair value, less transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The classification of liabilities after initial recognition is not subject to change.

When a liability is returned or settled before maturity, the difference between the value repaid and the value recorded in the statement of financial position is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

If a liability is issued at interest rates higher (lower) than market ones, the difference between the fair and nominal value of the liability is reported in the statement of profit or loss as the effect of initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value. Subsequently, the value of the liability recognized in the statement of financial position is adjusted for depreciation of the original expenses and the related expenses are reported as interest expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Preference shares

Preference shares are classified as a financial liability because they involve payment of mandatory fixed dividends. Dividends in this case are recognized as interest expenses in the statement of profit or loss as accrued.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the relevant liability has been performed, cancelled or expired.

Replacement of one existing financial liability (or part thereof) with another liability owed to the same creditor on substantially different terms or substantial changes to the terms of the existing liability is recorded as the repayment of the initial financial liability and recognition of the new financial liability. The resulting difference between the carrying amount of the liabilities is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsets of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be set off and the statement of financial position shall recognize the net value only where there is a statutory right to produce the offset of the amounts recognized, and the intention to either set off or to dispose of the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

Investment property

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The Bank classifies as investment property real estate, including the one being constructed or rebuilt for future use as investment property, which is in possession (as the owner or lessee under the financial lease agreement) for the purpose of obtaining lease payments or capital gains, or both, but not for use in the provision of services or administrative purposes and not for sale in the ordinary course of business. Also this item includes real estate objects whose further purpose at the time of recognition or at the reporting date is not clearly defined.

The initial recognition of the investment property is based on the cost of acquisition, including the direct transaction costs. After initial recognition, the Bank measures the investment property at fair value, recording income and expenses from its changes as a separate item in profit or loss in the period in which they arose.

Fair value of investment property is the price that can be obtained upon the sale of an asset when conducting a transaction on a voluntary basis in the main (or most profitable) market as of the valuation date in the current market environment whether such price is directly observable or is calculated using another valuation technique. The best confirmation of fair value is the effective prices in the active market for identical objects of real estate. In the absence of effective prices in the active market for identical objects, the Bank is guided by the prices in the active market for similar objects of real estate, adjusted for existing differences; recent prices of similar real estate in less active markets adjusted for any changes after the transaction date prior to the reporting date; discounted cash flow forecasts.

When transferring assets to investment property from other asset categories, the investment property object is recognized at fair value as at the date of transfer. If the transfer to investment property is made from property and equipment, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset as property and equipment and the fair value of the asset at the date of transfer is recognized as a revaluation of property and equipment. When the asset is disposed, the revaluation amount is transferred to retained earnings. If the transfer to investment property is made from inventories, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset as inventory and the fair value at the date of transfer is recognized as profit or loss for the period. Income from leasing investment property is recorded in the statement of profit or loss in the item "Other income".

Transfer to the category of investment property or exclusion from this category is made only in case of actual change of purpose of real estate object.

Derecognition of investment property objects occurs at their disposal or final withdrawal from operation, when the disposal of the object is not expected to receive economic benefits.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost (property and equipment acquired prior to 1 January 2015 — at acquisition cost adjusted to be recorded in monetary units effective as at 31 December 2014), less of accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment, if any.

The value of property and equipment consists of:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deduction of trade discounts and refunds;
- any costs directly related to the delivery of the asset to the place and the creation of conditions for use in accordance with Management's intentions;
- initially estimated costs of dismantling and removing the object, restoration of the site where it was located - a liability that the Bank undertakes either when the object is acquired, or as a result of using the object for a certain period not for administrative purposes.

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Profit or loss on disposal of property and equipment is defined as the difference between the net income on disposal and the value of the assets recognized in the statement of financial position and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as “Other income”. Repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as operating expenses at the time they arise.

Depreciation of property and equipment starts from the month following the month of its commissioning. Depreciation is accrued using a straight-line method with the following annual depreciation rates:

- buildings and structures – 1,7 — 11%;
- vehicles – 11,11 — 14,29%;
- office and computer equipment – 10 — 20%;
- other property and equipment – 5 — 25%;
- safes and other engineering equipment (included in other property and equipment) – 2 — 3%.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Bank would have received at this time had the asset been sold, less the estimated cost of disposal if the condition and age of the asset corresponded to the age and condition that the asset will have at the end of its useful life. The residual value, depreciation method and the useful life of the assets are reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted for each reporting date.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset that has no physical shape. An intangible asset is recognised if:

- it is likely that the Bank will receive future economic benefits related to the asset;
- the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets include software, licenses, rights of use of land and other intangible assets.

Intangible assets acquired individually are recorded at acquisition cost (intangible assets acquired prior to January 1, 2015 — at acquisition cost adjusted to be recorded in monetary units effective as at 31 December 2014), less of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with limited useful life are amortized over their useful life using a straight-line method. Depending on the type of intangible assets, useful life is:

- software — 2.5 — 10 years;
- licenses — 10 years;
- rights of use of land — 4-39 years;
- other — 2-10 years.

The terms and amortization procedure of intangible assets with a limited useful life, as well as the presence of signs of possible impairment of an intangible asset, are reviewed annually at the end of each reporting year.

Profit or loss on disposal of intangible assets is defined as the difference between the net income on disposal and the value of the assets recognized in the statement of financial position and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as “Other income”.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank determines the existence of possible signs of impairment of non-financial assets, with the exception of investment property and deferred tax. If such signs exist, the Bank assesses the recoverable value of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The recoverable value of an asset is defined as the highest of the value derived from use and the net value of sale. In determining the value derived from use, the expected cash flows are discounted to the value recorded in the statement of financial position using a discount rate (before taxation), which reflects the current market estimates of the value of money over time and the risks inherent in the asset.

For non-financial assets, impairment losses arising in prior periods are reviewed at each reporting date for signs that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. Impairment losses are recovered if there are changes in the estimates used to determine recoverable value. Impairment losses are recovered only to the extent that the value of the asset recorded in the statement of financial position does not exceed the value recorded in the statement of financial position that would have been used to account for the asset less amortization/depreciation had the impairment losses not been recognized.

After recognition of impairment, depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets for future periods is adjusted to distribute the revised value of the asset as recorded in the statement of financial provision, less liquidation value (if necessary), on a continuous basis for the remainder of the useful life.

Assets available for sale

Where the value of an asset recorded in the statement of financial position is to be recovered as a result of its sale rather than further use, the asset is classified by the Bank as asset available for sale.

In this case, the asset should be available for immediate sale in its present condition under standard terms of sale of such assets, and the sale should be of a high degree of probability, which is confirmed by a management decision to sell the asset, a sales plan, an active offer of the asset in the market, and a search for buyers. The planned completion period of the transaction should not exceed 1 year from the date of asset classification.

Assets available for sale are estimated at the lowest of 2 values: its value recorded in the statement of financial position and fair value less costs of sale. Impairment losses identified upon the initial classification into assets available for sale are recognized as profit or loss for the reporting period.

In estimating fair value, the Bank is guided by the data on current prices in the active market for identical assets and, in its absence, by the prices in the active market for similar real estate objects, adjusted for existing differences; recent prices of similar assets adjusted for any changes after the transaction date prior to the reporting date; discounted cash flow forecasts.

Depreciation is not charged for assets available for sale.

If an asset available for sale is reclassified as an asset intended for use, it is estimated at the lowest of 2 values: the value of the asset recorded in the statement of financial position before it was classified as available for sale, adjusted for any depreciation and impairment losses that would have been recognized if the asset had not been classified as available for sale and its recoverable value as at the date of the decision to refuse sale.

Reposessed assets

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank receives a title for non-financial assets, which were initially represented as collateral for a loan. When the Bank acquires (i.e. gains a complete ownership) non-financial assets in this way, the asset's classification follows the nature of its intended use by the Bank. Such assets are initially recognized at the value of appropriate loans recorded in the statement of financial position. Subsequently such assets are usually classified as other assets and accounted for in accordance with IAS 2 at the lower of cost (on assets received prior to 1 January 2015 - cost adjusted to record it in cash units in

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

effect as at 31 December 2014) and net sales price. These policies are also applicable to property acquired by the Bank as loan repayment through repossession of collateral or as compensation for credit and other contracts, and intended solely for subsequent sale or for renovation and resale (by decision of the authorized body of the Bank on the implementation of such reconstruction).

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price for repossessed assets in the ordinary course of business less the estimated sales costs.

At each reporting date the Bank revises the net realizable value and compares it with the cost of repossessed assets recorded in the statement of financial position. If the cost of such assets is not recoverable due to damage or obsolescence of assets, market prices decline or increase in the estimated costs of completion and sales costs, the Bank writes such assets down to their net realizable value and recognizes the write down in operating expenses in the period such write down occurs or losses take place. Subsequently, if the circumstances which led to the write down of assets change or if there is an evidence of net realizable value growth, the amount of write down is reversed so that the revised amount recorded in the statement of financial position would be the lower of net realisable value and cost.

Repossessed assets initially intended for purposes other than sale in the ordinary course of business are subsequently valued according to the accounting policy based on the classification of such assets in the statement of financial position.

Lease before 1 January 2019

Operating lease - 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 recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included into operating expenses.

Operating lease – Bank as lessor

The Bank records and depreciates the assets that are subject to operating leases as well as other assets similar in use and functions performed. Lease income is recognized evenly over the lease term in the statement of profit or loss in the item "Other income".

Financial lease - Bank as lessee

Leasing of property, in which almost all risks and benefits associated with the ownership of the lease object are transferred to the lessee, is classified as financial leases.

In a financial lease, when the Bank acts as a lessee, the assets received for the lease are recorded similarly to its own on the date of commencement of the lease term at the lowest of the values: the discounted value of the minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased property. In calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments, the discount ratio is the internal interest rate under the lease agreement, if the determination of such a rate is possible. In other cases, the rate on borrowed funds of the Bank is used. The depreciation policy for these assets corresponds to the one applied to similar assets owned by the Bank. Depreciation is accrued during the shortest period: the expected useful life of the asset or the lease term, unless there is reasonable assurance that the Bank will take ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

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Lease liabilities, net of deferred expenses, are recorded in other financial liabilities of the Bank, lease financial expenses — in interest expenses. Lease payments are partially referred to the repayment of the liability and partially to interest expenses in order to ensure a constant interest rate on the balance of the financial lease.

Lease from 1 January 2019

Bank as a lessee

The Bank recognizes as a lessee a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease in respect of all leases, except: low-value assets and short-term leases that do not provide for their purchase by the lessee. Lease payments for low value items and short-term leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and recognized in profit or loss. When determining the lease term, lease agreements that are not subject to early termination are taken into account, taking into account the options to extend and terminate the lease. The calculation of the lease term also includes periods of free use of the leased object.

The asset is recognized at the commencement date of the lease at cost, which includes the costs incurred and the initial measurement of the lease liability, payments to the lessor at the commencement of the lease or before the commencement of the lease less payments received, direct lease costs. Subsequent to the commencement date of the lease, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, and adjusted to record certain revaluations of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the commencement date discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The carrying amount of the lease liability is subsequently increased by interest on that liability, reduced by the lease payments made and revalued to reflect revaluation or modification of leases, or to reflect substantively revised fixed lease payments. Lease liabilities are presented in "Other liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

Bank as a lessor

The Bank classifies each of its leases as operating leases or finance leases.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as capital. Costs directly related to the issuance of common shares are recognized as capital reduction, less tax effect.

Share capital is recorded at initial cost (contributions to share capital up to 1 January 2015 — at initial cost adjusted to reflect it in monetary units in effect as at 31 December 2014).

When share fund classified as capital is redeemed, the amount to be paid, which includes direct costs, less the effect of taxation, is deducted from the capital. The purchased shares are classified as own and deducted from the total capital. When own redeemed shares are sold or reissued, the resulting amount is classified as an increase in capital, and the resulting difference is attributable to retained earnings or subtracted from it.

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Credit-related commitments

The Bank assumes credit related commitments, including financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments. Guarantees are the Bank's irrevocable commitments to perform payments when the customer does not fulfill his obligations to third parties and have the same level of credit risk as loans. Letters of credit are the Bank's written commitments to make payments on behalf of customers in agreed amount when certain conditions are met; they are collateralized with the corresponding deliveries of goods or deposits and, accordingly, have lower risk level, than direct lending. Loan commitments represent an unused part of loans, guarantees or letters of credit authorized for issue. In respect of the loan commitments, the Bank potentially has the risk to sustain losses in the amount equal to the total amount of the unused commitments. However, the likely amount of losses is less than the total amount of unused liabilities, as most of the loan liabilities are due to customer compliance with certain creditworthiness standards.

If the counterparty has a current balance sheet debt, the assessment of the allowances for expected credit losses for credit related commitments is carried out in accordance with the approaches applied to reservation of the balance debt of this counterparty taking into account the credit conversion ratio. If the counterparty has only credit related commitments, the assessment of the estimated allowances for credit losses is carried out depending on the volume of the liability, taking into account the credit conversion ratio, individually or collectively.

Credit related commitments are initially recorded at fair value supported by the amount of commissions received. At each reporting date, liabilities are estimated at the highest of the two values: the unamortized amount of the initial recognition (commission received) or the amount recorded as an allowance. In cases where commissions are accrued periodically in respect of an unrealized liability, they are recognized as revenue for the duration of the relevant liability.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Provisions are recognized in the financial statements when the Bank has liabilities (legal or constructive) arising from past events. At the same time, there is a high probability that the Bank will require an outflow of economic resources to fulfill these liabilities, and the amount of the liabilities can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recognized as the best current cost estimate, taking into account the time value of money and, if necessary, the risks inherent in this liability. Provisions are revalued at each reporting date to determine the best estimate of the amount in which the liability will be settled because of changes in the amount or timing of an outflow of resources or a change in the discount rate. Where discounting is applied, the increase in the value of the provision over time is recognized as interest expenses.

A contingent liability is a possible event arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only after the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not fully under the control of the Bank; or a current liability arising prior to the reporting date and not recognized due to a low probability of disposal of resources that constitute an economic benefit, and it is impossible to assess it in a reliable manner.

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only after the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are not fully under the control of the Bank.

The Bank does not recognize contingent assets and contingent liabilities in its financial statements as their existence depends on conditions beyond the control of the Bank.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements, unless the probability of disposals of resources containing economic benefits under contingent liabilities is very low (remote). Contingent assets are to be disclosed when the flow of economic benefits associated with contingent assets is more likely than not.

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Current employee benefits

Current employee benefits are measured at undiscounted value and are attributed to costs during the period in which the services were rendered or the work was performed.

According to the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, the Bank makes mandatory payments to the Social Protection Fund of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus from the accrued wages of its employees. The Bank has no other pension liabilities to retired employees or to former employees.

Taxation

Income tax expenses are recorded in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation of the Republic of Belarus. Income tax expenses include current tax payments and deferred taxes

Current tax payments are calculated on the basis of taxable profit for the year, using income tax rates that are in effect during the reporting period.

Due to the fact that some types of expenses are not taken into account for taxation purposes, as well as due to the existence of tax benefits, the Bank has certain permanent tax differences. In 2019 and 2018, the Bank applied the following tax benefits provided by the legislation:

- exemption from taxation of income from transactions with government securities, bonds of the National Bank, bonds of other legal entities;
- investment deduction for newly acquired property and equipment, investments in their reconstruction and modernization;
- exemption from taxation of profits aimed at supporting state sports clubs.

Deferred tax is based on the balance sheet method of accounting and constitutes income tax claims or liabilities accrued on the difference between the value of assets and liabilities, as recorded in the statement of financial position and the relevant tax accounting data used to calculate taxable profits.

A deferred tax liability is usually recorded in respect of all temporary differences that increase taxable profits, while a deferred tax asset is recorded in the likelihood of a future taxable profit to realize appropriate temporary differences that reduce taxation.

The value of a deferred tax asset in the statement of financial position is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that there is no longer a possibility that the benefit of the tax claim sufficient to recover the asset will be received.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rate expected to be applied during the maturity period of the liability or the disposal of the asset. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless it is related to items directly attributable to other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax also is recorded in other comprehensive income.

Expenses for taxes other than income tax applied to the Bank are recognized in operating expenses.

Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized value of a financial asset or financial liability and allocating interest income and interest costs to the relevant period.

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Effective interest rate is the discount rate for estimated future cash payments or receipts for the expected term of the financial instrument, or for a shorter period, up to a net value of the financial asset or financial liability recognized in the statement of financial position.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank evaluates cash flows taking into account all contractual terms for the financial instrument, but does not take into account future losses on loans. Such calculation includes all fees and commissions paid and received by the parties to the contract, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. Transaction costs are additional costs that are directly related to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

If a financial asset or a group of homogeneous financial assets has been written off (partially written off) as a result of impairment, interest income is determined by taking into account the interest rate used for discounting future cash flows for the purpose of calculating impairment losses. Significant amounts of proceeds from debts written off during the reporting period from established allowances are recorded as the restoration of the allowance for impairment of related financial assets.

Commission income that is not part of the effective interest rate is recognized on an accrual basis as the service is delivered. Commission income for the organization of transactions for third parties is recognised upon completion of the transaction. Income for management and consultancy services is recorded in accordance with the terms of service provision agreements. For services provided over a long period of time or on an on-going basis, commission income is recorded in proportion to the volume of services provided during the reporting period.

Other income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as the relevant transactions are completed

Fines (penalties) received by the Bank for non-performance or improper performance of agreements (including credit ones) by counterparties are classified as other income, as this type of income is random, irregular, and constitutes a measure of liability of the parties to the agreement the payment of which is provided for by law and is independent of whether or not it is determined by the relevant agreement.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the exchange rate of the National Bank at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities, measured at actual cost in foreign currency, are translated at the exchange rate of the National Bank effective on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, which are measured at fair value, are translated into Belarusian rubles at the rate of the National Bank as of the date of determination of fair value.

Profit and loss resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under the item "Net income/(expenses) from foreign currency transactions".

The table below presents the exchange rates of the Belarusian ruble in relation to the main currencies used by the Bank in its operating activities:

Reporting date	US dollar ("USD") / Belarusian ruble ("BYN")	Euro ("EUR") / Belarusian ruble ("BYN")	100 Russian rubles ("RUB") / Belarusian ruble ("BYN")
31 December 2018	2.1598	2.4734	3.1128
31 December 2019	2.1036	2.3524	3.4043

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Determination and presentation of operating segments

The Bank determines operating segments and discloses information about them based on internal information provided to the Management Board of the Bank, which adopts key management decisions. Operating segments are defined and disclosed in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

An operating segment is a component that constitutes an operational activity that involves income and expenses and for which financial information regularly assessed by the highest management personnel responsible for making operational decisions in resource allocation and analyzing financial performance is available.

Operations not allocated to segments are general and are disclosed under item "Other/not allocated" to ensure consistent recording in the Bank's financial statements of the activities of segments with the activities of the Bank as a whole.

For segment reporting purposes, interest income and expenses are determined directly on the basis of the actual performance of the segment. The Bank does not use transfer pricing to allocate funds between segments.

Income from foreign currency transactions in terms of income from revaluation of assets and liabilities is not allocated to segments. The Bank does not allocate losses on net monetary position and income tax expenses between segments.

5. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions in applying accounting policies

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the following financial year. Estimates and assumptions are continuously reviewed on the basis of management experience and other factors, including expectations for future events, which management believes are justified in the light of current circumstances. In applying accounting policies, management also uses professional judgments and assessments. Below are presented the professional judgments that have the most significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements and the estimates that may result in significant adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the following financial year.

Allowance for impairment of loans to customers

As at each reporting date, the Bank estimates expected credit losses on a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, there has been no significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, the Bank estimates an expected credit loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, the Bank applies an expected credit loss model for the purpose of making allowances for financial instruments, the key principle of which is to timely reflect deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments, taking into account current and forecast information. The amount of expected credit losses recognized as an allowance for expected credit losses depends on the extent to which the credit quality of the financial instrument has changed since the date of initial recognition.

The allowance for expected credit losses is based on:

- expected credit losses within 12 months - for financial instruments in the absence of factors indicating a significant deterioration in credit quality from the date of initial recognition, or indicators of impairment;
- lifetime expected credit losses of the financial instrument - for financial instruments that have identified factors that indicate a significant increase in credit risk or indicators of impairment.

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For accounts receivable, the Bank calculates an expected credit loss allowance in accordance with a simplified approach in an amount equal to the expected credit losses for the entire life of the financial instrument.

Fair value of investment property

The fair value of real estate objects classified as investment property was assessed by the Bank independently by the market method (by comparison of sales) on the basis of open source data on active market prices of similar real estate objects adjusted for differences; recent prices of similar real estate objects for less active markets adjusted for any changes after the transaction date before the reporting date.

The assumptions used to determine the fair value of investment property are provided in Note 35. In management's opinion, the actual proceeds from the sale or use of investment property may differ from the value recorded in the statement of financial position.

Recognition of a deferred tax asset

A recognized deferred tax asset is the amount of income tax that can be set off against future income taxes and is recognized in the statement of financial position. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that the relevant tax benefit is likely to be used.

The determination of future taxable profits and the amount of tax benefits likely to occur in the future is based on the forecasts of the Management of the Bank.

Initial recognition of related parties transactions

In the normal course of business, the Bank carries out operations with related parties. Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. In the absence of an active market, professional judgment is used to determine whether operations have been carried out at market or non-market interest rates. The basis for the judgment is the pricing of similar types of operations with unrelated parties and the analysis of the effective interest rate. All operations with related parties are carried out on terms similar to those for operations with independent parties. The terms for operations with related parties are presented in Note 37.

6. Business environment

Annual inflation in the consumer sector in 2019, with the planned indicator of no more than 5%, was 4.7%, which is 0.94 percentage points less than the level prevailing in 2018. In general, consumer inflation has been at the lowest level in Belarus for 3 years. The main impact on the downward trajectory of free prices was the slowdown in the growth of food prices. The reason for the low inflation in 2017-2019 lies in the tight monetary policy in the Republic of Belarus, which created financial and exchange rate stability in the country.

The average weighted exchange rate of the Belarusian ruble in the exchange market of the Republic of Belarus against the Russian ruble in January-December 2019 was at 3.2303 rubles per 100 Russian rubles; against the USD— 2.08887 rubles for 1 USD, against EUR — 2.3342 rubles for 1 EUR.

Taking into account the current inflation in 2019, the refinancing rate was reduced twice: from August 14 from 10% to 9.5% per annum, and from November 20 from 9.5% to 9%. From November 20, the rates for constantly available support and withdrawal operations have changed - 10% and 8% per annum, respectively. The average monthly rate of the overnight interbank market in December 2019 was 9.19% per annum (versus 10.82% per annum in December 2018). The level of interest rates in the economy

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ensured the demand for loans in volumes that did not create risks for price stability and corresponded to the level of business activity in the country.

The claims of banks and OJSC Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus on the economy increased by 10.2%, and as of January 1, 2020 amounted to 57.9 billion Belarusian rubles, including in Belarusian rubles increased by 14.4%, and reached 31 billion Belarusian rubles, in foreign currency (in dollar terms) increased by 8.5%, and amounted to 12.8 billion US dollars. The share of ruble claims of banks and JSC Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus amounted to 53.6%.

The creation of more attractive conditions for bank deposits in national currency continued, their share in the total volume of bank deposits in 2019 increased from 30.5% to 34%. Funds raised from individuals amounted to 25.4 billion Belarusian rubles in equivalent, having increased by 5.9% in 2019.

The situation on the domestic currency market at the end of 2019 was characterized by the formation of a net supply of foreign currency, mainly due to the operations of resident and non-resident banks. At the same time, amid the growth of volatility of the exchange rate of the national currency, the population reduced the sale of the currency, increasing the purchase.

The dynamics of monetary supply in 2019 ensured the maintenance of price stability and did not have a deterrent effect on business activity. The monetary conditions are estimated to be close to neutral.

At the end of 2019, the growth in the average broad money supply amounted to 11.4 percent (December 2019 to December 2018) with the forecast of 9-12 percent. During 2019, the implementation of measures aimed at stimulating the use of the Belarusian ruble in the territory of the Republic of Belarus for settlements and expression of monetary obligations between residents continued. The share of the foreign exchange component in the broad money supply decreased as of January 1, 2020 and amounted to 55.6% (as of January 1, 2019 - 60.9%).

The GDP growth rate of the Republic of Belarus at the end of 2019 increased by 1.2% and amounted to 4.2%. The state debt of the Republic of Belarus, according to the Ministry of Finance, as of January 1, 2020 amounted to 44.8 billion Belarusian rubles and decreased compared to the beginning of 2019 by 1.3%. The domestic public debt as of January 1, 2020 amounted to 8.8 billion Belarusian rubles (6.6% of GDP), having decreased in 2019 by 1.5%. In 2019, domestic foreign currency government bonds were placed for legal entities and individuals in the amount equivalent to 771.2 million US dollars. In the reporting year, foreign currency and ruble government bonds for legal entities and individuals were redeemed in an amount equivalent to 604.3 million US dollars and 227.2 million Belarusian rubles.

7. Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash balances with the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	57,442	27,718
Cash	7,861	9,014
Total cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	65,303	36,732

The maximum credit risk on cash balances with the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus is equal to their value as recorded in the statement of financial position.

Information on cash and cash equivalents is presented in Note 31.

8. Derivative financial instruments

As at 31 December 2019, derivative financial instruments are presented as follows:

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In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Nominal value		Fair value	
	Purchased currency	Amount of purchased currency	Assets	Liabilities
Swap transactions with foreign				
Currency				
USD/EUR	USD	69,077	152	-
RUB/ EUR	RUB	11,827	65	-
Total derivative financial instruments		80,904	217	-

As at 31 December 2018, derivative financial instruments are presented as follows:

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

	Nominal value		Fair value	
	Purchased currency	Amount of purchased currency	Assets	Liabilities
Swap transactions with foreign				
Currency				
USD/EUR	USD	8,179	17	-
RUB/ EUR	RUB	4,715	15	-
Total derivative financial instruments		12,894	32	-

The presence of these derivative financial instruments leads to the Bank's credit risk. The maximum credit risk of an asset arising from its valuation at the fair value of a derivative is equal to its value recorded in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2019, derivative financial assets are represented by transactions with the banks which which has been assigned BB+ and BBB ratings by the international rating agency Fitch Ratings. As at 31 December 2018, derivative financial assets are represented by transactions with TRANSKAPITALBANK, which does not have a rating assigned by the international rating agency Fitch Ratings.

9. Due from other banks

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Nostro accounts	14,113	13,270
Loans to other banks	5,646	-
Deposits placed in other banks as fulfillment of obligations	708	698
Loans granted to banks under reverse repurchase agreements	-	2,784
Total due from other banks	20,467	16,752
Allowance for impairment	(172)	(181)
Total due from other banks less allowance for impairment	20,295	16,571

As at 31 December 2019, and 2018 deposits placed in other banks as fulfillment of obligations were guarantee deposits for operations with payment cards and a contribution to the guarantee fund of the foreign exchange market JSC "Belarusian Currency and Stock Exchange".

(a) Credit quality of amounts due from other banks

The credit quality of financial institutions is assessed on the basis of external credit ratings set by rating agencies. The Bank uses credit ratings set by Standard & Poor's agency. At the same time, if a financial institution is assigned a rating by another external rating Agency, this rating corresponds to the Standard & Poor's rating. If there is no long-term credit rating assigned by international rating agencies, the rating of a financial institution on the Standard & Poor's scale is determined in accordance with the international credit rating of the country of residence of the financial institution, which is aligned with the Standard &

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Poor's rating. If there is no long-term credit rating assigned by international rating agencies, as well as a credit rating of the country of residence of the financial institution, the credit rating is determined based on the expert opinion of the Bank's management.

Analysis of the credit quality of amounts due from other banks are classified according to the current credit ratings as at 31 December 2019 is presented in the following table:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA+	553	-	-	553
BBB-	3,729	-	-	3,729
BBB	14	-	-	14
BB+	789	-	-	789
BB-	793	-	-	793
B	8,665	-	-	8,665
B-	5,924	-	-	5,924
Total due from other banks	20,467	-	-	20,467
Allowance for impairment	(172)	-	-	(172)
Total due from other banks less allowance for impairment	20,295	-	-	20,295

Analysis of the credit quality of amounts due from other banks are classified according to the current credit ratings as at 31 December 2018 is presented in the following table:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AA+	1,377	-	-	1,377
BBB-	3,144	-	-	3,144
BB+	121	-	-	121
BB	432	-	-	432
BB-	118	-	-	118
B	9,573	-	-	9,573
B-	1,987	-	-	1,987
Total due from other banks	16,752	-	-	16,752
Allowance for impairment	(181)	-	-	(181)
Total due from other banks less allowance for impairment	16,571	-	-	16,571

(b) Movement in carrying amount and allowance for impairment of amounts due to other banks

The tables below provide an analysis of changes in the carrying amount of funds in other banks and the corresponding estimated reserves for ECL in 2019:

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	16,752	-	-	16,752
Originated or purchased	15,112	-	-	15,112
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(10,992)	-	-	(10,992)
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(405)	-	-	(405)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	20,467	-	-	20,467

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	181	-	-	181
Originated or purchased	132	-	-	132
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(136)	-	-	(136)
Foreign exchange translation differences and other movements	(5)	-	-	(5)
ECL as at 31 December 2019	172	-	-	172

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The tables below provide an analysis of changes in the carrying amount of funds in other banks and the corresponding estimated reserves for ECL in 2018:

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	5,010	-	-	5,010
Originated or purchased	14,228	-	-	14,228
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(2,588)	-	-	(2,588)
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	102	-	-	102
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	16,752	-	-	16,752

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	-
Effect of applying IFRS 9	21	-	-	21
Originated or purchased	172	-	-	172
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(12)	-	-	(12)
ECL as at 31 December 2018	181	-	-	181

(c) Concentration of amounts due from banks

As at 31 December 2018 the Bank had balances of two bank exceeding 10% of the Bank's equity. The total amount as at 31 December 2019 was 11,195 thousand rubles. As at 31 December 2018 the Bank had balances of one bank exceeding 10% of the Bank's equity. The total amount as at 31 December 2018 was 5,024 thousand rubles.

(d) Maximum credit risk

The maximum credit risk of amounts due to other banks equals to its net value reported in the statements of financial position.

10. Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss

As at 31 December 2019 securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are represented by bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Belarus denominated in EUR with a maturity in 2026 and an interest rate of 3.79% per annum.

As at 31 December 2018, securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are represented by bonds of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus denominated in US dollars with a maturity range from July to November 2019 and an interest rate ranging from 3.8368 to 3.8961% per annum.

The maximum credit risk of securities measured at amortized cost through profit and loss equals to its value reported in the statements of financial position.

11. Loans to customers

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans to corporate clients	126,219	105,035
Loans to individuals	79,368	47,931
Total loans to customers	205,587	152,966
Allowance for impairment	(10,270)	(7,479)
Total loans to customers less allowance for impairment	195,317	145,487

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(a) Quality of loans to customers

When assessing the quality of the credit portfolio, the Bank uses the classification of credit to corporate clients based on conditional credit ratings assigned based on the risk group defined in accordance with Instruction No. 138. The compliance of the risk groups established by the Instructions and the conditional ratings applied by the Bank is reflected in the Methodology and is presented in the table below:

Conditional rating applied by the Bank	A	B	C	D	E
Risk group in accordance with Instruction no. 138	I	II	III	IV	V, VI

When classifying credit to individuals, payment discipline is a fundamental factor. Assessment of the quality of credit to individuals is carried out by dividing credit debt into portfolios of similar loans by periods of delay: without delay, with a period of delay from 1 to 30 days, from 31 to 60 days, from 61 to 90 days, over 90 days.

The analysis of the quality of the credit portfolio as at 31 December 2019 is presented in the following table:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to corporate clients (in accordance with the assigned ratings)				
A	17,363	-	-	17,363
B	105,752	-	-	105,752
C	-	48	-	48
D	-	86	-	86
E	-	-	2,970	2,970
Loans to corporate clients	123,115	134	2,970	126,219
Allowance for impairment	(64)	-	(2,264)	(2,328)
Loans to corporate clients less allowance for impairment	123,051	134	706	123,891
<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to individuals (in accordance with the number of overdue days)				
Undue	66,049	-	-	66,049
1-30 overdue days overdue	1,175	-	-	1,175
31-60 overdue days overdue	-	400	-	400
61-90 overdue days overdue	-	338	-	338
Over 90 overdue days overdue	-	-	11,406	11,406
Loans to individuals	67,224	738	11,406	79,368
Allowance for impairment	(1,421)	(157)	(6,364)	(7,942)
Loans to individuals less allowance for impairment	65,803	581	5,042	71,426

The analysis of the credit quality of the credit portfolio as at 31 December 2018 is presented in the following table:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to corporate clients (in accordance with the assigned ratings)				
A	16,523	-	-	16,523
B	85,079	-	-	85,079
C	-	3	-	3
D	-	25	-	25
E	-	-	3,405	3,405
Loans to corporate clients	101,602	28	3,405	105,035
Allowance for impairment	(14)	-	(1,918)	(1,932)
Loans to corporate clients less allowance for impairment	101,588	28	1,487	103,103

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to corporate clients (in accordance with the assigned ratings)				
Undue	35,042	-	-	35,042
1-30 overdue days overdue	1,049	-	-	1,049
31-60 overdue days overdue	-	548	-	548
61-90 overdue days overdue	-	476	-	476
Over 90 overdue days overdue	-	-	10,816	10,816
Loans to individuals	36,091	1,024	10,816	47,931
Allowance for impairment	(655)	(239)	(4,653)	(5,547)
Loans to individuals less allowance for impairment	35,436	785	6,163	42,384

b) Movement in carrying amount and allowance for impairment of loans to customers

The movement in carrying amount and related estimated allowance for ECL for loans to legal entities for the year ended 31 December 2019 is presented below:

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	101,602	29	3,404	105,035
Originated or purchased	83,676	-	23	83,699
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(40,578)	(26)	(318)	(40,922)
Transfers to Stage 2	(135)	135	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(11)	-	11	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(21,476)	(3)	(114)	(21,593)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	123,078	135	3,006	126,219

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	14	-	1,918	1,932
Originated or purchased	55	-	14	69
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(9)	-	(1)	(10)
Transfers to Stage 3	(7)	-	7	-
The release of the discount	-	-	384	384
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	11	-	(58)	(47)
ECL as at 31 December 2019	64	-	2,264	2,328

The movement in carrying amount and related estimated allowance for ECL for loans to legal entities for the year ended 31 December 2018 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	71,157	5,201	3,479	79,837
Originated or purchased	57,656	-	-	57,656
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(22,060)	-	(4)	(22,064)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,730	(2,730)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(29)	29	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(54)	-	54	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(7,798)	(2,471)	(125)	(10,394)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	101,602	29	3,404	105,035

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2018	108	-	1,998	2,106
Originated or purchased	13	-	-	13
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(45)	-	-	(45)
The release of the discount	-	-	389	389
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(62)	-	(469)	(531)
ECL as at 31 December 2018	14	-	1,918	1,932

The movement in carrying amount and related estimated allowance for ECL for loans to individuals for the year ended 31 December 2019 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	36,092	1,023	10,816	47,931
Originated or purchased	53,987	313	281	54,581
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(12,642)	(137)	(239)	(13,018)
Transfers to Stage 1	686	(280)	(406)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(187)	408	(221)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(766)	(433)	1 199	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(9,945)	(157)	(24)	(10,126)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	67,225	737	11,406	79,368

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	655	239	4,653	5,547
Originated or purchased	1,115	68	131	1,314
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(194)	(29)	(103)	(326)
Transfers to Stage 1	22	(9)	(13)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(35)	86	(51)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(357)	(201)	558	-
The release of the discount	-	-	1,056	1,056
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	215	3	133	351
ECL as at 31 December 2019	1,421	157	6,364	7,942

The movement in carrying amount and related estimated allowance for ECL for loans to individuals for the year ended 31 December 2018 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	30,007	377	10,696	41,080
Originated or purchased	20,411	488	894	21,793
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(8,246)	(61)	(1,205)	(9,512)
Transfers to Stage 1	649	(112)	(537)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(210)	529	(319)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(457)	(90)	547	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(6,062)	(108)	740	(5,430)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	36,092	1,023	10,816	47,931

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	529	44	4,848	5,421
Originated or purchased	368	103	315	786
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(138)	(7)	(125)	(270)
Transfers to Stage 1	19	(2)	(17)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(50)	135	(85)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(161)	(32)	193	-
The release of the discount	-	-	840	840
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	88	(2)	(1,316)	(1,230)
ECL as at 31 December 2019	655	239	4,653	5,547

(c) Financial effect of withheld collateral on loans to customers

One of the credit risk instruments is collateral. This instrument allows the Bank to minimize its credit risks. When calculating the sufficiency of collateral for loans granted to legal entities, the possible sale price of collateral is determined. For this purpose, the market value of property is determined, taking into account the forecasts of its change until the expected moment of sale of the property. The Bank has the following types of collateral: residential and industrial real estate, goods in circulation, technological equipment, office furniture and office equipment, transport, transfer of title, pledge of rights to residential and industrial real estate, pledge of rights to other property, rights to receive receivables, credit risk insurance, bank securities, security deposit, guarantees and sureties of legal entities and individuals.

(d) Analysis of loans to customers by economic sectors

Below is an analysis of loans to customers by economic sectors as at 31 December 2019 and 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Individuals	79,368	47,931
Trade	47,850	44,332
Operations with real estate	25,552	27,281
Leasing	20,388	15,665
Industry and other material production activities	12,336	7,743
Agriculture and food processing	3,857	1,625
Vehicles	2,240	992
Construction	4,662	522
Other	9,334	6,875
Total loans to customers	205,587	152,966
Allowance for impairment	(10,270)	(7,479)
Total loans to customers less estimated allowance for impairment	195,317	145,487

(e) Significant credit risk

As at 31 December 2019, the Bank had seven borrowers with the amount of debt exceeding 10% of the Bank's equity. The total amount of loans to these borrowers amounted to 45,427 BYN.

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank had four borrowers with the amount of debt exceeding 10% of the Bank's equity. The total amount of loans to these borrowers amounted to 20,511 BYN.

(f) Maximum credit risk

The maximum credit risk of loans to customers equals to the net value of the loans recorded in the statement of financial position.

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12. Securities measured at amortized cost

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Government long-term bonds of the Republic of Belarus	7,139	7,334
Allowance for impairment	(33)	(99)
Total securities measured at amortized cost	7,106	7,235

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, securities measured at amortized cost are represented by state long-term bonds of the Republic of Belarus denominated in US dollars.

The maximum credit risk of securities measured at amortized cost equals to the net value of the loans recorded in the statement of financial position.

The movement in carrying amount of securities and related estimated reserves for ECL in 2019:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	7,334	-	-	7,334
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	(195)	-	-	(195)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	7,139	-	-	7,139

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	99	-	-	99
Foreign exchange translation differences and other movements	(66)	-	-	(66)
ECL as at 31 December 2019	33	-	-	33

The movement in carrying amount of the amounts due to banks and related estimated allowance for ECL in 2018.

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	6,698	-	-	6,698
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	636	-	-	636
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	7,334	-	-	7,334

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	-
Effect of applying IFRS 9	19	-	-	19
Foreign exchange translation differences and other movements	80	-	-	80
ECL as at 31 December 2018	99	-	-	99

13. Investment property

As at 31 December 2019, the Bank has no investment property. In 2018, objects worth 1,660 thousand Belarusian rubles were transferred from investment real estate to property and equipment, investment property worth 9,177 thousand Belarusian rubles was sold. The initial recognition of the investment property objects was carried out at the cost of acquisition. The total amount of investment property was calculated using the Bank's own comparative valuation method. The comparative method is based on information about market prices for similar objects (excluding cases of sale of property to pay off debts), adjusted for differences.

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14. Property and equipment, intangible assets

The movement of property and equipment and intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2019 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Buildings and structures	Vehicles	Office and computer equipment, other property and equipment	Intangible assets	Capital expenses and investments in intangible assets	Total
Residual value as at 1 January 2019	12,534	176	1,174	1,673	455	16,012
Initial cost						
Balance as at 1 January 2019	13,648	462	3,662	2,169	455	20,396
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	424	424
Transfer between groups	3	-	50	201	(254)	-
Disposal	(368)	-	(44)	-	-	(412)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	13,283	462	3,668	2,370	625	20,408
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1,113	286	2,488	496	-	4,383
Accrued for the year	226	36	246	156	-	664
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	(15)	-	(42)	-	-	(57)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1,324	322	2,692	652	-	4,990
Residual value as at 31 December 2019	11,959	140	976	1,718	625	15,418

The movement of property and equipment and intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2018 is presented below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Buildings and structures	Vehicles	Office and computer equipment, other property and equipment	Intangible assets	Capital expenses and investments in intangible assets	Total
Residual value as at 1 January 2018	11,115	212	1,310	1,227	813	14,677
Initial cost						
Balance as at 1 January 2018	12,006	462	3,600	1,603	813	18,484
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	417	417
Transfer between groups	14	-	171	590	(775)	-
Transfer from investment property	1,661	-	-	-	-	1,661
Disposal	(34)	-	(109)	(24)	-	(167)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	13,647	462	3,662	2,169	455	20,395
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 January 2018	891	250	2,290	376	-	3,807
Acquisition	223	36	299	144	-	702
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	(1)	-	(101)	(24)	-	(126)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1,113	286	2,488	496	-	4,383
Residual value as at 31 December 2018	12,534	176	1,174	1,673	455	16,012

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank had fully depreciated objects of property and equipment in the amount of 2,244 BYN, intangible assets in the amount of 167 BYN (as at 31 December 2018 — 1,913 BYN and 123 BYN respectively).

15. Right-of-use assets

The table below provides information on changes in right-of-use assets in 2019:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019
Initial cost as at 1 January 2019	548
Additions	1
Depreciation	(163)
Right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2019	386

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16. Other assets

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Other non-financial assets		
Assets transferred to the Bank as repayment of debt	501	470
Prepayments on taxes (except income tax)	215	123
Advance payments	135	157
Prepayments on capital investments	28	33
Other	3	3
Total other non-financial assets	882	786
Other financial assets		
Settlements with customers	4,145	6,119
Accrued commission income and penalties	574	853
Receivables for the return of state duties	166	178
Other receivables	136	172
Total other financial assets	5,021	7,322
Allowance for impairment	(213)	(268)
Total other financial assets less allowance for impairment	4,808	7,054
Total other assets	5,690	7,840

The tables below provide an analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of other financial assets and related estimated allowances for ECL in 2019:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2019	-	6,503	819	7,322
Originated or purchased	-	29	27	56
Derecognition as a result of disposal	-	(2,005)	(246)	(2,251)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(9)	9	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	-	(110)	4	(106)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	-	4,408	613	5,021
ECL as at 1 January 2019	-	4	264	268
Originated or purchased	-	27	9	36
Derecognition as a result of disposal	-	(1)	(90)	(91)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(3)	3	-
ECL as at 31 December 2019	-	27	186	213

The tables below provide an analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of other financial assets and related estimated allowances for ECL in 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	-	77	1,122	1,199
Originated or purchased	-	6,503	70	6,573
Derecognition as a result of disposal	-	(61)	(393)	(454)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(16)	16	-
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	-	-	4	4
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	-	6,503	819	7,322

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2018	-	7	594	601
Effect of applying IFRS 9	-	(3)	(176)	(179)
Originated or purchased	-	6	21	27
Derecognition as a result of disposal	-	(1)	(181)	(182)
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(5)	5	-
Effect of other movements	-	-	1	1
ECL as at 31 December 2018	-	4	264	268

17. Due to other banks

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans and deposits of other banks	400	2,784
Correspondent accounts of other banks	35	37
Total amounts due to other banks	435	2,821

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no balances of counterparty banks representing a significant concentration.

18. Due to customers

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Legal entities		
Term deposits	110,377	102,073
Current accounts	59,877	25,553
Total due to legal entities	170,254	127,626
Individuals		
Term deposits	42,204	25,989
Current/on-demand accounts	5,895	5,332
Total due to individuals	48,099	31,321
Total due to customers	218,353	158,947

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The structure of amounts due to customers by economic sectors is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Individuals	48,099	31,321
Real estate	47,218	34,376
Industry and other material production activities	32,993	34,914
Trade	27,475	26,087
Financial service	10,036	8,799
Non-profit organizations	2,694	656
Healthcare and physical education	2,192	345
Vehicles	2,112	4,608
Data-processing and technology services	1,903	1,050
Construction	1,040	4,547
Advertising activities	1,012	364
Education and scientific activities	812	359
Publishing activities	197	25
Communications and telecommunications	47	30
Other	40,523	11,466
Total due to customers	218,353	158,947

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018 the Bank had balances of five customers exceeding 10% of the Bank's equity. The total amount of these funds as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was 76,944 and 61,307 thousand rubles, respectively.

19. Debt securities issued

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the issued debt securities are represented by bonds of the fourth to seventh issues in Belarusian rubles and US dollars with maturity dates in 2020 and 2021. Bond holders are legal entities.

Issue No.	Maturity	Issue currency	Interest rate	31 December2019	31 December2018
4	18.09.2020	BYN	8,5%	2,123	1,121
5	05.10.2020	USD	4,5%	1,986	1,968
6	06.08.2021	BYN	11,5%	9,668	6,062
7	15.11.2021	BYN	11,5%	16,619	6,072

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20. Other liabilities

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Other non-financial liabilities		
Tax accruals, other than income tax	218	1,007
Deferred income	156	223
Deductions to the Guarantee Fund for the Protection of Individuals Funds	70	45
Total other non-financial liabilities	444	1,275
Other financial liabilities		
Lease obligation	379	-
Provision for unpaid vacations and other staff remuneration liabilities	108	110
Payables to suppliers	77	62
Allowance for credit related commitments	39	25
Other	66	805
Total other financial liabilities	669	1,002
Total other liabilities	1,113	2,277

The movement of the allowance for credit related commitments is presented in Note 32.

21. Subordinated loans

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Subordinated loan from LLC "Speedster-M"	11,207	8,723
Subordinated loan from LLC "Dikris"	6,342	6,528
Total subordinated loans	17,549	15,251

In 2015, the Bank was granted a subordinated loan from LLC "Dikris" in the amount of 3,000 thousand US dollars at a USD LIBOR floating rate for 12 months plus 6 percentage points.

In January 2017, the EBRD ceded the rights of claim under the subordinated loan agreement to the resident LLC "Speedster-M". The amount of the subordinated loan is 4,009 thousand US dollars, a floating interest rate is set based on the LIBOR rate for 12 months plus 6 percentage points.

In 2019, the Bank was granted two subordinated loan from LLC "Speedster-M" in the amount 2,700 thousands of Belarusian rubles at the refinancing rate of the National Bank.

In accordance with the contractual terms the creditor shall not meet its requirements to the borrower before meeting requirements of other creditors in full in case of liquidation of the borrower.

22. Preference shares

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Number of preference shares	6,886,084	6,886,084
Nominal value of 1 share, Belarusian rubles	0,160	0,160
Nominal value of preference shares	1,102	1,102
Accrued dividends on preference shares	202	968
Total preference shares	1,304	2,070

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Preference shares entitle to participate in net assets. The annual minimum fixed dividend on preference shares is equivalent to 0.01394 US dollars per preference share.

The annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank on 26 March decided to pay dividends on preference shares according to the results of 2013 - 2018.

23. Share capital

Share capital as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was presented as follows:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Amount of ordinary (common) shares	120,791,295	120,791,295
Nominal value of 1 share, Belarusian rubles	0,160	0,160
Nominal value of ordinary (common) shares	19,326	19,326
Inflation effect	27,648	27,648
Total share capital	46,974	46,974

All common (ordinary) shares (hereinafter — shares) are fully paid, each share gives the right to one vote, as well as the right to receive dividends and participate in net assets. All shares have equal rights with respect to net assets

In 2019 and 2018 the Bank did not issue new shares. The nominal value of the share for 2019 and 2018 is 0.160 (zero Belarusian rubles 16 kopecks).

Basic earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the profit owned by shareholders holding ordinary shares of the Bank by the average weighted number of ordinary shares in circulation. The Bank did not determine diluted earnings per share, as the Bank does not have financial instruments with potential diluting effect.

	2019	2018
Profit for the period owned by shareholders, rubles	3,808,000	55,000
Average weighted number of ordinary shares in circulation, pieces	120,791,295	120,791,295
Basic earnings per ordinary share, rubles	0,03152	0,00046

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. Interest income and expenses

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Interest income		
Loans to customers	18,947	16,407
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	620	297
Securities measured at amortized cost	565	378
Due from other banks	115	106
Funds in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	19	59
Other	2,247	-
Total interest income	22,513	17,247
Interest expenses		
Due to customers	(7,061)	(5,817)
Debt securities issued	(2,257)	(590)
Subordinated loans	(1,220)	(1,254)
Preference shares	(189)	(189)
Due to other banks	(145)	(235)
Funds of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	(16)	(69)
Other	(979)	(2,271)
Total interest expenses	(11,867)	(10,425)
Net interest income	10,646	6,822

25. Fee and commission income and expenses

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Fee and commission income		
Settlement and cash operations commissions	4,112	2,832
Commissions on foreign currency transactions	-	11
Other	213	99
Total fee and commission income	4,325	2,942
Fee and commission expenses		
Commission on settlement operations and operations with bank cards	(842)	(803)
Commissions on foreign currency transactions	(108)	(114)
Other	(118)	(82)
Total fee and commission expenses	(1,068)	(999)
Net fee and commission income	3,257	1,943

26. Net income from transactions with derivative financial instruments

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Income from swap transactions with other banks	203	30
Total net income from transactions with derivative financial instruments	203	30

27. Net income from foreign exchange operations and securities

Net income from foreign exchange operations

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Net income from foreign exchange operations	5,010	1,263
Net income / (expenses) from revaluation of assets and liabilities	(1,243)	902
Net income from foreign exchange operations	3,767	2,165

In 2019, the exchange rate of the Belarusian ruble against the US dollar increased by 2.6%, and against the euro - by 4.9%. In 2019, the Belarusian ruble decreased by 9.4% against the Russian ruble.

Net income/(expenses) from securities

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Income from securities transactions	143	42
Expenses on securities transactions	(228)	(14)
Net income/(expenses) from securities transactions	(85)	28

28. Other income

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Fines, penalties received	830	494
Income/(expenses) from the sale of property	475	(84)
Operating lease income	5	510
Other	263	238
Total other income	1,573	1,158

29. Operating expenses

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Personnel expenses	(4,567)	(4,251)
Contributions to the Social Protection Fund	(1,573)	(1,408)
Software expenses	(1,009)	(882)
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	(826)	(709)
Taxes other than income tax	(754)	(1,952)
Communication and information services	(748)	(603)
Management costs	(516)	(815)
Professional services (consulting, auditing, legal, other)	(384)	(332)
Advertising and marketing	(335)	(294)
Repair and maintenance	(254)	(307)
Deductions to the Guarantee Fund for the Protection of Funds of Individuals	(201)	(159)
Office expenses	(154)	(160)
Sponsorship	(129)	(210)
Security	(108)	(105)
Expenses on delivery and collection	(50)	(48)
Lease payments	-	(277)
Other	(555)	(597)
Total operating expenses	(12,163)	(13,109)

30. Income tax

The Bank calculates taxes on the basis of tax accounting, which is conducted in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The income tax rate for Belarusian banks for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 was 25%. The deferred tax liability (deferred tax asset) is calculated using the rate expected to be in effect during the period of repayment of the deferred tax liability (disposal of the deferred tax asset) — 25%.

Income tax expenses are presented as follows:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Current income tax expense	(615)	(367)
Effect of the application of IFRS 9	-	2,793
Deferred income tax expense	80	(2,099)
Income tax expense	(535)	327

Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities recognized for the purposes of the financial statements and the amounts determined for tax purposes.

For each type of temporary differences, the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position, as well as the amounts of income or expenses under deferred tax recognized as profit or loss or as other comprehensive income are presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2017	Effect of the application of IFRS 9	In accordance with IFRS 9 2017	Recognized as profit or loss in 2018	Recognized as other comprehensive income in 2018	31 December 2018	Recognized as profit or loss in 2019	31 December 2019
Deductible temporary differences:								
Due from banks	-	5	5	36	-	41	(11)	30
Loans to customers	629	(1,138)	(509)	509	-	-	-	-
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	5	5	20	-	25	(17)	8
Property and equipment and intangible assets	970	-	970	(389)	16	597	416	1,013
Other assets and liabilities	31	(88)	(57)	828	-	771	(314)	457
Assets available for sale	69	-	69	(69)	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax asset	1,699	(1,216)	483	935	16	1,434	74	1,508
Taxable temporary differences:								
Loans to banks and customers	(1)	-	(1)	(475)	-	(476)	76	(400)
Investment property	(556)	-	(556)	556	-	-	-	-
Accrued income	(207)	(1,576)	(1,783)	(347)	-	(2,130)	(71)	(2,201)
Other assets and liabilities	(25)	-	(25)	25	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liability	(789)	(1,576)	(2,365)	(241)	-	(2,606)	5	(2,601)
Total net deferred tax (liability)/asset	910	(2,792)	(1,882)	694	16	(1,172)	79	(1,093)

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Below is a comparison of the theoretical income tax expenses with the actual tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Profit before tax	4,343	(272)
Income tax at the statutory rate	1,086	(68)
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax benefits	(325)	(226)
Tax effect of expenses not involved in taxation	179	281
Tax effect of recovery of investment deduction	-	1
Effect of loss of tax base of assets and liabilities	(163)	(315)
Tax effect of other permanent differences	(242)	-
Income tax expense	535	(327)

31. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented as follows:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	65,303	36,732
Nostro accounts	14,113	13,270
Loans and deposits with other banks with maturities of up to 90 days	5,646	-
Provision for impairment of funds in other banks	(165)	(134)
Less obligatory provision in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	(3,098)	(2,166)
Total cash and cash equivalents	81,799	47,702

32. Contingent liabilities

Tax legislation. Tax and other legislation of the Republic of Belarus, effective or factually entered into force at the end of the reporting period, allows for different interpretations in regard to transactions and activities of the Bank. In this regard, the interpretation of tax legislation used by the management of the Bank and the official documentation justifying tax positions can be successfully challenged by the relevant authorities. Tax periods remain open for inspection by the relevant tax authorities for payment of taxes for an indefinite period.

Management currently believes that as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 all the necessary tax charges have been made, and that the tax positions and interpretations of the Bank may be confirmed but there is a risk that an outflow of resources in the form of payment would be required if these tax positions and interpretations of legislation were challenged by the relevant authorities. The impact of any such contentious situations cannot be assessed with sufficient reliability, but it may be material for the financial position and/or operations of the Bank as a whole.

Credit-related commitments. In the course of its operations, the Bank uses financial instruments with off-balance risks to meet the needs of its customers. These instruments, which carry credit risks of varying degrees, are not reflected in the statement of financial position. The maximum risk of the Bank on conditional financial liabilities and loan liabilities in case of non-performance by the second party under the transaction of its obligations and impairment of all counterclaims and collateral is equivalent to the contractual value of these instruments.

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The Bank's credit-related commitments are presented as follows:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Unused credit lines	11,909	7,279
Guarantees issued	7,692	8,449
Total credit related commitments	19,601	15,728
Allowance for credit related commitments	(39)	(24)
Total credit related commitments less allowance	19,562	15,704

The movement of the allowance for credit related commitments for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018 is presented as follows:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2019	24	-	-	24
Originated or purchased	15	-	-	15
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(17)	-	-	(17)
Effect of other movements in gross carrying amount	17	-	-	17
ECL as at 31 December 2019	39	-	-	39

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2018	33	-	1	34
Originated or purchased	11	-	-	11
Derecognition as a result of disposal	(20)	-	(1)	(21)
ECL as at 31 December 2018	24	-	-	24

33. Capital management

The Bank manages the capital to comply with the requirements of the legislation, to maintain the level necessary to achieve an 8% capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Basel agreement, going concern, while setting the task of ensuring profit to shareholders by optimizing the ratio of liabilities and capital of the Bank.

The requirement of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus for the minimum amount of regulatory capital calculated on the basis of accounting records prepared in accordance with the Belarusian legislation for banks is to maintain the amount of regulatory capital at a minimum level of 45 million Belarusian rubles with a quarterly adjustment to the value of consumer price index. The regulatory value of regulatory capital as at 1 January 2020 was 58,1 million Belarusian rubles. The actual value of the Bank's regulatory capital as of 1 January 2020 in accordance with the Belarusian legislation amounted to 61,5 million Belarusian rubles.

The Bank reviews the capital structure on a monthly basis. As a part of this review, the capital adequacy ratio is determined by comparing the regulatory level of capital with quantitatively expressed risks (risk assets). The management of the Bank assesses the amount of capital necessary to achieve the strategic goals of the bank and allows to ensure in the planned future the necessary asset growth, as well as the optimal ratio of profitability and capital adequacy taking into account the requirements of shareholders, partners of the Bank and the banking supervision and regulation bodies. The Bank's management analyzes the average weighted cost of capital, as well as the risks associated with each asset class, and regulates the structure of the Bank's capital by raising additional liabilities and repaying existing ones.

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As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, a reserve fund in the amount of 6,017 615 thousand Belarusian rubles and 5,615 thousand Belarusian rubles respectively was recorded in the capital according to the national accounting rules. The reserve fund is the funds reserved in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus to cover losses on the Bank's operations and is not subject to distribution among shareholders.

Under the current capital requirements set by the National Bank, banks have to maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ("regulatory capital adequacy ratio") above a prescribed minimum level (10%). The table belows presents the regulatory capital based on the Bank's financial information prepared in accordance with the requirements of the national accounting rules:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Level 1 Capital	34,378	38,180
Level 2 Capital	27,101	21,987
Total capital	61,479	60,167
Total risk-weighted assets	222,762	195,034
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	27,599	30.849

The table below provides an analysis of the Bank's regulatory capital sources to determine capital adequacy under the Basel Agreement:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	46,974	46,974
Unrecovered loss	1,912	(688)
Intangible assets	(2,339)	(2,124)
Total tier 1 capital	46,547	44,162
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated loans	17,324	15,251
Preference shares	1,304	2,070
Property and equipment revaluation reserve	1	1
Total tier 2 capital	18,629	17,322
Total capital	65,176	61,484
Total risk-weighted assets	257,752	205,372
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	25.3	29.9

In calculating capital adequacy as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank included in the capital calculation the received subordinated loan with an initial maturity of more than five years (Note 21). In the last five years remaining until maturity, the subordinated loan is taken into account equity at the value reflected in the statement of financial position minus 20% for each full year ended. In case of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bank, the subordinated loan is repaid after fulfillment of the Bank's obligations to all other creditors.

Also, as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank included in the capital calculation preference shares (Note 22) that have no fixed maturity with a fixed dividend amount. Failure of the Bank to pay dividends on preference shares does not entail bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bank. In calculating capital adequacy, the Bank excluded the value of intangible assets from Level 1 capital (Note 14) as required by the Basel Agreement.

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34. Risk management

The Bank has established an effective risk management system in accordance with international requirements and standards, including management of the risk inherent in banking activities, taking into account the materiality factor — a criterion that characterizes the degree of influence of a certain type of banking risk on the financial stability of the Bank.

The Bank recognizes the following types of risks as definitively significant risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk rate of the bank portfolio, currency risk, commodity risk, operational risk, strategic risk, reputational risk. Other types of banking risks (market risks: stock risk and interest rate risk of the trading portfolio; country risk) are recognized by the Bank as significant when they reach certain parameters as a result of the Bank's activities in one or another period of their development, or they may be recognized as such on the basis of reasoned judgment. The risk of concentration is considered by the Bank as part of the definitively significant risks of the Bank.

The Bank assesses risks at the stage of preliminary, current and subsequent control, as well as identifies management bodies, structural units and officials responsible for risk management.

Systems of management of banking risk types that the Bank has recognized as material for itself, including definitions, goals, objectives, stages, procedures, management participants, as well as approaches to stress testing, are regulated by separate local legal acts.

The main documents regulating the system and approaches to risk management in the Bank are the Bank Risk Management Strategy and the General Risk Policy.

The General Risk Policy includes the following strategic risk management objectives:

- identification of the main types of risks of the Bank and confirmation that the current areas of banking business and its further plans for the development of new types of business correspond to the preparedness of the Bank to these risks;
- optimization of risks that are directly related to the activities of the Bank, as well as organization of an effective and independent internal control system;
- development of an effective risk management structure for the further successful development of the Bank.

In order to effectively manage bank risks, the Bank has developed a system of powers that allow for the allocation of responsibility for each significant type of risk among the management bodies, divisions and employees of the Bank. Regardless of the type of banking risk, the system of powers necessarily includes the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Risk Committee, the Management Board of the Bank, the Officer responsible for risk management, Credit and Finance Committees, Risk Management, including risk managers, Internal Audit Service, Internal Control Service, Structural divisions of the Bank.

The Board of Directors ensures the organization of the banking risk management system, monitors its adequate functioning and overall level of risks, approves the General Risk Policy.

The Risk Committee, established by the Board of Directors, monitors and controls the implementation of the Risk Management Strategy; assesses the effectiveness of the risk management system; controls timeliness and quality of risk reporting, as well as the completeness and adequacy of measures taken by the Management Board of the Bank to minimize risks.

The Management Board of the Bank ensures the functioning of the risk management system in order to meet the goals and objectives set by the Board of Directors in the field of risk management; approves the General Risk Policy, local regulatory legal acts regulating methods and procedures of managing certain types of risks, as well as the procedure of decision-making, interaction of divisions, distribution and delegation of powers in the process of risk management; ensuring their effective application in practice;

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making management decisions aimed at limiting the risk propensity of units generating risks, maintaining the risk profile of the bank, adequate to the nature and scope of the activities carried out.

The Officer responsible for risk management coordinates the actions of all participants in the risk management process, ensures information exchange between them in order to adopt the necessary management decisions; regularly reports to the Board on the extent of certain bank risks, compliance with risk propensity for risk generating units, compliance with established risk tolerance and maintaining the Bank's risk profile; regular (at least once a year) reports to the Risk Committee on the functioning of the risk management system and the degree of individual bank risks; ensures disclosure of information about the organization of the risk management system in accordance with the procedures adopted in the Bank.

The Finance Committee and the Credit Committee conduct monitoring and analysis of the risk level.

The Risk Management is responsible for the organization of an effective risk management system, monitoring the timely identification, measurement, monitoring, control and limiting of the level of bank risks. This unit monitors compliance with procedures for managing each of the type of risks. In order to control and manage critical situations that may have undesirable consequences for the Bank, the risk manager of the Bank carries out stress testing and assessment of the impact of changes in external and internal factors of corresponding risk on the stability of the Bank's functioning.

The Internal Audit Service is responsible for conducting regular audit of certain elements of the risk management system and assessing the effectiveness of risk management, as well as control compliance of actions and operations carried out by the management and employees of the Bank, with the requirements of the current legislation. The results of the audits and the assessment of effectiveness are reported to the Board of Directors.

The Internal Control Service verifies compliance by authorized bodies and employees of the Bank with the procedure for controlling each type of risk, as well as compliance with local regulatory legal acts of the Bank containing the strategy, policy, methods and procedures of risk management.

Structural divisions of the Bank carry out the current management of bank risks within the limits of their powers.

Credit risk. The Bank assumes credit risk which is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its counterparty fails to discharge its contractual financial liabilities to the Bank, or discharged them in an untimely fashion or not in full. The purpose of credit risk management is to ensure maximum safety of assets on the basis of reduction of possible losses.

The purpose of credit risk management is to ensure maximum safety of assets on the basis of reduction (exclusion) of possible losses, which is achieved on the basis of a systematic, integrated approach by implementing the following tasks:

- separation of powers and responsibilities between management bodies, committees, officials and divisions of the Bank in the sphere of credit risk management;
- organization of a system of crediting of customers of the Bank that is adequate and in the interests of the Bank; system of setting limits on credit related operations, counterparty banks;
- organization of a system of fair assessment of collateral on credit related operations;
- organization of independent primary and secondary examination of credit projects and counterparty banks limit projects;
- organization of effective claim-related work and work with overdue debts;
- implementation of qualitative and timely analysis of the status and dynamics of the loan portfolio, safe functioning standards characterizing the level of credit risk, including sectoral analysis and analysis of the concentration of the loan portfolio, setting limits on sectors with a high level of credit risk;

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- organization of stress testing system;
- creation of a system of regular and timely informing of management bodies and committees of the Bank about efficiency of credit risk management system;
- creation of a system of rapid and adequate response, aimed at preventing the credit risk getting critical for the Bank (risk minimization).

Identification and assessment of the level of credit risk is realized through the primary and secondary examination of credit projects (draft limits on the counterparty bank), which is achieved by the resolution of the conflict of interest in the decision-making process.

The primary examination (analysis (assessment) of the financial condition of the counterparty bank and development of a limit for carrying out active operations with the counterparty bank) is carried out by the economic service on the basis of the assessment of the financial condition of the counterparty bank and the ability to timely and in full return the funds transferred to it. Based on the analysis, a draft limit for active operations with a counterparty bank is being developed. When performing active credit related operations with customers, the primary examination is carried out by the credit worker at the stage of preparation for consideration by the Credit Committee of the loan project and collateral provided by the borrower.

Secondary examination is carried out by the risk manager during the period of development of the limit on the counterparty bank and subsequent monitoring. When performing active credit related operations with customers, the secondary examination is carried out by the risk manager during the consideration of the loan project and during the monitoring of the lender, financed transaction and collateral provided by the borrower.

Determination of the acceptable level of credit risk is carried out jointly by the Credit and Finance Committees of the Bank in accordance with the functions assigned to them.

To prevent the level of credit risk from increasing, the Bank regularly monitors credit risk by individual borrower, as well as each contract and for the Bank's loan portfolio as a whole by monthly studying the system of indicators. The Bank controls credit risk by setting limits on one borrower or a group of related borrowers and their products. In order to forecast changes in the level of credit risk, the Bank carries out regular stress testing, the essence of which is to assess the consequences of active impact on the Bank's activities of external and internal credit risk factors. The Bank simulates the default situation for all or most of the lenders of homogeneous groups, taking into account industry, ownership and other homogeneous characteristics, develops scenarios of the impact of default (credit events) on the change in the level of credit risk, forecasts changes in portfolio quality and safe functioning indicators of the Bank, which characterize the level of credit risk. The results of stress testing are provided to the Finance Committee of the Bank for appropriate management decisions to minimize credit risk.

Credit risk is managed by the relevant structural units through regular analysis of the ability of existing and potential borrowers to repay interest payments and the amount of the principal debt, as well as by obtaining collateral and guarantees of companies and individuals. The Bank carries out loan analysis by maturities and the subsequent control of overdue balances. In this regard, the management is provided with the data on the terms of debt as presented in Note 11. Types of activity that are subject to credit risk and bear the corresponding maximum credit risk include:

- providing loans and borrowings to customers and placing deposits in other organizations, investing in financial instruments held to maturity. In these cases, the maximum credit risk is equal to the value of the relevant financial assets, as recorded in the statement of financial position (Notes 9, 11, 12);
- conclusion of contracts for derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange transactions. The maximum credit risk at the end of the reporting period will be equal to the value as recorded in the statement of financial position (Note 8);

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- provision of financial guarantees. In this case, the maximum credit risk is equal to the maximum amount that the Bank can pay if the guarantee is executed (Note 32);
- the provision of a credit related commitment that is not subject to cancellation during the term of the validity or is canceled only as a result of a material adverse change. If the issuer is unable to fulfill the loan liabilities using cash or other financial instruments, the maximum credit risk is equal to the full amount of the liability recorded in Note 32.

Credit risk for financial instruments that are not recognized in the statement of financial position is defined as the probability of loss due to the inability of another participant in a transaction with this financial instrument to fulfill the terms of the contract. Regarding the credit risk of the loan liabilities, the Bank is potentially subject to losses in an amount equal to the total amount of unused liabilities. However, the estimated amount of losses is less than the total amount of unused liabilities, since most loan liabilities depend on customers who support certain loan standards. The Bank applies the same credit policy with respect to contingent liabilities as it does with financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position, based on the procedures for approving transactions, using risk limits, and monitoring. The Bank controls the maturity of contingent liabilities that are not recognized in the statement of financial position, since the longer is the maturity of contingent liabilities, the higher is the credit risk.

In order to minimize credit risk, the Bank uses methods of diversification of the loan portfolio by sectors of the economy, by types of collateral, by credit products, by forms of cash disbursement, by types of transactions, currencies and maturity dates.

Country risk. Country risk is the risk of losses of the Bank as a result of the influence of both internal and external factors independent of the financial position of counterparties of the Bank (for example, non-conformity of contracts to the legislation of foreign states; non-fulfillment by foreign counterparties of obligations due to economic, political, social and other changes in the conditions of its activity).

The following is a geographical analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Belarus	OECD countries	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	65,303	-	-	65,303
Derivative financial assets	-	-	217	217
Due from other banks	14,129	4,261	1,905	20,295
Loans to customers	195,317	-	-	195,317
Securities measured at amortized cost	7,106	-	-	7,106
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,574	-	-	9,574
Other financial assets	4,808	-	-	4,808
Total financial assets	296,237	4,261	2,122	302,620
Liabilities				
Due to other banks	403	-	32	435
Due to customers	181,011	27,809	9,533	218,353
Debt securities issued	30,396	-	-	30,396
Other financial liabilities	669	-	-	669
Subordinated loans	17,549	-	-	17,549
Preference shares	1,304	-	-	1,304
Total financial liabilities	231,332	27,809	9,565	268,706
Net balance sheet position	64,905	(23,548)	(7,443)	

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The following is a geographical analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Belarus	OECD countries	Other countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	36,732	-	-	36,732
Derivative financial assets	-	-	32	32
Due from other banks	9,668	4,489	2,414	16,571
Loans to customers	145,487	-	-	145,487
Securities measured at amortized cost	7,235	-	-	7,235
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	14,203	-	-	14,203
Other financial assets	7,054	-	-	7,054
Total financial assets	220,379	4,489	2,446	227,314
Liabilities				
Due to other banks	2,789	-	32	2,821
Due to customers	153,477	3,162	2,308	158,947
Debt securities issued	15,223	-	-	15,223
Other financial liabilities	1,002	-	-	1,002
Subordinated loans	15,251	-	-	15,251
Preference shares	2,070	-	-	2,070
Total financial liabilities	189,812	3,162	2,340	195,314
Net balance sheet position	30,567	1,327	106	

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk of difficulties in meeting financial obligations related to the payment of cash or provision of financial assets. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to achieve an optimal (acceptable) balance of financial assets and financial liabilities, which is ensured by implementing the following tasks:

- separation of powers and responsibilities between authorized and executive bodies, committees, officials and divisions of the Bank in the sphere of liquidity risk management;
- organization of a system of management of financial assets and financial liabilities that is adequate and in the interests of the Bank;
- organization of qualitative and timely monitoring and analysis of the current state of liquidity, standards of safe functioning, characterizing the level of liquidity risk, structure and dynamics of resource base and financial investments, liquidity gaps;
- organization of the Bank's cash flow forecasting system in the short term;
- assessment of the level of liquidity risk and the quality of liquidity risk management;
- organization of stress testing and early warning system to identify the causes and factors influencing changes in liquidity risk, and modeling the behavior of liquidity indicators in perspective;
- creation of a system of rapid and adequate response aimed at minimization of liquidity risk, development of plans of actions of the Bank in unforeseen situations connected with increase of liquidity risk.

The Bank maintains stable financing base, which comprises mainly amounts due to other banks, current accounts and deposits of legal entities and individuals, long-term and subordinated loans, and invests funds in diversified portfolio of liquid assets in order to have a possibility without delays meet unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The Bank calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- *Liquidity coverage ratio*, which is calculated as the ratio of the amount of highly liquid assets to the net expected cash outflow within the next 30 days (minimum allowable ratio value is 100%). As at 31 December 2019, this ratio amounted to 172.2% (at 31 December 2018 – 195.5%);
- *The net stable funding ratio*, which is calculated as the ratio of available and required stable funding (the minimum allowable ratio value is 100%). As at 31 December 2019, this ratio amounted to 146.0% (at 31 December 2018 – 122.9%).

The tables below show an analysis representing the remaining maturity of financial liabilities calculated for undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (the principal debt and interest) based on the contractual terms as at the reporting date, as well as inflows and outflows of funds on derivative financial instruments

The table below shows the analysis of financial liabilities due to their maturities as at 31 December 2019:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year - 5 years	More than 5 years	Unlimited	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Due to other banks	38	7	405	-	-	-	-	450
Due to customers	81,827	13,859	50,531	37,034	41,605	-	-	224,856
Other financial liabilities	672	4	4	4	-	-	-	684
Debt securities issued	-	536	939	5,786	28,569	-	-	35,830
Subordinated loans	122	237	359	727	7,129	19,176	-	27,750
Preference shares	-	-	-	202	-	-	1,102	1,304
Credit-related commitments	13,039	2,060	920	501	2,930	-	-	19,450
Total potential future payments on non-derivative financial liabilities	95,698	16,703	53,158	44,254	80,233	19,176	1,102	310,324
Derivative financial instruments to be calculated on a gross basis								
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total potential future payments on financial liabilities	95,698	16,703	53,158	44,254	80,233	19,233	1,102	310,324

The table below shows the analysis of financial liabilities due to their maturities as at 31 December 2018:

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year - 5 years	More than 5 years	Unlimited	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Due to other banks	37	-	2,810	-	-	-	-	2,847
Due to customers	41,407	24,082	20,147	57,625	19,811	-	-	163,072
Other financial liabilities	1,005	4	4	4	-	-	-	1,017
Debt securities issued	-	255	402	679	17,926	-	-	19,262
Subordinated loans	117	224	345	697	5,494	20,161	-	27,038
Preference shares	-	-	1,797	-	-	-	1,102	2,899
Credit-related commitments	7,403	2,493	152	2,306	3,350	-	-	15,704
Total potential future payments on non-derivative financial liabilities	49,969	27,058	25,657	61,311	46,581	20,161	1,102	231,839
Derivative financial instruments to be calculated on a gross basis								
Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total potential future payments on financial liabilities	49,966	27,058	25,657	61,311	46,581	20,161	1,102	231,839

Preference shares are financial liabilities that are not limited by maturity. The maximum period that the Bank accepts for calculation of undiscounted cash flows on payment of annual mandatory dividends on them is 5 years.

The tables above include payments in respect of derivative financial instruments, which are calculated on a gross basis, as these calculations will be accompanied by corresponding inflows and outflows of cash.

Amounts due to customers are recorded in this analysis by terms remaining to maturity. However, in accordance with the Banking Code of the Republic of Belarus, individuals have the right to withdraw funds from their accounts prior to maturity.

The Bank does not use the above analysis of financial liabilities by maturity not taking into account discounting on an ongoing basis. Instead, the Bank monitors contractual maturities and expected liquidity gap based on the analysis of financial assets and liabilities presented in the tables below:

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year - 5 years	More than 5 years	Past due	Unlimited	Total as at 31 December 2019
Assets									
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	62,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,098	65,303
Derivative financial assets	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217
Due from other banks	19,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	708	20,295
Loans to customers	9,296	30,497	27,115	28,442	92,521	2	7,444	-	195,317
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	-	7,106	-	-	-	-	-	7,106
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	164	-	-	-	9,410	-	-	9,574
Other financial assets	247	-	-	-	4,120	-	441	-	4,808
Total financial assets	91,552	30,661	34,221	28,442	96,641	9,412	7,885	3,806	302,620
Liabilities									
Due to other banks	35	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	435
Due to customers	81,132	12,606	48,977	34,888	40,750	-	-	-	218,353
Other financial liabilities	669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669
Debt securities issued	-	428	237	4,109	25,622	-	-	-	30,396
Subordinated loans	105	-	-	-	1,500	15,944	-	-	17,549
Preference shares	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	1,102	1,304
Total financial liabilities	81,941	13,034	49,614	39,199	67,872	15,944	-	1,102	268,706
Liquidity gap	9,611	17,627	(15,393)	(10,757)	28,769	(6,532)			
Cumulative expected liquidity gap	9,611	27,238	11,845	1,088	29,857	23,325			

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year - 5 years	More than 5 years	Past due	Unlimited	Total as at 31 December 2018
Assets									
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	34,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,166	36,732
Derivative financial assets	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Due from other banks	13,110	-	2,763	-	-	-	-	698	16,571
Loans to customers	5,018	26,755	23,509	21,342	59,301	474	9,088	-	145,487
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	-	91	-	7,144	-	-	-	7,235
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	14,203	-	-	-	-	14,203
Other financial assets	354	-	50	-	6,047	22	581	-	7,054
Total financial assets	53,080	26,755	26,413	35,545	72,492	496	9,669	2,864	227,314
Liabilities									
Due to other banks	36	-	2,785	-	-	-	-	-	2,821
Due to customers	40,926	23,257	19,169	56,088	19,507	-	-	-	158,947
Other financial liabilities	1,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,002
Debt securities issued	-	255	80	-	14,888	-	-	-	15,223
Subordinated loans	113	-	-	-	-	15,138	-	-	15,251
Preference shares	-	-	968	-	-	-	-	1,102	2,070
Total financial liabilities	42,077	23,512	23,002	56,088	34,395	15,138	-	1,102	195,314
Liquidity gap	11,003	3,243	3,411	(20,543)	38,097	(14,642)			
Cumulative expected liquidity gap	11,003	14,246	17,657	(2,886)	35,211	20,569			

According to the management of the Bank, the overlap and/or controlled mismatch between the placement and maturity terms and interest rates on assets and liabilities is a fundamental factor for the success of management of the Bank. In banks, as a rule, there is no complete overlap on these positions, as transactions often have uncertain maturity dates and different nature. The mismatch of these positions potentially increases the profitability of the activity, and at the same time increases the risk of losses.

In recent economic conditions in the Republic of Belarus (high devaluation expectations) long-term resources in Belarusian rubles are being replaced by short-term ones. The Bank manages liquidity in the face of significant liquidity gaps in the short term, raising available and most profitable resources in Belarusian rubles to maintain liquidity. The main sources of the Bank's resource base are the raised funds of legal entities. Additional current sources of coverage of short-term liquidity gaps are also borrowings in the interbank loan market, the conclusion of swap transactions and currency exchange transactions with banks, as well as issuance of own debt securities.

In order to prevent the outflow of amounts due to customers, as well as to extend the terms of their use, the Bank promptly revises the terms of existing products and develops new ones, works on attracting new customers. At the same time, the terms of credit products are also being revised to diversify the loan portfolio in terms of the principal repayment mechanism.

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Market risk. Market risk is the risk of the Bank's losses, non-receipt of planned income from changes in the value of balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions related to the trading portfolio, as well as positions denominated in foreign currency and goods due to changes in market prices of financial instruments and goods caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, market interest rates and other factors. I.e. it is the risk of changing values of market parameters, such as interest rates, exchange rates, stock or commodity prices, correlation between different market parameters and volatility of these parameters. The Bank considers market risk as a set of currency, commodity, interest rate, trading portfolio and stock risks.

Commodity risk is the probability of the Bank's losses, non-receipt of planned income from changes in the value of goods. In accordance with the regulation on commodity risk management, no stress testing was conducted in the reporting year to measure the potential impact of the value of the commodity portfolio on the Bank's regulatory capital. During 2019 (on the first day of each month), the commodity risk did not exceed 5 percent of assets, for calculating the Bank's regulatory capital adequacy.

The cost of property exposed to commodity risk as of 1 January 2020 was 542 thousand rubles, and as of 1 January 2019 – 510 thousand rubles. The amount of commodity risk included in the calculation of the regulatory capital adequacy as of 1 January 2020 was 98 thousand rubles, and as of 1 January 2019 - 92 thousand rubles.

Currency risk. Currency risk is a type of market risk characterizing the probability of the Bank's losses, non-receipt of planned income from changes in the value of the Bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions denominated in foreign currency due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Currency risk management is carried out using the following methods:

- separation of powers and responsibilities between management bodies, committees, officials and divisions of the Bank in the sphere of currency risk management;
- organization of limit policy;
- organization of a system of tracking the status and dynamics of an open currency position — total and by types of currencies, as well as a system of rapid response aimed at minimizing currency risk;
- organization of stress testing system;
- creation of a system of regular and timely informing of management bodies and committees of the Bank about efficiency of currency risk management system;
- creation of a system of rapid and adequate response aimed at minimization of currency risk, development of a plan of actions of the Bank in unforeseen situations connected with currency risk.

The Bank sets limits on the level of accepted risk in terms of types of currencies and in general for all foreign currencies, both at the end of each day and within one day, and monitors compliance with them on a daily basis. The Treasury controls the state of an open currency position and its actual size, based on the accounting data on balance sheet and off-balance sheet accounts for each day. The procedure for calculating the amount of open currency position of the Bank and including the amount of currency risk when calculating capital adequacy is determined in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank.

The table below provides an analysis of the currency risk of the Bank as of 31 December 2019:

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	BYN	USD	EUR	RUB	Other curre ncies	Total
Assets						
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	38,186	1,302	23,728	2,087	-	65,303
Derivative financial assets	217	-	-	-	-	217
Due from other banks	173	5,535	8,414	6,154	19	20,295
Loans to customers	94,518	27,562	71,902	1,335	-	195,317
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	7,106	-	-	-	7,106
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	9,574	-	-	9,574
Other financial assets	4,714	93	1	-	-	4,808
Total financial assets	137,808	41,598	113,619	9,576	19	302,620
Liabilities						
Due to other banks	433	2	-	-	-	435
Due to customers	69,634	93,427	34,325	20,967	-	218,353
Other financial liabilities	653	4	12	-	-	669
Debt securities issued	28,410	1,986	-	-	-	30,396
Subordinated loans	2,717	14,832	-	-	-	17,549
Preference shares	1,304	-	-	-	-	1,304
Total financial liabilities	103,151	110,251	34,337	20,967	-	268,706
Open balance net position	34,657	(68,653)	79,282	(11,391)	19	33,914
Requirements on derivative financial instruments	-	69,077	-	11,827	-	80,904
Liabilities on derivative financial instruments	-	-	(80,687)	-	-	(80,687)
Net position on derivative financial instruments	-	69,077	(80,687)	11,827	-	217
Total open currency position	34,657	424	(1,405)	436	19	

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The table below provides an analysis of the currency risk of the Bank as of 31 December 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	BYN	USD	EUR	RUB	Other curre ncies	Total
Assets						
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	31,103	1,298	1,301	3,030	-	36,732
Derivative financial assets	32	-	-	-	-	32
Due from other banks	99	6,358	8,771	1,315	28	16,571
Loans to customers	61,704	59,246	23,399	1,138	-	145,487
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	7,235	-	-	-	7,235
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	14,203	-	-	-	14,203
Other financial assets	6,875	177	2	-	-	7,054
Total financial assets	99,813	88,517	33,473	5,483	28	227,314
Liabilities						
Due to other banks	33	2,788	-	-	-	2,821
Due to customers	54,939	74,081	20,130	9,797	-	158,947
Other financial liabilities	188	190	620	-	4	1,002
Debt securities issued	13,255	1,968	-	-	-	15,223
Subordinated loans	-	15,251	-	-	-	15,251
Preference shares	2,070	-	-	-	-	2,070
Total financial liabilities	70,485	94,278	20,750	9,797	4	195,314
Open balance net position	29,328	(5,761)	12,723	(4,314)	24	32,000
Requirements on derivative financial instruments	-	8,179	-	4,715	-	12,894
Liabilities on derivative financial instruments	-	-	(12,862)	-	-	(12,862)
Net position on derivative financial instruments	-	8,179	(12,862)	4,715	-	32
Total open currency position	29,328	2,418	(139)	401	24	

The Bank calculates the ratio of open currency position and its regulation on the basis of the nominal value of financial instruments in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank

The bank provided 51.6% (59.9% in 2018) of loans in foreign currency. Depending on the currency of cash flows received by the borrower, the growth of foreign exchange rates against the Belarusian ruble may have a negative impact on the ability of borrowers to carry out repayment of loans, which in turn increases the probability of losses on loans.

The table below provides an analysis of the sensitivity of profit before tax and capital to significant possible changes in exchange rates used at the end of the reporting period for the functional currency of the Bank, taking into account the assumptions that all other variable characteristics will remain unchanged:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019		
<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Effect on profit before tax	Influence on capital (including income tax at 25% rate)
Strengthening of the US dollar by 20%	85	64
Weakening of the US dollar by 10%	(42)	(32)
Strengthening of the Euro by 20%	(281)	(211)
Weakening of the Euro by 10%	141	106
Strengthening of the Russian ruble by 20%	87	65
Weakening of the Russian ruble by 10%	(44)	(33)
Strengthening of other currencies by 20%	4	3
Weakening of other currencies by 10%	(2)	(2)

31 December 2018		
<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Effect on profit before tax	Influence on capital (including income tax at 25% rate)
Strengthening of the US dollar by 20%	484	363
Weakening of the US dollar by 10%	(242)	(182)
Strengthening of the Euro by 20%	(28)	(21)
Weakening of the Euro by 10%	14	11
Strengthening of the Russian ruble by 20%	80	60
Weakening of the Russian ruble by 10%	(40)	(30)
Strengthening of other currencies by 20%	5	4
Weakening of other currencies by 10%	(2)	(2)

Exchange rate sensitivity analysis was conducted for items denominated in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency. In fact, there is a connection between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that the sensitivity has a non-linear nature, so interpolation or extrapolation of the received results shall not be implemented.

Interest rate risk of the bank's portfolio. Interest rate risk of the bank portfolio is the probability of the Bank's losses arising from changes in the value of the Bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions that are not part of the trading portfolio, due to the changes in interest rates.

Risk of interest rate change is managed by the following methods:

- separation of powers and responsibilities between management bodies, committees, officials and divisions of the Bank in the sphere of interest rate risk management;
- organization of a system of management of financial assets and financial liabilities sensitive to changes in the interest rate;
- organization of interest policy that is adequate and in the interests of the Bank;
- organization of the management system of financial assets and financial liabilities sensitive to changes in the interest rate, analysis of the structure and dynamics of the resource base and active investments;
- organization of stress testing system;
- creation of a system of rapid and adequate response aimed at minimization of interest rate risk, development of a plan of actions of the Bank in unforeseen situations connected with the risk of changes in the interest rate.

The table below provides a general analysis of the Bank's interest rate risk. It reflects the total amounts of interest rate sensitive financial assets and liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position by maturity:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months — 1 year	1 year — 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 December 2019							
Total financial assets on which interest is accrued	21,646	30,661	34,221	28,442	92,521	9,412	216,903
Total financial liabilities on which interest is accrued	79,823	13,034	49,815	38,997	67,872	15,944	265,485
Interest rate gap as at 31 December 2019	(58,177)	17,627	(15,594)	(10,555)	24,649	(6,532)	(48,582)
<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months — 1 year	1 year — 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 December 2018							
Total financial assets on which interest is accrued	9,078	26,755	26,363	35,545	66,445	474	164,660
Total financial liabilities on which interest is accrued	39,645	23,512	23,002	56,088	34,395	15,138	191,780
Interest rate gap as at 31 December 2018	(30,567)	3,243	3,361	(20,543)	32,050	(14,664)	(27,120)

During the current monitoring, the Bank also analyzes the composition and dynamics of financial assets and financial liabilities, analyzes the interest rates that were in force earlier and in force in the present moment in the monetary markets of the Republic of Belarus and the countries whose residents are the Bank's main counterparties, and their impact on the change in the level of interest risk.

The floating interest rate financial instruments as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	BYN	USD/EUR/ RUB	BYN	USD/EUR/ RUB
Assets				
Due from other banks	-	351	-	497
Loans to customers	1,010	-	1,343	-
Total floating interest rate assets	1,010	351	1,343	497
Liabilities				
Subordinated loans	2,717	14,832	-	15,251
Total floating interest rate liabilities	2,717	14,832	-	15,251

The Bank is not exposed to the risk of changing the fair value of fixed-rate financial instruments, as the Bank has a contractual right to unilaterally change interest rates on such instruments.

The table below provides an analysis of the sensitivity of profit before tax and capital to significant possible changes in floating interest rates used at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the assumptions that all other variable characteristics will remain unchanged:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Effect on profit before tax	Influence on capital (including income tax at 25% rate)	Effect on profit before tax	Influence on capital (including income tax at 25% rate)
<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>				
Increase by 1,000 basis points of interest rate on financial instruments in Belarusian rubles	(171)	(128)	134	101
Decrease by 1,000 basis points of interest rate on financial instruments in Belarusian rubles	171	128	(134)	(101)
Increase by 100 basis points of interest rate on financial instruments in other currencies	(145)	(109)	(148)	(111)
Decrease by 100 basis points of interest rate on financial instruments in other currencies	145	109	148	111

Operational risk is the risk of losses incurred by the Bank as a result of non-compliance, established by internal documents of the Bank of the procedures for performing banking operations and other transactions to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus or their violation by the Bank's employees, incompetence or errors of the Bank's employees, inconsistency or failure of the systems used by the Bank, including information systems, and also as a result of external factors. Operational risk management is a continuous process in the Bank for identification, evaluation, monitoring, control and reporting to the management bodies of the Bank. Control of the level of operational risk is carried out within the framework of the internal control system and is based on the principles of comprehensive and multilevel internal control, coverage of control procedures of all structural divisions of the Bank.

Information on changes in liabilities related to financial activities.

The table below provides a reconciliation of liabilities arising from financial activities as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Debt securities issued	Subordinated loans	Total liabilities from financing activities
Carrying amount as at			
31 December 2017	1,322	13,920	15,242
Acquisition	79,030	-	79,030
Repayment	(65,651)	(9)	(65,660)
Foreign exchange differences	188	1,320	1,508
Other	334	20	354
Carrying amount as at			
31 December 2018	15,223	15,251	30,474
Acquisition	140,707	2,700	143,407
Repayment	(125,822)	(4)	(125,826)
Foreign exchange differences	(43)	(390)	(433)
Other	331	(8)	323
Carrying amount as at			
31 December 2019	30,396	17,549	47,945

Item "Other" includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on issued debt securities and subordinated loans. The Bank classifies paid interest as cash flows from operating activities.

35. Fair value measurement

The Bank follows the following hierarchy of initial data used in determining fair value:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Level 1 — initial data for fair value measurement are unadjusted active market quotes for identical assets and liabilities that the Bank may access on the date of assessment. An active market is defined as a market in which instruments are traded regularly and in sufficient volume to provide information on assessments on a continuous basis. Any adjustment to the level 1 initial data results in a lower level fair value assessment.
- Level 2 — The initial data for fair value assessment are data other than quoted prices included in Level 1, observed directly (prices) or indirectly (price derivatives), includes instruments assessed using quotations in active markets for similar financial instruments, quotations for identical or similar financial instruments in non-active markets, or other valuation methods for which all essential initial data are directly or indirectly available on the basis of market information. If significant level 2 initial data are adjusted using material, non-observed data, the fair value obtained is assigned to level 3.
- Level 3 — The initial data for fair value measurement are non-observed data that should reflect all assumptions that would be used by market participants in setting the price of the instrument, including risk assumptions. The fair value, calculated from a combination of different valuation methods, relates to level 3.

When using initial data from different levels of the hierarchy, the Bank considers fair value as a whole to the lowest level to which the initial data relates.

The bank records any transfers between fair value levels at the end of the reporting period.

The table below presents the hierarchy of sources of fair value estimates of the Bank's assets and liabilities at fair value:

In thousands of Belarusian rubles

31 December 2019	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial assets	8	-	217	-	217
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	-	9,574	-	9,574
31 December 2018	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial assets	8	-	32	-	32
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	-	14,203	-	14,203

For the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank did not have transfers between the levels of the hierarchy of sources of fair value estimates of assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

Below is a comparison of the value recorded in the statement of financial position and the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments as at 31 December 2019 and 2018:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Value recorded in the statement of financial position	Fair value	Value recorded in the statement of financial position	Fair value
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	65,303	65,303	36,732	36,732
Derivative financial assets	217	217	32	32
Due from other banks	20,295	20,295	16,571	16,571
Loans to customers	195,317	195,317	145,487	145,487
Securities measured at amortized cost	7,106	7,106	7,235	7,235
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,574	9,574	14,203	14,203
Other financial assets	4,808	4,808	7,054	7,054
Total financial assets	302,620	302,620	227,314	227,314
Liabilities				
Due to other banks	435	435	2,821	2,821
Due to customers	218,353	218,353	158,947	158,947
Debt securities issued	30,396	30,396	15,223	15,223
Other financial liabilities	669	669	1,002	1,002
Subordinated loans	17,549	9,470	15,251	7,258
Preference shares	1,304	1,304	2,070	2,070
Total financial liabilities	268,706	260,627	195,314	187,321

The following describes the methods and assumptions used by the Bank in determining the fair value of financial instruments.

(a) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value and derivative financial instruments is calculated at using a discounted cash flow model in which the most significant input data are available on the market for identical or similar financial instruments (level 2). The fair value of short-term currency swaps with other banks for up to 10 days is recognized as zero.

b) Financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position

Financial instruments whose fair value is approximately equal to their value as recorded in the statement of financial position. For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have a short-term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that their carrying amount approximates their fair value. This assumption also applies to interbank loans, demand deposits and current accounts, as well as other short-term receivables and payables.

Financial instruments with floating and fixed interest rates. The fair value of financial instruments placed at floating interest rates is approximately equal to their value recognized in the statement of financial position. The estimated fair value of financial instruments placed at fixed interest rates is based on the calculation of discounted cash flows by applying interest rates for the financial instruments with similar conditions, credit risk level and maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair value of subordinated loans carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of cash flows using the market rate for these instruments at the reporting date.

The fair value of financial instruments not recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value corresponds to level 2 of the hierarchy of valuation sources other than cash and funds in accounts in the National Bank corresponding to level 1.

36. Operating segments

The Bank's segment reporting is based on the following operating segments: services to individuals, services to legal entities, treasury operations.

- services to individuals — maintaining current accounts, accepting deposits, granting loans, making settlements on behalf of individuals, servicing bank payment cards, safekeeping services;
- services to legal entities - settlement and cash services of enterprises and organizations (residents and non-residents of the Republic of Belarus), raising of deposits, placement of own issued debt securities, granting loans and other types of financing, documentary operations, securities transactions on behalf of customers;
- treasury operations — operations with the National Bank, maintenance of correspondent accounts of banks, raising and placement of funds in the interbank market, operations with securities on behalf of the Bank (including repurchase transactions), transactions with derivative financial instruments, purchase, sale and conversion of foreign currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comparative information on the operational segments for 2019 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Services to individuals	Services to legal entities	Treasury operations	Other / not allocated	Total
Interest income	9,231	9,720	1,319	2,243	22,513
Interest expenses	(1,603)	(8,937)	(160)	(1,167)	(11,867)
Net interest income	7,628	783	1,159	1,076	10,646
Fee and commission income	834	3,140	1	350	4,325
Fee and commission expenses	(104)	(11)	(392)	(561)	(1,068)
Net fee and commission income	730	3,129	(391)	(211)	3,257
Net income from transactions with derivative financial instruments	-	-	203	-	203
Net income from foreign exchange operations	-	-	5,011	(1,244)	3,767
Net income from securities transactions	-	(85)	-	-	(85)
Other income	968	78	-	527	1,573
Operating income	9,326	3,905	5,982	148	19,361
Operating expenses	(237)	(56)	-	(11,870)	(12,163)
Net devaluation of assets received as debt repayment	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Net recovery of allowances for the impairment of interest bearing financial assets	(2,526)	(407)	75	-	(2,858)
Net charge of allowances for impairment of other financial assets	(32)	12	-	38	18
Net recovery of allowances for credit related commitments	2	(16)	-	-	(14)
Financial result of the segment before income tax expenses	6,533	3,438	6,057	(11,685)	4,343
Profit before income tax expense					4,343
Income tax expense					(535)
Net profit for the year					3,808
Segment assets	72,227	127,801	99,397	19,881	319,306
Segment liabilities	48,249	170,888	30,831	20,451	270,419
Other segment information					
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	-	-	62,205	3,098	65,303
Derivative financial assets	-	-	217	-	217
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	9,574	-	9,574
Due from other banks	-	-	20,295	-	20,295
Loans to customers	71,426	123,891	-	-	195,317
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	-	7,106	-	7,106
Other assets	801	3,910	-	979	5,690
Debt securities issued	-	-	30,396	-	30,396
Due to other banks	-	-	435	-	435
Due to customers	48,099	170,254	-	-	218,353
Other liabilities	150	634	-	329	1,113

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Comparative information on the operational segments for 2018 is presented below:

<i>in thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Services to individuals	Services to legal entities	Treasury operations	Other / not allocated	Total
Interest income	7,857	8,550	840	-	17,247
Interest expenses	(1,425)	(6,242)	(303)	(2,455)	(10,425)
Net interest income	6,432	2,308	537	(2,455)	6,822
Fee and commission income	512	2,159	12	259	2,942
Fee and commission expenses	(57)	(8)	(296)	(638)	(999)
Net fee and commission income	455	2,151	(284)	(379)	1,943
Net income from transactions with derivative financial instruments	-	-	30	-	30
Net income from foreign exchange operations	-	-	1,263	902	2,165
Net expenses on securities held to maturity	-	2	26	-	28
Other income	587	76	-	495	1,158
Operating income	7,474	4,537	1,572	(1,437)	12,146
Operating expenses	(188)	(61)	-	(12,860)	(13,109)
Net devaluation of assets received as debt repayment	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Net charge of allowances for the impairment of interest bearing financial assets	4,626	(3,695)	(288)	-	643
Net charge of allowances for impairment of other financial assets	(10)	40	-	42	72
Net charge of allowances for credit related commitments	(2)	9	-	-	7
Financial result of the segment before income tax expenses	11,900	830	1,284	(14,286)	(272)
Profit before income tax expense					(272)
Income tax expense					327
Net profit for the year					55
Segment assets	43,263	109,154	72,607	19,088	244,112
Segment liabilities	31,450	128,589	18,044	19,742	197,825
Other segment information					
Cash and account balances in the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	-	-	34,566	2,166	36,732
Derivative financial assets	-	-	32	-	32
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	14,203	-	14,203
Due from other banks	-	-	16,571	-	16,571
Loans to customers	42,384	103,103	-	-	145,487
Securities measured at amortized cost	-	-	7,235	-	7,235
Other assets	879	6,051	-	910	7,840
Debt securities issued	-	-	15,223	-	15,223
Due to other banks	-	-	2,821	-	2,821
Due to customers	31,321	127,626	-	-	158,947
Other liabilities	129	963	-	1,185	2,277

Information on the structure of interest and commission income and expenses of the Bank by type of activity is provided in Notes 24, 25. Analysis of the geographical structure of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 34.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. Related parties transactions

In the ordinary course of business the Bank carries out operations with its shareholders, management of the Bank and other related parties. These operations include loans, fund raising and other operations. Based on the Bank's policy all operations with related parties are carried out on the same terms as those with third parties. As at 31 December 2019, the average rates on loans granted to related parties in Belarusian rubles were 13% per annum, granted in foreign currency – 7% per annum; average rates on fund-raising were 12% per annum on instruments in Belarusian rubles, 2.5% per annum on instruments in foreign currency.

The balances on operations with related parties as at 31 December 2019 are presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Shareholders	Companies under common control	Key management personnel
Loans to customers	3	49	69
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(2)
Loans to customers less allowance for impairment	3	49	67
Other financial assets	3,253	-	-
Subordinated loans	17,549	-	-
Due to customers	389	223	240

The balances on operations with related parties as at 31 December 2018 are presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Shareholders	Companies under common control	Key management personnel
Loans to customers	17	2,730	132
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(3)
Loans to customers less allowance for impairment	17	2,730	129
Other financial assets	3,957	1,150	-
Subordinated loans	15,251	-	-
Due to customers	824	90	340

The credit related commitments for operations with related parties as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Shareholders	Companies under common control	Key management personnel
Unused credit lines as at 31 December 2019	7	-	79
Unused credit lines as at 31 December 2018	5	-	124

The items of income and expenses for operations with related parties for 2018 are presented below:

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<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Shareholders	Companies under common control	Key management personnel
Interest income	-	33	1
Interest expenses	(1,246)	-	(4)
Fee and commission income	9	9	-
Income on settlements with customers	1,914	1,612	-
Operating lease expenses	(65)	(149)	-

The items of income and expenses for operations with related parties for 2018 are presented below

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	Shareholders	Companies under common control	Key management personnel
Interest income	14	1,232	9
Interest expenses	(1,306)	-	(5)
Fee and commission income	5	8	-
Income on settlements with customers	448	127	-
Operating lease expenses	(71)	(176)	-

The information on remuneration payments to key management personnel and members of the Board of Directors for 2019 and 2018 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Belarusian rubles</i>	2019	2018
Salary and other short-term payments	1,095	1,115
Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors	516	815

38. Subsequent events

During 2019, the refinancing rate of the National Bank was reduced from 9,5% to 9% per annum (20 November 2019). From February 19, 2020, the refinancing rate is 8.25% per annum. For the period from 31 December 2019 to the date of approval of these financial statements, the Belarusian ruble has changed against major currencies since the beginning of the year as follows: it has weakened against the US dollar by 12.82%, against the Euro by 14.08% and by 2.12% against the Russian ruble.

The international rating agency Fitch has confirmed the long-term and short-term sovereign credit ratings of Belarus on foreign and national currency obligations at the level of "B". the outlook is stable. On April 3, 2020 the international rating Standard and Poor's agency affirmed the long-term sovereign credit rating of Belarus on the "B" level and the short-term "B" with "stable" outlook.

The Bank is closely monitoring the situation with the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, but it is not possible to reliably assess its financial impact at this stage. At the same time, the Bank has taken measures aimed at ensuring stable and continuous operation of the Bank in the conditions of financial markets compression caused by the complexity of the epidemiological situation in the world.