NEW CHALLENGES
NEW SOLUTIONS

PAO/AO ABC BANK

MODEL IFRS CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

These illustrative financial statements should be used as an example of IFRS consolidated financial statements of a bank prepared based on the standards effective in 2025.

These illustrative financial statements are not a substitute for reading the Standards themselves. IFRS Disclosure Checklist should be filled in for all IFRS engagements without exception.

Judgment must be exercised in determining the level of disclosure detail in the financial statements. The level of detail will depend on complexity and materiality of particular items and transactions. In particular, in preparation of the financial statements the following items will need tailoring:

- The exact line items in the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss − e.g., immaterial lines may need to be included in 'Other' categories, rather than be presented as separate items
- Effect of changes in accounting policies (Note 3) on a specific bank
- Accounting policies (Note 3) − some of these may not be significant for a particular bank, while others may need to be added
- Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Note 4); risk management policies and disclosures (Note 33); methods and procedures of estimating fair values (Note 34)
- In general, some footnotes may not be needed if the items, to which they relate, are immaterial. There may be need to add new footnotes. There may also be need to remove or add certain lines in the footnote tables depending on the significance of a particular line for the bank

These illustrative financial statements do not cover all possible disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards. They do not cover, for example:

- First-time adoption of IFRS
- Hedge accounting
- Share-based payments
- Earnings per share
- Discontinued operations
- Insurance contracts accounting

PAO/AO ABC Bank

[Consolidated] financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025
together with the independent auditor's report

Contents

Independent auditor's report

Not illustrated here.

[Consolidated] statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

[The items in the [consolidated] statement of financial position listed below must be considered from a materiality point of view and if necessary, moved into other assets/liabilities captions due to insignificance or vice versa. The items must be in order of their liquidity, consistent with the maturity analysis in Note 37.]

	Notes	***2025***	***2024***
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7		
Precious metals			
Trading securities	8		
Trading securities pledged under repurchase agreements[1]	8		
Amounts due from credit institutions	9		
Derivative financial assets[2]	10		
Loans to customers	11		
Assets held for sale	12		
Investment securities	13		
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements[1]	13		
Investments in associates	40		
Investment property	14		
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	15		
Goodwill and other intangible assets	16		
Deferred income tax assets[3]	17		
Other assets[4]	19		
Total assets			
Liabilities			
Amounts due to the CBR	20		
Amounts due to credit institutions	21		
Derivative financial liabilities[2]	10		
Amounts due to customers	22		
Debt securities issued[5]	23		
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	12		
Other borrowed funds	24		
Current income tax liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	17		
Provisions	18, 27		
Other liabilities	19		
Subordinated loans	25		
Total liabilities			
Equity	26		
Share capital			
Additional paid-in capital			
Treasury shares			
Retained earnings [accumulated deficit]			
Other reserves			
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank[6]			
Non-controlling interests			
Total equity			
Total equity and liabilities			

Signed and authorized for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank.

Name — Chairman of the Management Board

Name — Chief Accountant

Date and month 2026

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 96 are an integral part of these [consolidated] financial statements.

[Consolidated] statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

[The items in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss listed below must be considered from a materiality point of view and if necessary, moved into other income/expense captions due to insignificance or vice versa.]

	Note	*2025*	*2024*
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate	28		
Other interest revenue	28		
Interest expense	28		
Net interest income	28		
Credit loss expense	18		
Net interest income after credit loss expense			
Fee and commission income	29		
Fee and commission expense	29		
Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	30		
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost			
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Net gains/(losses) from foreign currencies:			
- Dealing			
- Foreign exchange differences			
- Foreign currency derivatives			
Share of profit/(loss) of associates	40		
Other income	31		
Non-interest income			
Personnel expenses	32		
Depreciation and amortization	15, 16		
Other operating expenses	32		
Other impairment and provisions[7] (reversal)	18		
Non-interest expense			
Profit before income tax expense			
Income tax expense	17		
Profit for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Shareholders of the Bank			
- Non-controlling interests			

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 96 are an integral part of these [consolidated] financial statements.

[Consolidated] statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

	Note	*2025*	*2024*
Profit for the year			
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Reclassification of cumulative gain/(loss) on disposal of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income to profit or loss			
Foreign exchange differences			
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17		
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Revaluation of buildings	26		
Gains/(losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Share of other comprehensive income of associates			
That may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
That will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Total share of other comprehensive income of associates			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Shareholders of the Bank			
- Non-controlling interests			

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 96 are an integral part of these [consolidated] financial statements.

[Consolidated] statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank							
	Share capital	***Additional paid-in capital***	***Treasury shares***	***Retained earnings***	***Other reserves[8]***	***Total***	***Non-controlling interests***	***Total equity***
At 1 January 2024								
Profit for the year								
Other comprehensive income for the year								
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Depreciation of property and equipment revaluation reserve (Note 26)								
Issue of share capital (Note 26)								
Dividends to shareholders of the Bank (Note 26)								
Dividends to non-controlling interests								
Transfer of accumulated revaluation reserve at disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Acquisition of non-controlling interests								
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 26)								
Sale of treasury shares (Note 26)								
At 31 December 2024								
Profit for the year								
Other comprehensive income for the year								
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Depreciation of property and equipment revaluation reserve (Note 26)								
Issue of share capital (Note 26)								
Dividends to shareholders of the Bank (Note 26)								
Dividends to non-controlling interests								
Transfer of accumulated revaluation reserve at disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Acquisition of subsidiary (Note 5)								
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 39)								
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 26)								
Sale of treasury shares (Note 26)								
At 31 December 2025								

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 96 are an integral part of these [consolidated] financial statements.

[Consolidated] statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received			
Interest paid			
Fees and commissions received			
Fees and commissions paid			
Realized gains less losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Realized gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies and foreign currency derivatives			
Other income received[9]			
Personnel expenses paid			
Other operating expenses paid			
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Precious metals			
Trading securities			
Derivative financial assets			
Amounts due from credit institutions			
Loans to customers			
Other assets			
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Amounts due to the CBR			
Amounts due to credit institutions			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Amounts due to customers			
Promissory notes issued[10]			
Other liabilities			
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax			
Income tax paid			
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired	5		
Proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary, net of cash disposed of	38		
Purchase of investment securities			
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investment securities			
Purchase of investment property			
Proceeds from sale of investment property			
Purchase of property and equipment			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment			
Purchase of intangible assets			
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisition of non-controlling interests			
Proceeds from issue of share capital			
Proceeds from bonds issued	42		
Redemption of bonds issued	42		
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	42		
Repayment of other borrowed funds	42		
Proceeds from subordinated loans	42		
Repayment of subordinated loans	42		
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Bank			
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests			
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities			
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents classified as part of assets held for sale	12		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning			
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	7		

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 96 are an integral part of these [consolidated] financial statements.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

1. Principal activities

ABC Bank (the “Bank”) [is the parent company in the banking group (the “Group”).] It was formed on [date] as a [public] joint stock company under the laws of the Russian Federation. The Bank operates under a general banking license issued by the Central Bank of Russia (the “CBR”) on [date], as well as CBR licenses for precious metals operations issued on [date] and foreign currency operations issued on [date]. The Bank also possesses licenses for securities operations and custody services from the Federal Financial Markets Service issued on [date][11].

The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends credit, transfers payments in Russia and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial and retail customers. Its main office is in [Moscow] and it has [number] branches in Moscow, [names of other principal cities] and [number] operating offices. The Bank’s registered legal address is [*…,* Moscow, Russia].

[Starting _______, the Bank is a member of the deposit insurance system. The system operates under Federal laws and regulations and is governed by the State Corporation “Deposit Insurance Agency”. Insurance covers the Bank’s liabilities to individual depositors for an amount of up to 1,400 thousand Russian rubles for each individual in case of business failure or revocation of the CBR banking license.]

[XYZ1 Company was formed as a [public] joint stock company/limited liability company under the laws of the Russian Federation on [date]. The company’s principal activity is [securities operations/finance leases/other]. The company possesses a license for securities operations from the CBR issued on [date]. The company is a subsidiary [associate] of the Bank [Group] and was consolidated in these financial statements [and was accounted for under the equity method in these financial statements][12].

[As at 31 December, the following shareholders owned more than 5% of the outstanding shares. [*Or:* As at 31 December, [number] shareholders owned __% of the outstanding shares.]

Shareholder	***2025, %***	***2024, %***
Name of shareholder		
Name of shareholder		
Other		
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

YYY is the ultimate parent of the Bank [Group]. [*If the Bank [Group] is ultimately controlled by an individual:* The Bank [Group] is ultimately controlled by _______.]

As at 31 December 2025, members of the Board of Directors and Management Board controlled [number] shares or ___% (31 December 2024: [number] shares or ___%) of the Bank.

2. Basis of preparation

General

These [consolidated] financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The Bank [and its subsidiaries] is [are] required to maintain accounting records and prepare financial statements for regulatory purposes in accordance with Russian accounting and banking legislation and related instructions (“RAL”). These [consolidated] financial statements are based on these RAL accounting records and financial statements, as adjusted and reclassified in order to comply with IFRS.

The [consolidated] financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. For example, securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), derivative financial instruments, investment property [and buildings] have been measured at fair value *[enumerate other exceptions]*.

These [consolidated] financial statements are presented in thousands of Russian rubles (“RUB”), except per share amounts and unless otherwise indicated.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic environment

Effect of the geopolitical situation

In 2025, the continuing conflict related to Ukraine and the resulting aggravation of geopolitical tensions had an impact on the economy of the Russian Federation. During the period of the conflict, including 2025, the European Union, the United States and several other countries imposed new sanctions against a number of Russian state organizations and commercial entities, including banks, individuals and certain industries, as well as restrictions on certain types of transactions, including freezing Russian accounts with foreign banks and blocking payments on Eurobonds of the Russian Federation and Russian entities. Some global companies announced that they would either suspend their operations in, or stop supplies to, Russia. This resulted in increased volatility in stock and currency markets. The Russian Federation introduced temporary restrictive economic measures; in particular, it prohibited Russian residents from providing foreign currency loans to non-residents and from crediting foreign currency to their accounts with foreign banks, as well as imposed restrictions on securities-related payments to foreign investors and on transactions involving persons of a number of foreign countries.

Over the course of 2025, the Bank of Russia gradually lowered the key rate from 21% to 16.5%.

The Bank [Group] continues to assess the effect of these circumstances and changes in macroeconomic conditions on its activities, financial position and financial results.

Estimation uncertainty

To the extent that information is available as at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] has reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in its expected credit loss (ECL) assessment *[please describe the revised estimates]* (Note 11), estimation of fair values of financial instruments (Note 34) *[carrying amount of goodwill]* (see below).

Impairment of goodwill

As at 31 December 2025, management performed a goodwill impairment test. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ___ (31 December 2024: RUB ___). More details are provided in Note 16.

[Inflation accounting[13]

The Russian economy was considered hyperinflationary until 31 December 2002. As such, the Group applied IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*. The effect of applying IAS 29 is that non-monetary items, including components of equity, were restated to the measuring units current as at 31 December 2002 by applying the relevant inflation indices to the historical cost, and that these restated values were used as a basis for accounting in subsequent periods.]

[Reclassifications[14]

The following reclassifications have been made to the 2024 balances to conform to the 2025 presentation.]

	As previously reported	***Reclassification***	***As adjusted***

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

3. Material accounting policies[15]

Changes in accounting policies

The Bank [Group] applied for the first time certain new standards and amendments to standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Bank [Group] has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The following amendments and interpretations to standards became effective as of 1 January 2025:

Amendments to IAS 21 − Lack of Exchangeability

On 20 August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The amendments introduce a definition of an ‘exchangeable currency’ and provide clarifications.

The amendments clarify the following:

- A currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.
- An entity shall assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.
- The guidance relating to a situation where several exchange rates are available remained the same, but the requirement to use the first subsequent rate at which exchanges could be made if exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking was removed. In this case, an entity is required to estimate a spot exchange rate.

Some new disclosure requirements were added. An entity is required to disclose:

- The nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency
- The spot exchange rate(s) used
- The estimation process, and
- The risks to which the entity is exposed because of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency

The amendments had no impact on the Bank’s [Group’s] financial statements, as the Bank [Group] does not operate in an environment where exchangeability is lacking.

Business combinations

Acquisition of subsidiaries from parties under common control[16]

Acquisitions of subsidiaries from parties under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary transferred under common control are recorded in these consolidated financial statements at the carrying amounts of the transferring entity (the predecessor) at the date of the transfer. Related goodwill inherent in the predecessor’s original acquisition is also recorded in these consolidated financial statements. Any difference between the total book value of net assets, including the predecessor’s goodwill, and the consideration paid is accounted for in these consolidated financial statements as an adjustment to the shareholders’ equity.

These consolidated financial statements, including corresponding figures, are presented as if the subsidiary had been acquired by the Group on the date it was originally acquired by the predecessor.

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

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

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Performance guarantees[17]

Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if the other party fails to perform a contractual obligation. The risk under performance guarantee contracts is the possibility that the failure to perform the contractual obligation by the other party occurs. If the issuer of a performance guarantee contract does not have the right of recourse under the contract, i.e., the contractual right to revert to its customer for recovering the amounts paid, the performance guarantee is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. Otherwise, the right of recourse is provided for by law and such guarantees may be accounted for in the same manner as credit-related contingent liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Precious metals

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

Promissory notes

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

Leases

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank [Group] applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below RUB _______). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Renegotiated loans

The Bank [Group] derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be a purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) asset. When assessing whether or not to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank [Group] considers the following factors:

- ► Change in currency of the loan
- ► Change in counterparty
- ► Whether the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI test (solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding)

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR), the Bank [Group] records a modification gain or loss, presented within [interest revenue calculated using the EIR][18] or in the separate line item ‘Gain or loss on modification’ in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Renegotiated loans (continued)

For modifications not resulting in derecognition, the Bank [Group] also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or whether the assets should be classified as credit-impaired. Once an asset has been classified as credit-impaired as a result of modification, it will remain in Stage 3 for a [minimum 6-month] probation period.
In order for the restructured loan to be reclassified out of Stage 3, regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest should have been made during at least half of the probation period in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Write-off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank [Group] has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Property and equipment

[Property and] equipment [are/is] carried at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

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

[In case the accounting policy for revaluation of buildings was selected − Following initial recognition at cost, buildings are carried at a revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Any revaluation surplus is credited to the revaluation reserve for property and equipment included in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in profit or loss, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment.

An annual transfer from the revaluation reserve for property and equipment to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original cost. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.]

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

	Years
Buildings	25-30
Furniture and fixtures	2-5
Computers and office equipment	5
Motor vehicles	4

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalization.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognized at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently remeasured at fair value reflecting market conditions at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the Bank's [Group's] investment property is determined on the base of various sources, including reports of independent appraisers, who hold a recognized and relevant professional qualification and who have recent experience in valuation of property of similar location and category.

Intangible assets [other than goodwill]

Intangible assets [other than goodwill] include computer software and licenses.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic lives of _______ to _______ years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives shall not be amortized but are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The useful lives of such assets shall be reviewed at least annually, at the end of each reporting period, to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset.

Share capital

Share capital

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

Treasury shares

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

Recognition of revenue and expenses

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

Interest and similar revenue and expense

The Bank [Group] calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired financial assets.

Interest revenue on all financial assets at FVPL is recognized using the contractual interest rate in other interest revenue in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit-related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Foreign currency translation

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the CBR exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies. The official CBR exchange rates as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 were _____ rubles and ____ rubles to 1 USD, respectively.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective[19]

The amended standards and interpretations that are issued at the date of issuance of the Bank's [Group's] financial statements are disclosed below. However, they are not mandatory and the Bank [Group] has not early adopted them in its 2025 financial statements.

Standards not effective for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025	***Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after***
► Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 − *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*	1 January 2026
► Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*	1 January 2026
► *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards − Volume 11*:	1 January 2026
► *Cost Method* (Amendments to IAS 7)	
► *Derecognition of Lease Liabilities* (Amendments to IFRS 9)	
► *Determination of a 'de facto agent'* (Amendments to IFRS 10)	
► *Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price* (Amendments to *Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7*)	
► *Gain or Loss on Derecognition* (Amendments to IFRS 7)	
► *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter* (Amendments to IFRS 1)	
► *Introduction* (Amendments to *Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7*)	
► *Credit Risk Disclosures* (Amendments to *Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7*)	
► *Transaction Price* (Amendments to IFRS 9)	
► IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 January 2027
► IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*	1 January 2027

These amendments and new standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group, except for IFRS 18 for which the Group is currently in the process of analyzing its impact on the financial reporting.

In April 2024, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements, the most important of which are:

- On the classification of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into three defined categories corresponding to operating, investing and financing activities. It also requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, such as:
  - Operating profit or loss, and
  - Profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- On the disclosure of information on management-defined performance measures in the financial statements, including reconciliation of those measures to the closest total or subtotal presented in the statement of profit or loss
- On the presentation of aggregated and disaggregated financial information in the primary financial statements and in the notes

IFRS 18 has also introduced limited changes to the statement of cash flows and certain other changes.

Entities shall apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this standard for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

[This note should be very specific to the particular bank. In each case, the description should reflect the concrete circumstances, reasoning and estimation methods used by the particular bank. Below example is intended only to give an illustration of the information to be disclosed.]

In the process of applying the Bank's [Group's] accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the [consolidated] financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Bank [Group] determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Bank [Group] has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of three to five years. The Bank [Group] applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Bank [Group] reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

[Describe here the key judgments, apart from those involving estimations, made in the process of preparation of financial statements.

An entity must disclose, for example, significant judgments and assumptions made in determining that:

- *It does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity*
- *It controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity*
- *It is an agent or principal as defined by IFRS 10*
- *It does not have significant influence even though it holds 20% or more of the voting rights of another entity*
- *It has significant influence even though it holds less than 20% of the voting rights of another entity]*

Estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Bank's [Group's] accounting policies, management has used its judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the [consolidated] financial statements. The most significant uses of judgments and estimates are as follows:

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the [consolidated] statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Additional details are provided in Note 34.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. In addition, large-scale business disruptions due to sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States and several other countries against a number of Russian state organizations and commercial entities, as well as banks, including blocking of balances on accounts with foreign banks and blocking of payments on Eurobonds of the Russian Federation and Russian entities, may give rise to liquidity issues for some entities and consumers.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Deterioration in credit quality of loan portfolios (amongst other items) as a result of the abovementioned sanctions may have a significant impact on the Bank's [Group's] ECL measurement. The Bank's [Group's] ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Bank's [Group's] internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Bank's [Group's] criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime expected credit loss (LTECL) basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECLs are assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

The amount of allowance for loan impairment recognized in the [consolidated] statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ___ (31 December 2024: RUB ___). More details are provided in Notes 11 and 33.

Leases − estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Bank [Group] cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank [Group] would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Bank [Group] 'would have to pay,' which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when the lease is not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Bank [Group] estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

[Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ___ (31 December 2024: RUB ___). More details are provided in Note 16.

5. Business combination

Acquisition of AO XYZ Bank

On [date of acquisition], the Group acquired __% of the voting shares of AO XYZ Bank, following the approvals given by the appropriate regulatory authorities. Its main activity is *[describe activity]*. The Group acquired AO XYZ Bank because *[describe the reason]*. [20]

[Immediately before the acquisition date, the Group held __% of the voting shares of AO XYZ Bank, which were accounted for as investment securities designated at FVOCI [*or:* as investments in associates or trading securities]. Upon obtaining control over AO XYZ Bank, the Group has remeasured the previously held equity interest to fair value and has recognized the respective gain in other comprehensive income with reclassification of the accumulated revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity [or: within other income] or within [Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss] in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.]

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

5. Business combination (continued)

Acquisition of AO XYZ Bank (continued)

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and goodwill arising as at the date of the acquisition were as follows:

	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Cash and cash equivalents	
Amounts due from credit institutions	
Loans to customers	
Investment securities	
Property and equipment (Note 15)	
Core deposit intangible	
Other assets	
Amounts due to credit institutions	
Amounts due to customers	
Deferred tax liability	
Other liabilities	
Total identifiable net assets	
Non-controlling interests	
[Fair value of the previously held equity interests]	
Goodwill arising on acquisition (Note 16)	
Purchase consideration transferred	

The gross contractual amount of loans to customers is RUB ___. The best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows from loans to customers not expected to be collected is RUB ___.

The goodwill of RUB ___ comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interests in AO XYZ Bank at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets [*or:* at fair value. The fair value of the non-controlling interests in AO XYZ Bank has been estimated by applying a discounted earnings approach. AO XYZ Bank is an unlisted company and therefore no market information was available. The fair value estimate is based on:

- An assumed discount rate of ___%
- Terminal value, calculated based on a long-term sustainable growth rate for the industry ranging from ___ to __% which has been used to determine income for the future years
- A reinvestment ratio of ___% of earnings]

From the date of the acquisition, AO XYZ Bank has contributed RUB ___ of interest revenue, RUB ___ of non-interest income and RUB ___ to the Group's net profit before tax. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, the Group's profit for the year would have been RUB ___, the interest revenue would have been RUB ___, and the non-interest income would have been RUB ___.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

5. Business combination (continued)

Acquisition of AO XYZ Bank (continued)

Purchase consideration

Cash paid	
Liabilities incurred	
Total consideration	

Cash outflow on the acquisition of the subsidiary

Transaction costs of the acquisition (included in cash flows from operating activities)	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	
Cash paid (included in cash flows from investing activities)	
Net cash outflow	

The transaction costs of RUB ___ have been expensed and included in other operating expenses.

6. Segment information[21]

For management purposes, the Bank [Group] is organized into five operating segments based on products and services as follows:

Retail banking	Principally handling individual customers' deposits, and providing consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards facilities and funds transfer facilities.
Corporate banking	Principally handling loans and other credit facilities, and deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers.
Investment banking	Principally providing investment banking services, including corporate finance, merger and acquisition advice, specialized financial advice and trading.
Asset management	Principally providing investment products and services to institutional investors and intermediaries.
Group functions	Treasury and finance and other central functions.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from profit or loss in the [consolidated] financial statements. Income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's [Group's] total revenue in 2025 or 2024.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

6. Segment information (continued)

The following tables present information on income, expenses and profit, and certain assets and liabilities by the Bank's [Group's] operating segment.

2025	*Retail banking*	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Adjust-ments and elimi-nations*	*Total*
External income							
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate							
Other interest revenue							
Interest expense							
Net interest income							
Credit loss expense							
Fee and commission income							
Fee and commission expense							
Non-interest income							
Non-interest expense							
Income from other segments							
Segment profit/(loss)							
Income tax expense							
Profit for the period							

2024	*Retail banking*	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Adjust-ments and elimi-nations*	*Total*
External income							
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate							
Other interest revenue							
Interest expense							
Net interest income							
Credit loss expense							
Fee and commission income							
Fee and commission expense							
Non-interest income							
Non-interest expense							
Income from other segments							
Segment profit/(loss)							
Income tax expense							
Profit for the period							

[All material adjustments in the Adjustments and Eliminations column should be separately identified and described below the table. In case of a large number of adjustments, consider disclosing in a separate table but with a separate column for each material item affected.]

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

6. Segment information (continued)

The reconciliation of the total of the segments' profit/(loss) to the Bank's [Group's] profit/(loss) before tax is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Total segment profit/(loss)		
All material adjustments should be shown separately		
IFRS profit/(loss) before tax		

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of the Bank's [Group's] operating segments:

	Retail banking	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Total*
Segment assets						
At 31 December 2025						
At 31 December 2024						

	Retail banking	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Total*
Segment liabilities						
At 31 December 2025						
At 31 December 2024						

Geographic information[22]

The following table shows the distribution of the Bank's [Group's] revenues from third-party customers and non-current assets allocated based on the location of the customers and assets, respectively, for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025			*2024*		
	Russia	*Other countries[23]*	*Total*	*Russia*	*Other countries*	*Total*
Revenues from third-party customers						
Non-current assets						

Non-current assets consist of property, equipment, investment property and intangible assets.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The breakdown of segment revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of IFRS 15 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

2025	*Retail banking*	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Total*
Fee and commission income						
Settlement transactions						
Underwriting						
Consulting						
Cash collection						
Guarantees and letters of credit						
Securities transactions						
Trust and other fiduciary activities						
Other fee and commission income						
Other revenue from contracts with customers						
Total revenue from contracts with customers						

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

6. Segment information (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

2024	*Retail banking*	*Corporate banking*	*Investment banking*	*Asset manage-ment*	*Group functions*	*Total*
Fee and commission income						
Settlement transactions						
Underwriting						
Consulting						
Cash collection						
Guarantees and letters of credit						
Securities transactions						
Trust and other fiduciary activities						
Other fee and commission income						
Other revenue from contracts with customers						
Total revenue from contracts with customers						

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Cash on hand		
Current accounts with the CBR		
Current accounts with other credit institutions		
Time deposits with credit institutions up to 90 days		
Reverse repurchase agreements with credit institutions up to 90 days		
Less: ECL allowance		
Cash and cash equivalents		

All balances of cash equivalents are allocated to Stage 1. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance during the year is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
ECL allowance at 1 January		
Changes in ECLs		
Foreign exchange differences		
ECL allowance at 31 December		

8. Trading securities

Trading securities owned by the Bank [Group] as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Promissory notes		
Corporate shares		
[Other]		
Trading securities		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

8. Trading securities (continued)

	2025	*2024*
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Promissory notes		
Corporate shares		
[Other]		
Trading securities pledged under repurchase agreements		

9. Amounts due from credit institutions

Amounts due from credit institutions as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Obligatory reserves with the CBR		
Time deposits for more than 90 days		
Restricted cash		
Reverse repurchase agreements for more than 90 days		
Other amounts		
Less: ECL allowance		
Amounts due from credit institutions		

Credit institutions are required to maintain a non-interest earning cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBR, the amount of which depends on the level of funds raised by the credit institution. The Bank's ability to withdraw such deposit is significantly restricted by statutory legislation.

As at 31 December 2025, inter-bank time deposits and loans included RUB _____ (31 December 2024: RUB ____) placed with [two] *[indicate the number of banks and respective concentrations]* [Russian] banks.

As at 31 December 2025, restricted cash included RUB _____ on correspondent accounts with foreign banks, which were temporarily blocked and were fully reserved, as well as RUB _____ on Type C correspondent accounts, which were placed by the Bank [Group] for subsequent transfer to holders of Eurobonds (Note 23) who are foreign creditors.

The Bank [Group] entered into reverse repurchase agreements with a *[indicate the number of credit institutions]*. The subjects of these agreements are *[specify the type of securities]* [promissory notes] issued by Russian companies, with a fair value of RUB _____ (31 December 2024: RUB ____). Refer also to Note 35.

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

9. Amounts due from credit institutions (continued)

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

10. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank [Group] enters into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of the credit risk.

	2025			*2024*		
	Notional amount[24]	*Fair value*		*Notional amount*	*Fair value*	
		Asset	*Liability*		*Asset*	*Liability*
Interest rate contracts						
Forwards and swaps − foreign						
Forwards and swaps − domestic						
Options − foreign						
Options − domestic						
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forwards and swaps − foreign						
Forwards and swaps − domestic						
Options − foreign						
Options − domestic						
Equity/commodity contracts						
Total derivative assets/ liabilities						

Foreign and domestic in the table above stand for counterparties where foreign means non-Russian entities and domestic means Russian entities[25].

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] had positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts are transacted in standardized amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange movements in interest and foreign currency rates and equity indices, and (in the case of credit default swaps) to make payments with respect to defined credit events based on specified notional amounts.

Options

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or sell a specific amount of a financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers

Loans to customers as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	***2024***
Corporate lending		
Small business lending		
Consumer lending		
Residential mortgages		
Other		
Gross loans to customers at amortized cost		
Less: ECL allowance		
Loans to customers at amortized cost		
Corporate lending		
Loans to customers at FVPL		
Loans to customers		

Loans to customers at FVPL

Loans to customers at FVPL are mostly represented by project finance loans that are economically or contractually non-recourse, and loans with embedded derivatives at terms that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement. Information on the fair value measurement of loans to customers at FVPL is presented in Note 34.

ECL allowances for loans to customers at amortized cost

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to corporate lending for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Corporate lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

Corporate lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to small business lending for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Small business lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

Small business lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to consumer lending for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Consumer lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

Consumer lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to residential mortgages for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Residential mortgages	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

Residential mortgages	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to other loans to customers at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Other loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

Other loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to corporate lending for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Corporate lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

Corporate lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to small business lending for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Small business lending	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

Small business lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to consumer lending for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Consumer lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

Consumer lending	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to residential mortgages for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Residential mortgages	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

Residential mortgages	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to other loans to customers at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Other loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Unwinding of discount					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

Other loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***POCI***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024					
New assets originated or purchased					
Assets repaid					
Assets sold					
Transfers to Stage 1					
Transfers to Stage 2					
Transfers to Stage 3					
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period					
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)					
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition					
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations					
Recoveries					
Amounts written off					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					

[The Bank [Group] is encouraged to provide information on large single name exposures that have moved to Stage 3 or have been written off, if material. This could include the sector and size of each individual exposure. Such information could be provided as a separate line item in the above reconciliation and/or in the explanatory comments in respect of the changes presented in the reconciliation.]

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] applies certain changes in its process of estimation of expected credit losses in the context of the current geopolitical situation. Due to the uncertainty of the current situation, there is a high volatility of macroeconomic forecasts.

The Bank [Group] considers all available information as at the reporting date and uses up-to-date economic forecasts, such as the forecasts of the World Bank, rating agencies, and government agencies (the CBR, the Ministry of Economic Development).

[Additional information should be disclosed for specific changes in accounting estimates made by the Bank [Group].]

Post-model adjustments and management overlays made in estimating the reported ECLs as at 31 December 2025 are set out in the following table:

	Modelled ECLs	***Post-model adjustments and management overlays***	***Total ECLs***	***Adjustments as a % of total ECLs***
Corporate lending				
Small business lending				
Consumer lending				
Residential mortgages				
Other				
Total				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

ECL allowance for loans to customers at amortized cost (continued)

Post-model adjustments and management overlays made in estimating the reported ECLs as at 31 December 2024 are set out in the following table:

	Modelled ECLs	*Post-model adjustments and management overlays*	*Total ECLs*	*Adjustments as a % of total ECLs*
Corporate lending				
Small business lending				
Consumer lending				
Residential mortgages				
Other				
Total				

Post-model adjustments

Post-model adjustments represent adjustments in relation to data and model limitations as a result of the economic disruption due to sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States and several other countries. The adjustments are based on a combination of portfolio-level credit risk analysis and an evaluation of ECL coverage at an exposure level. They include the effect of Government and other support programs.

Management overlays

Management overlays reflect the significant uncertainty as a consequence of the above-mentioned sanctions. Considerations included the potential severity and duration of the economic disruption and the heightened credit risk of specific sectors and loan classes/segments, such as energy, aviation and hospitality.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank [Group] applied management overlays to reflect the significant uncertainty related to the potential severity and duration of the economic disruption and the heightened credit risk of specific sectors due to the sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States and several other countries against a number of Russian state organizations and commercial entities, including banks, individuals and certain industries.

The contractual amount outstanding on loans and advances to customers at amortized cost that were written off during the year ended 31 December 2025 and that are still subject to enforcement activity amounted to RUB ____ (2024: RUB ____).

The amount of undiscounted ECLs at initial recognition on purchased credit-impaired loans and advances to customers that were initially recognized during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Corporate lending		
Small business lending		
Consumer lending		
Residential mortgages		
Other		
Total undiscounted ECLs at initial recognition of POCI		

Modified and restructured loans

The Bank [Group] derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank [Group] records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

Modified and restructured loans (continued)

The table below includes Stage 2 and 3 assets that were renegotiated during the period and are therefore recorded as restructured, with the related modification loss suffered by the Bank [Group].

	2025	*2024*
Loans to customers modified during the period		
Amortized cost before modification		
Net modification loss/gain		
Loans to customers modified since initial recognition		
Gross carrying amount at 1 January of loans to customers for which loss allowance has changed to 12-month ECL measurement during the period		

Collateral and other credit enhancements

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

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, inventories and trade receivables
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties

The Bank [Group] also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries.

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

The below tables provide an analysis of the current fair values of collateral held and credit enhancements for credit-impaired (Stage 3) assets. Dependent on the level of collateral, some Stage 3 exposures may not have individual ECLs when the expected value of the collateral is greater than the LGD, even if the future value of collateral is forecast using multiple economic scenarios. However, the Stage 3 ECLs can be higher than net exposure shown below when the future value of collateral, measured using multiple economic scenarios, is expected to decline.

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	*Fair value of collateral held under the base scenario*						*Net exposure*	*Associa-ted ECLs*
		Cash/ deposits	*Securities*	*Property*	*Other**	*Surplus collateral[26]*	*Total collateral*		
At 31 December 2025									
Corporate lending									
Small business lending									
Consumer lending									
Residential mortgages									
Other									

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	*Fair value of collateral held under the base scenario*						*Net exposure*	*Associa-ted ECLs*
		Cash/ deposits	*Securities*	*Property*	*Other**	*Surplus collateral[27]*	*Total collateral*		
At 31 December 2024									
Corporate lending									
Small business lending									
Consumer lending									
Residential mortgages									
Other									

* *Vehicles, machinery, other property and equipment, inventories and trade receivables.*

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

[Alternatively, the following disclosure can be made if information on fair values of collateral is not available:

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECLs in respect of Stage 3 loans to customers as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have been higher by:

	2025	***2024***
Corporate lending		
Small business lending		
Consumer lending		
Residential mortgages		
Other		

[During the year, the Bank [Group] took possession of various assets in exchange for claims against respective borrowers. The Bank [Group] is in the process of selling those assets.] It is the Bank's [Group's] policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claims. In general, the Bank [Group] does not occupy repossessed properties for business use. The carrying amounts of the assets repossessed during the period and held as at the reporting date were as follows[28]:

	2025	***2024***
Investment property		
Property and equipment		
Other assets		
Total repossessed collateral		

The Bank [Group] has entered into reverse repurchase agreements with *[indicate the number of Russian companies]* for the amount of RUB _____ (2024: RUB _____). The subjects of these agreements are *[specify the type of securities]* [promissory notes] issued by Russian companies with a fair value of RUB _____ (2024: RUB _____). Refer also to Note 35.

Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] had a concentration of loans represented by RUB _____ due from the ten largest third-party entities [borrowers] (__% of gross loan portfolio) (31 December 2024: RUB ____ or ____%). An allowance of RUB ____ (31 December 2024: RUB ____) was recognized against these loans.

Loans have been extended to the following types of customers:

	2025	***2024***
Private companies		
State companies		
Budgetary organizations or local authorities		
Individuals		
Other		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

11. Loans to customers (continued)

Concentration of loans to customers (continued)

Loans are made principally within Russia in the following industry sectors:[29]

	2025	*2024*
Manufacturing		
Machine building		
Metallurgy		
Agriculture and food processing		
Telecommunication		
Transport		
Energy		
Oil & gas		
Chemical		
Trade[30]		
Construction		
Individuals		
Media		
Services		
Government and municipal bodies		
Aviation		
Hospitality		
Other		

Finance lease receivables

Included in corporate lending portfolio are finance lease receivables. The analysis of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Not later than 1 year	*Between 1 and 2 years*	*Between 2 and 3 years*	*Between 3 and 4 years*	*Between 4 and 5 years*	*Later than 5 years*
Gross investment in finance leases						
Unearned future finance income on finance leases						
Net investment in finance leases						

The analysis of finance lease receivables as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Not later than 1 year	*Between 1 and 2 years*	*Between 2 and 3 years*	*Between 3 and 4 years*	*Between 4 and 5 years*	*Later than 5 years*
Gross investment in finance leases						
Unearned future finance income on finance leases						
Net investment in finance leases						

12. Assets held for sale

On [date], management announced a plan to dispose of AO DEF. The disposal of AO DEF is due to be completed by [date] and, as at 31 December 2025, final negotiations for the sale were in progress. As at 31 December 2025, AO DEF was classified as a disposal group held for sale.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

12. Assets held for sale (continued)

The major classes of assets and liabilities of AO DEF classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2025 were as follows:

	2025
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Property and equipment	
Other assets	
Assets held for sale	
Amounts due to credit institutions	
Deferred tax liability	
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	
Net assets held for sale	

13. Investment securities

Investment securities, including those pledged under repurchase agreements, as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Debt securities at amortized cost		
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Less: ECL allowance		
Debt securities at amortized cost		
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Less: ECL allowance		
Debt securities at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements		
Debt securities at FVOCI		
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Debt securities at FVOCI		
Russian Ministry of Finance bonds		
Domestic government bonds (OFZ)		
Municipal bonds		
Corporate bonds		
Debt securities at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements		
Equity securities at FVPL		
Corporate shares not pledged under repurchase agreements		
Corporate shares pledged under repurchase agreements		
Equity securities at FVPL, including pledged under repurchase agreements		
Equity securities at FVOCI		
Investment in XY		
Investment in YZ		
Equity securities at FVOCI		

[Any specific information related to each category of securities should be disclosed. Disclose also significant concentrations of securities by issuer of promissory notes and corporate shares.][31]

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

13. Investment securities (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to debt securities at amortized cost is as follows:

Debt securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

Debt securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

Debt securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

13. Investment securities (continued)

Debt securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in relation to debt securities at FVOCI is as follows:

Debt securities at FVOCI	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

Debt securities at FVOCI	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

13. Investment securities (continued)

Debt securities at FVOCI	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

Debt securities at FVOCI	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024				
New assets originated or purchased				
Assets repaid				
Assets sold				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount (recognized in interest revenue)				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

The Bank [Group] has designated some of its equity investments as equity investments at FVOCI on the basis that they are not held for trading. These investments primarily include mandatory shares in exchanges and clearing houses, investments arising when the Bank [Group] receives equity shares in exchange for debt settlement, and strategic investments in other banks.

In 2025, the Bank [Group] derecognized FVOCI equity instruments with a fair value of RUB ____ at the date of derecognition, following the acquisition of AO XYZ Bank (Note 5). As a result, the Bank [Group] transferred RUB ____ of cumulative gain [loss] from the revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities to retained earnings in the [consolidated] statement of changes in equity.

In 2025, the Bank [Group] received dividends of RUB ____ from its FVOCI equity instruments, which were recorded in the [consolidated] of profit or loss statement as [other income], of which RUB ____ related to investments held at the end of the period and RUB ____ related to those derecognized during the year.

14. Investment property

Movements in investment property were as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Balance at 1 January		
Additions (subsequent expenditure)		
Disposals		
Remeasurement recognized in profit or loss		
Balance at 31 December		

Unrealized gains/(losses) for the period included in profit or loss

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

14. Investment property (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by _________, an accredited independent valuer. More details about the fair value of investment property are disclosed in Note 34.

	2025	*2024*
Rental income derived from investment property		
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income		
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not generate rental income		

The Bank [Group] has no restrictions on the realizability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

15. Property and equipment and right-of-use assets

Movements in property and equipment and right-of-use assets were as follows:

	Buildings	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Computers and office equipment*	*Motor vehicles*	*Assets under construction*	*Right-of-use assets*	*Total*
Cost [or revalued amount]							
At 1 January 2025							
Additions							
Acquisition through business combinations (Note 5)							
Disposals and write-offs							
Disposal of a subsidiary (Note 39)							
Transfers							
Effect of revaluation							
At 31 December 2025							
Accumulated depreciation [and impairment]							
At 1 January 2025							
Depreciation charge							
Disposals and write-offs							
Disposal of a subsidiary (Note 39)							
[Impairment[32]]							
At 31 December 2025							
Net book value							
At 1 January 2025							
At 31 December 2025							

	Buildings	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Computers and office equipment*	*Motor vehicles*	*Assets under construction*	*Right-of-use assets*	*Total*
Cost [or revalued amount]							
At 1 January 2024							
Additions							
Acquisition through business combinations							
Disposals and write-offs							
Disposal of a subsidiary							
Transfers							
Effect of revaluation							
At 31 December 2024							
Accumulated depreciation [and impairment]							
At 1 January 2024							
Depreciation charge							
Disposals and write-offs							
Disposal of a subsidiary							
[Impairment[33]]							
At 31 December 2024							
Net book value							
At 1 January 2024							
At 31 December 2024							

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

15. Property and equipment and right-of-use assets (continued)

Movements in right-of-use assets were as follows:

	Right-of-use assets			
	Buildings	***Office equipment***	***Motor vehicles***	***Total***
At 1 January 2025				
Additions				
Disposals				
Depreciation charge				
At 31 December 2025				

	Right-of-use assets			
	Buildings	***Office equipment***	***Motor vehicles***	***Total***
At 1 January 2024				
Additions				
Disposals				
Depreciation charge				
At 31 December 2024				

The Bank [Group] engaged an independent valuer to determine the fair value of its buildings. The fair value is determined by reference to the value of similar properties available on the market. The date of the revaluation was 31 December 2025. More details about the fair value of the buildings are disclosed in Note 34.

If the buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2025	***2024***
Cost		
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Net book value		

16. Goodwill and other intangible assets

Movements in goodwill and other intangible assets were as follows:

	Goodwill	***Licenses***	***Computer software***	***Total***
Cost				
At 1 January 2025				
Additions				
Acquisition through business combinations (Note 5)				
Disposals and write-offs				
At 31 December 2025				
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
At 1 January 2025				
Amortization charge				
Disposals and write-offs				
Impairment				
At 31 December 2025				
Net book value				
At 1 January 2025				
At 31 December 2025				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

16. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

	Goodwill	*Licenses*	*Computer software*	*Total*
Cost				
At 1 January 2024				
Additions				
Disposals and write-offs				
At 31 December 2024				
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
At 1 January 2024				
Amortization charge				
Disposals and write-offs				
Impairment				
At 31 December 2024				
Net book value				
At 1 January 2024				
At 31 December 2024				

Impairment testing of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives have been allocated for impairment testing purposes to two individual cash-generating units, which are also reportable segments, as follows:

- Asset management, and
- Retail banking

The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each of the cash-generating units was as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Asset management		
Retail banking		

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The recoverable amount of the Asset Management and Retail Banking operating segments have been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year projection period were extrapolated using the projected growth rate. The discount rate used to calculate the projected cash flows is based on the current environment and circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is calculated on the basis of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account the cost of both debt and equity capital. The cost of equity represents the return that investors expect from investing in the Group. The Group uses the following rates:

	Asset management		*Retail banking*	
	2025, %	*2024, %*	*2025, %*	*2024, %*
Discount rate				
Projected growth rate				

The calculation of value in use for both the Asset Management and Retail Banking operating segments is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Interest margin
- Discount rates
- Market share during the budget period
- Projected growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period
- Current local Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and
- Local inflation rates

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

16. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Interest margin

Interest margin is based on average values achieved in the three years preceding the start of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated market conditions.

A decrease in the interest margin by ____% would result in impairment of the Asset Management operating segment. A decrease in the interest margin by ____% would result in impairment of the Retail Banking operating segment.

Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management’s estimate of return on capital employed (ROCE) required in each business. This is the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance and evaluate future investment proposals. Discount rates are calculated by using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC).

A rise in the pre-tax discount rate to ____% (i.e., ____%) for the Asset Management operating segment would result in impairment. A rise in the pre-tax discount rate to ____% (i.e., ____%) for the Retail Banking operating segment would result in impairment.

Market share assumptions

These assumptions are important because, as well as using industry data for growth rates, management assesses how the unit’s position relative to its competitors might change over the budget period. Management expects the Group’s share of the asset management and retail banking markets, including customer deposits, to be stable over the budget period.

Although management expects the Group’s market share of the asset management market to be stable over the forecast period, a decline in the market share by ____% would result in impairment of the Asset Management operating segment. Similarly, a decline in the market share of the retail banking market by ____% would result in impairment of the Retail Banking operating segment.

Projected growth rates, GDP and local inflation rates

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that reasonably possible changes in other assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the operating segments will not result in an impairment of goodwill.

17. Taxation

Corporate income tax expense comprised:

	2025	***2024***
Current tax charge/(credit)		
Deferred tax charge/(credit) − origination and reversal of temporary differences		
Deferred tax relating to the income tax rate change from 1 January 2025		
Less: deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
Income tax expense		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

17. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax related to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income during the year is as follows:

	2025	***2024***
Net gains/(losses) on debt instruments at FVOCI		
Net (gains)/losses on equity instruments designated as at FVOCI		
Revaluation of buildings		
Effect of the income tax rate change		
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		

Russian legal entities have to file individual corporate income tax declarations. The standard corporate income tax rate for companies (including banks) was 25% for 2025 and 20% for 2024. The corporate income tax rate applicable to interest (coupon) income on state and municipal bonds and mortgage-backed bonds issued after 1 January 2007 was 20% in 2025 and 15% in 2024. The corporate income tax rate applicable to interest (coupon) income on municipal bonds with a maturity of at least three years and mortgage-backed bonds issued before 1 January 2007 was 9% in 2025 and 2024. Dividends are taxed in Russia at the standard corporate income tax rate of 13%, which could be reduced to 0% subject to certain criteria.

On 12 July 2024, Federal Law No. 176-FZ *On Amendments to Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, and the Annulment of Certain Provisions of Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation* was adopted. Among other things, the law introduced an increase in the income tax rate from 20% to 25%. Thus, income tax for 2024 shall be paid at the rate of 20% and the new rate of 25% will apply from 2025 onwards. The law is effective from 1 January 2025.

Besides an additional income tax disclosure, the Bank [Group] accrued additional deferred tax liabilities in the amount of _______ and deferred tax assets in the amount of ________ to account for the increase in the income tax rate from 1 January 2025.

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

	2025	***2024***
Profit/(loss) before tax		
Statutory tax rate	25%	20%
Theoretical income tax expense/(benefit) at the statutory rate		
Investment tax credits		
Income on certain securities taxed at different rates		
Income of subsidiaries taxed at different rates		
Tax exempt income		
Non-deductible expenditures		
Income recognized for tax purposes only		
Utilized tax losses carried forward, not recognized previously		
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		
Effect of the income tax rate change		
Income tax expense		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

17. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprised:[34]

	1 January 2024	*Origination and reversal of temporary differences*		*31 December 2024*	*Origination and reversal of temporary differences*		*Effect of business combination (Note 5)*	*Disposal of a subsidiary (Note 39)*	*31 December 2025*
		In the statement of profit or loss	*In other comprehensive income*		*In the statement of profit or loss*	*In other comprehensive income*			
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences									
Allowance for loan impairment									
Tax losses carried forward									
Property and equipment									
Gross deferred tax asset									
Unrecognized deferred tax assets									
Deferred tax asset									
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences									
Securities									
Property and equipment									
Deferred tax liability									
Deferred tax liability [asset]									

[The Bank has RUB _____ of tax losses to be carried forward. The period for utilizing the losses expires in 20__.

As at 31 December 2025, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, for which no deferred tax liability was recognized, was RUB ____ (31 December 2024: RUB ____).

18. Credit loss expense and other impairment and provisions

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments, which are recorded in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Note	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents	7					
Amounts due from credit institutions	9					
Loans to customers at amortized cost	11					
Debt securities at amortized cost	13					
Debt securities at FVOCI	13					
Other financial assets	19					
Financial guarantees	27					
Performance guarantees	27					
Undrawn loan commitments	27					
Letters of credit	27					
Total credit loss expense						

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments, which are recorded in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Note	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*POCI*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents	7					
Amounts due from credit institutions	9					
Loans to customers at amortized cost	11					
Debt securities at amortized cost	13					
Debt securities at FVOCI	13					
Other financial assets	19					
Financial guarantees	27					
Performance guarantees	27					
Undrawn loan commitments	27					
Letters of credit	27					
Total credit loss expense						

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

18. Credit loss expense and other impairment and provisions (continued)

Movements in other impairment allowances and provisions were as follows:

	Other non-financial assets	*Legal claims*	*Total*
At 1 January 2024			
Charge (reversal)			
Write-offs			
Recoveries of amounts previously written off			
At 31 December 2024			
Charge (reversal)			
Write-offs			
Recoveries of amounts previously written off			
At 31 December 2025			

19. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	2025	*2024*
Other financial assets		
Accrued income		
Contract assets		
Settlements on securities transactions		
Amounts in course of settlement		
Other financial assets		
Less: ECL allowance for other financial assets		
Total other financial assets		
Prepayments[35]		
Prepaid taxes other than income tax		
Inventories and properties held for sale in ordinary course of business		
Precious metals		
Other non-financial assets		
Total other non-financial assets		
Other assets		

Movements in the ECL allowances for other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 were as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Changes in ECLs				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

19. Other assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in the ECL allowances for other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Changes in ECLs				
Recoveries				
Amounts written off				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

Other liabilities comprise:

	2025	*2024*
Other financial liabilities		
Settlements on currency conversion transactions		
Settlements on securities transactions		
Accrued expenses		
Transit accounts		
Deferred income on financial guarantees		
Dividends payable		
Other financial liabilities		
Other non-financial liabilities		
Other deferred income		
Non-income tax payables		
Prepayments received		
Other non-financial liabilities		
Other liabilities		

20. Amounts due to the CBR

Amounts due to the CBR as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Short-term loans		
Repurchase agreements		
Amounts due to the CBR		

21. Amounts due to credit institutions

Amounts due to credit institutions as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Current accounts		
Time deposits and loans		
Repurchase agreements		
Amounts due to credit institutions		

As at 31 December 2025, included in [current accounts] is a balance of RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______) with a single [Russian] [CIS] bank.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

22. Amounts due to customers

Amounts due to customers as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Current accounts		
Time deposits		
Repurchase agreements		
Amounts due to customers		
Held as security against letters of credit		
Held as security against guarantees		

As at 31 December 2025, amounts due to customers of RUB ____ (___%) were due to the ten largest customers (31 December 2024: RUB ____ (__%)).

As at 31 December 2025, included in time deposits are deposits of individuals in the amount of RUB ___ (31 December 2024: RUB ____). In accordance with the Russian Civil Code, the Bank [Group] is obliged to repay such deposits upon demand of a depositor. In case a time deposit is repaid upon demand of the depositor prior to maturity, interest on it is paid based on the interest rate for demand deposits, unless a different interest rate is specified in the agreement.

Amounts due to customers include accounts of the following types of customers:

	2025	*2024*
State and budgetary organizations		
Private enterprises		
Individuals		
Employees		
Other		
Amounts due to customers		

An analysis of customer accounts by economic sector is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Trade		
Construction		
Transport and communications		
Machine building		
Metallurgy		
Energy		
Insurance		
Chemical		
Agriculture		
Fuel		
Manufacturing		
Individuals		
Other		
Amounts due to customers		

23. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Promissory notes		
Eurobonds issued		
Domestic bonds issued		
Demand liabilities for Eurobonds issued		
Certificates of deposit		
Savings certificates		
Debt securities issued		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

23. Debt securities issued (continued)

[As at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] had issued non-interest-bearing promissory notes [savings certificates and certificates of deposit] having an aggregate nominal value of RUB ___ (31 December 2024: RUB ____) and maturing in [month, year]. Other debt securities issued by the Bank [Group] as at 31 December 2025 bear annual interest rates ranging from __% to ___% (31 December 2024: ____).]

The Bank [Group] made payments on Eurobonds issued in accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 5 March 2022 No. 95 *On the Temporary Procedure for Meeting Obligations to Certain Foreign Creditors*. As at 31 December 2025, demand liabilities for Eurobonds issued in the amount of RUB _____ represent obligations to foreign nominal holders and equal funds placed on Type C correspondent accounts for subsequent transfer to securities holders who are foreign creditors (Note 9).

Domestic bonds issued also include bonds in the amount of RUB ____ placed by the Bank [Group] in 2025, which were paid for in Eurobonds at the time of placement. The bond yield, its payment period, the maturity of the bonds and their nominal value are similar to those of Eurobonds, but payments on these bonds are due in the ruble equivalent.

24. Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	***2024***
Syndicated loans		
Other borrowings		
Lease liabilities		
Other borrowed funds		

As at 31 December 2025, included in other borrowed funds is a loan received from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development of RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______).

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and respective movements during the period:

	2025	***2024***
At 1 January		
Additions		
Interest accrued		
Payments		
At 31 December		

The Bank [Group] had total cash outflows for leases of RUB ____ in 2025 (2024: RUB ____). The Bank [Group] also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of RUB ____ in 2025 (2024: RUB ____).

25. Subordinated loans

Subordinated loans as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	***2024***
Subordinated notes		
Subordinated loans received from the CBR		
Other subordinated loans		
Subordinated loans		

In _____ 2025, the Bank [Group] received a subordinated loan of RUB ______ with an interest rate of ____ p.a. maturing in ________ 20__ from _____________.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

26. Equity

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

	Number of shares		*Nominal value*		*Inflation*	
	Preference	***Ordinary***	***Preference***	***Ordinary***	***adjustment***	***Total***
At 31 December 2023						
Increase in share capital						
Purchase of treasury shares						
Sale of treasury shares						
At 31 December 2024						
Increase in share capital						
Purchase of treasury shares						
Sale of treasury shares						
At 31 December 2025						

As at 31 December 2025, the number of authorized ordinary and preference shares was ___ (31 December 2024: ___) and ___ (31 December 2024: ___), respectively, both with a nominal value per share of ___ rubles. [All authorized shares have been issued and fully paid.]

[Disclose relevant information on shares reserved for issuance under options and sales contracts, including terms and amounts.]

The share capital of the Bank was contributed by the shareholders in Russian rubles and [currency] and they are entitled to dividends and any capital distributions in Russian rubles. Preference shares are non-voting and guarantee annual dividends of not less than __% of their nominal value.

[On [month, year] the shareholders of the Bank approved an issue of ___ ordinary shares. The total consideration received for these shares comprised cash for a total amount of RUB ___ and assets other than cash [*specify*] with a total fair value of RUB ______. This share issue was registered by [*specify*] on [date]. The Bank [Group] incurred transaction costs directly attributable to the share issue in the amount of RUB ___, net of tax, which were accounted for as a deduction from equity].

At the Shareholders' Meeting in [month] 2025, the Bank declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024, totalling RUB ______ on ordinary shares (___ rubles per share) and RUB ___ on preference shares (___ rubles per share). At the Shareholders' Meeting in [month] 2024, the Bank declared dividends in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023, totalling RUB ______ on ordinary shares (___ rubles per share) and RUB ___ on preference shares (___ rubles per share).

In accordance with Russian legislation, dividends may only be declared to the shareholders of the Bank from accumulated undistributed and unreserved earnings as shown in the Bank's financial statements prepared in accordance with RAL. The Bank had approximately RUB ___ of undistributed and unreserved earnings as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ___). In addition, the Bank's share in the undistributed and unreserved earnings of its subsidiaries was approximately RUB ___ as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ___)[36].

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Revaluation reserve for property and equipment

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

Revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities

This reserve records changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVOCI.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

26. Equity (continued)

Nature and purpose of other reserves (continued)

Statutory general reserve

The statutory general reserve is created as required by Russian regulations in respect of general banking risks, including future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. The reserve has been created in accordance with the Bank's charter, which provides for the creation of a reserve for these purposes of not less than [5%] *[applicable to joint-stock banks only]* of the Bank's share capital reported in accordance with RAL.

Movements in other reserves

Movements in other reserves were as follows:

	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	***Revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities***	***Foreign currency translation reserve***	***Statutory general reserve***	***Total***
At 1 January 2024					
Depreciation of revaluation reserve for property and equipment, net of tax					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI					
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses on debt instruments at FVOCI					
Reclassification of cumulative gain/(loss) on disposal of debt instruments at FVOCI to profit or loss					
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI					
Reclassification of cumulative gain/(loss) on disposal of equity instruments at FVOCI to retained earnings					
Tax effect of net gains on debt instruments at FVOCI					
Tax effect of net gains on equity instruments at FVOCI					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2024					
At 1 January 2025					
Depreciation of revaluation reserve for property and equipment, net of tax					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI					
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses on debt instruments at FVOCI					
Reclassification of cumulative gain/(loss) on disposal of debt instruments at FVOCI to profit or loss					
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI					
Reclassification of cumulative gain/(loss) on disposal of equity instruments at FVOCI to retained earnings					
Tax effect of net gains on debt instruments at FVOCI					
Tax effect of net gains on equity instruments at FVOCI					
Foreign exchange differences					
At 31 December 2025					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

27. Commitments and contingencies

Legal

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

[As at 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] was engaged in litigation proceedings as a result of a claim raised by *[specify]* bank *[details of litigation should be described]*. A provision of RUB ____ has been made as professional advice indicates that it is likely that such an amount of loss will occur. Refer to Note 18.]

[Where a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, an entity makes the disclosures in a way that shows the link between the provision and the contingent liability.]

Taxation

The Bank's [Group's] business activity is carried out in the Russian Federation. Certain provisions of Russian tax legislation allow for varying interpretations (which, in particular, may apply to legal relations in the past), selective and inconsistent application, as well as frequent and, at times, unpredictable changes.

In particular, a significant number of changes were introduced to Russian tax legislation in 2022-2025 in response to the ongoing geopolitical situation. Some of the changes were aimed at maintaining fiscal stability, simplifying tax administration and providing targeted support to industries that have priority significance for the Russian Federation. In addition, certain changes were prompted by earlier measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the suspension of double tax treaties (DTT) with 'unfriendly' countries and the inclusion of those countries in the list of offshore jurisdictions established by the Russian Ministry of Finance. Those changes relate to the application of transfer pricing rules, tax treatment of cross-border intragroup services, investing activities and other areas of taxation.

Other changes sought to expand measures designed to deter abusive practices violating tax legislation, including mechanisms aimed at countering the use of low-tax jurisdictions and aggressive tax planning schemes for tax evasion.

Effective 1 January 2025, Russia increased its basic corporate income tax (CIT) rate from 20% to 25%, as well as the tax rate for interest on certain types of bonds from 15% to 20%. The 50% limit on the carry forward of prior year losses for income tax purposes remains in force and has been extended through the end of 2026.

Currently, the application practices for the above provisions are not yet established and/or are inconsistent. As such, there is uncertainty regarding their application and possible interpretation in practice by the Russian tax authorities. Also, recent trends in the application and interpretation of certain provisions of Russian tax legislation indicate that the tax authorities may take a tougher stance when interpreting and applying legislative provisions and conducting tax audits. Consequently, they may challenge transactions, operations and accounting methods that they have not challenged before. Therefore, interpretation by the Bank's [Group's] management of the legislation as applied to the transactions and activities of the Bank [Group] may be challenged by the relevant regional or federal authorities. This could lead to significant additional assessments of taxes, interest and penalties. It is not possible to estimate the amount of potential but unasserted claims or to assess the likelihood of an adverse outcome.

As a general rule, tax audits may cover three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the tax authorities decide to conduct a tax audit. Under certain circumstances, earlier tax periods may also be audited.

As at 31 December 2025, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant Russian tax legislation is appropriate and that the Bank's [Group's] tax position should be sustained by the tax authorities and courts.

WHERE APPLICABLE [Management will vigorously defend the Bank's [Group's] positions and interpretations applied in calculating taxes reported in the financial statements, should they be challenged by the tax authorities].

Transfer pricing *[if applicable and material!]*

The Russian tax authorities may assess additional tax liabilities and penalties under transfer pricing (TP) rules if the prices/profit margins in controlled transactions are not at arm's length. The list of controlled transactions for transfer pricing purposes mainly includes transactions between related parties, as well as some types of transactions between unrelated entities, such as transactions with entities based in low-tax jurisdictions.

Although a substantial portion of domestic transactions in Russia are no longer subject to transfer pricing control under Russian tax legislation, local tax authorities may review intragroup transactions for potential unjustified tax benefits and may use TP methods to determine any additional tax assessments.

In 2025, the Bank [Group] determined its tax liabilities arising from controlled transactions based on actual transaction prices. The Bank [Group] also complied with its obligations to prepare and submit the relevant TP documentation within the statutory deadlines.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

Transfer pricing *[if applicable and material!]* (continued)

The federal executive authority responsible for tax oversight may review the prices/profit margins applied in controlled transactions and assess additional tax liabilities if it disagrees with the prices used by the Bank [Group], unless the Bank [Group] can demonstrate that the transactions were priced at arm's length by submitting TP documentation (local file) that meets regulatory requirements.

Commitments and contingencies

The Bank's [Group's] commitments and contingencies as at 31 December comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Credit-related commitments		
Undrawn loan commitments		
Letters of credit		
Financial guarantees		
Performance guarantees		
Capital expenditure commitments		
Commitments and contingencies		
Allowances for ECLs on credit-related commitments		
Provisions for other commitments		
Deposits held as security against letters of credit (Note 22) *[any other security]*		

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance for credit-related commitments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Credit-related commitments	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2025				
New exposures				
Amounts paid				
Expired exposures				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2025				

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances for credit-related commitments for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Credit-related commitments	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2024				
New exposures				
Amounts paid				
Expired exposures				
Transfers to Stage 1				
Transfers to Stage 2				
Transfers to Stage 3				
Impact on period-end ECLs of exposures transferred between stages during the period				
Unwinding of discount				
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations				
Foreign exchange differences				
At 31 December 2024				

28. Net interest income

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

Net interest income comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash equivalents		
Amounts due from credit institutions		
Loans to customers		
Investment securities		
Financial assets at FVOCI		
Investment securities		
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate		
Trading securities		
Loans to customers at FVPL		
Finance leases		
Other interest revenue		
Total interest revenue		
Amounts due to the CBR		
Amounts due to customers		
Amounts due to credit institutions		
Debt securities issued		
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities		
Subordinated loans		
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate		
Lease liabilities		
Interest expense		
Net interest income		

29. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Settlement transactions		
Consulting		
Cash collection		
Guarantees and letters of credit		
Securities transactions		
Trust and other fiduciary activities		
Other		
Fee and commission income		
Settlement transactions		
Cash transactions		
Securities transactions		
Precious metals transactions		
Guarantees		
Trust and other fiduciary activities		
Other		
Fee and commission expense		
Net fee and commission income		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

29. Net fee and commission income (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Bank's [Group's] revenue from contracts with customers is mostly represented by fee and commission income. Revenue from contracts with customers recognized in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounted to:

	2025	*2024*
Fee and commission income		
Other revenue from contracts with customers[37]		
Total revenue from contracts with customers		

The Bank [Group] recognized the following contract assets and contract liabilities in the [consolidated] statement of financial position related to its contracts with customers:

	2025	*2024*
Contract assets (presented within other assets)		
Accrued income receivable (presented within other assets)		
Deferred income (presented within other liabilities)		

Significant changes in contract assets and contract liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2025 are mostly attributable to the acquisition of AO XYZ Bank (Note 5)[38].

The Bank [Group] usually collects fees and commissions in advance of completion of the underlying transaction or shortly thereafter (for contracts where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, such as settlement transactions). For services provided over time (such as those related to credit card maintenance), the Bank [Group] usually charges upfront monthly, quarterly or annual fees covering the respective portion of the overall contract period.

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that were unsatisfied as at 31 December 2025:

	2026	*2027*	*In 3 to 5 years*	*Total*
Revenue expected to be recognized on active contracts				

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that were unsatisfied as at 31 December 2024:

	2025	*2026*	*In 3 to 5 years*	*Total*
Revenue expected to be recognized on active contracts				

The Bank [Group] applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

30. Net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	*2024*
Derivatives		
Trading securities		
Investment securities at FVPL		
Loans to customers at FVPL		
Total net gains/(losses) from financial instruments at FVPL		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

31. Other income

	2025	*2024*
Dividend income		
Gain from disposal of a subsidiary (Note 39)		
Rental income from investment property (Note 14)		
Change in fair value of investment property (Note 14)		
Other		
Total other income		

32. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Salaries and bonuses		
Social security costs		
Mandatory pension contributions		
Personnel expenses		
Repair and maintenance of property and equipment		
Data processing		
Occupancy and rent		
Office supplies		
Deposit insurance expenses		
Operating taxes		
Security		
Communications		
Marketing and advertising		
Charity		
Entertainment		
Insurance		
Legal and consultancy		
Business travel and related expenses		
Personnel training		
Change in fair value of investment property (Note 14)		
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		
Impairment charge for property and equipment (Note 15)		
Impairment charge for intangible assets (Note 16)		
Transaction costs of the acquisition (Note 5)		
Penalties incurred		
Other		
Other operating expenses		

The Bank [Group] recognized rent expense for short-term leases of RUB ______, rent expense for leases of low-value assets of RUB ______ and variable lease payments of RUB ______ for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: rent expense for short-term leases of RUB ______, rent expense for leases of low-value assets of RUB ______ and variable lease payments of RUB ______).

33. Risk management[39]

Introduction

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

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

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Introduction (continued)

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

Management Board

The Management Board has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Bank [Group].

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and for implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It is responsible for the fundamental risk issues and manages and monitors relevant risk decisions.

Risk Management

The Risk Management Unit is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process.

Risk Control

The Risk Control Unit is responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits across the Bank [Group]. Each business division has a decentralized unit, which is responsible for the independent control of risks, including monitoring the risk of exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new products and structured transactions. This unit also ensures the complete capture of the risks in risk measurement and reporting systems.

Bank Treasury

The Bank Treasury is responsible for managing the Bank's [Group's] assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank [Group].

Internal audit

Risk management processes throughout the Bank [Group] are audited annually by the internal audit function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's [Group's] compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's [Group's] risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank [Group] also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events, which are unlikely to occur, do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank [Group]. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank [Group] as well as the level of risk that the Bank [Group] is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Bank [Group] monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Introduction (continued)

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify risks on a timely basis. This information is presented and explained to the Management Board, the Risk Committee, and the head of each business division. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, value at risk (VaR), liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks takes place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for expected credit losses on a quarterly basis. Once a quarter, the Board of Directors receives a comprehensive risk report, which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Bank [Group].

For all levels throughout the Bank [Group], specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

A daily briefing is given to the Management Board and all other relevant employees of the Bank [Group] on the utilization of market limits, analysis of VaR, proprietary investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

Risk mitigation

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

The Bank [Group] actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risks (see below for more detail).

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank’s [Group’s] performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Bank’s [Group’s] policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Credit risk

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

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

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the [consolidated] statement of financial position.

Credit-related commitments risks

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the [consolidated] statement of financial position, including derivatives, before the effect of risk mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements, is best represented by their carrying amounts[40].

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references shall be made to the specific notes. The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is shown in Note 11.

Impairment assessment

The Bank [Group] calculates ECLs based on several probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the EIR or an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

PD	The *Probability of Default* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
EAD	The *Exposure at Default* is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
LGD	The *Loss Given Default* is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit losses or LTECLs), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on 12-month expected credit losses (12mECLs). The 12mECLs are the portion of LTECLs which represents the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank [Group] has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Bank [Group] groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1:	When loans are first recognized, the Bank [Group] recognizes an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
Stage 2:	When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank [Group] records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
Stage 3:	Loans considered credit-impaired. The Bank [Group] records an allowance for the LTECLs.
POCI:	Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at initial recognition and interest revenue is subsequently recognized based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime expected credit losses.

Definition of default and cure

The Bank [Group] considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Bank [Group] considers amounts due from banks defaulted, and takes immediate action, when the required intraday payments are not settled by the close of business as outlined in the individual agreements.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank [Group] also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Bank [Group] carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- Internal rating of the borrower indicating default or near-default
- The borrower requesting emergency funding from the Bank [Group]
- The borrower is deceased
- A material decrease in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the loan is expected from the sale of the collateral
- A material decrease in the borrower's turnover or the loss of a major customer
- A covenant breach not waived by the Bank [Group]
- The debtor (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy or declaring itself bankrupt
- Debtor's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts about financial difficulties

It is the Bank's [Group's] policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Internal rating and PD estimation process

*[This disclosure, including tables below, **should be tailored to the particular bank's internal credit grading system** based on credit risk. A brief description of each grade presented should be given either in narrative or tabular format. An example of such a description is given below.]*

The Bank's [Group] independent Credit Risk Department operates its internal rating models. The Bank [Group] runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its customers are rated from 1 to 25 using internal grades. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilize supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behavior. Where practical, they also build on information from rating agencies. PDs, incorporating forward looking information and the IFRS 9 stage classification of the exposure, are assigned to each grade. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

Treasury and interbank relationships

The Bank's [Group's] treasury and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, broker-dealers, exchanges and clearing houses. For these relationships, the Bank's [Group's] Credit Risk Department analyzes publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., external ratings, and assigns the internal rating, as shown in the table below.

Corporate and small business lending

For corporate loans, the borrowers are assessed by specialized credit risk employees of the Bank [Group]. The credit risk assessment is based on a credit scoring model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realized and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention.
- Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, publicly traded bond prices or press releases and articles.
- Any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates.
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The complexity and granularity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Bank [Group] and the complexity and size of the customer. Some of the less complex small business loans are rated within the Bank's [Group's] models for retail products.

Consumer lending and residential mortgages

Consumer lending comprises unsecured personal loans, credit cards and overdrafts. These products along with residential mortgages and some of the less complex small business lending are rated by an automated scorecard tool primarily driven by days past due. Other key inputs into the models are GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels, personal indebtedness, and, for residential mortgages, LTV ratios.

The Bank's [Group's] internal credit rating grades are as follows:

Internal rating grade	***Internal rating description***	***Lifetime PD***
1-2 3 4	High grade	0-2%
5-7 8-9 10-12 13-15 16	Standard grade	2-12%
17-18 19 20-21 22-24	Sub-standard grade	12-100%
25	Impaired	100%

Exposure at default

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the customer's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank [Group] assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Bank [Group] determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. The IFRS 9 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of Bank's [Group's] models.

The Bank's [Group's] product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Bank has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities with one day's notice. The Bank [Group] does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but instead calculates ECLs over a period that reflects the Bank's [Group's] expectations of the customer behavior, the probability of default and the Bank's [Group's] future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities. The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for credit cards is based on the average effective interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. This estimation takes into account that many facilities are repaid in full each month and are consequently charged no interest.

Loss given default

For corporate lending assets, LGD values are assessed at least every three months by account managers and reviewed and approved by the Bank's [Group's] Credit Risk Department.

The credit risk assessment is based on a standardized LGD assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realized from any collateral held.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Bank [Group] segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics (e.g., product type, wider range of collateral types) as well as borrower characteristics.

Where appropriate, further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the IFRS 9 LGD rate for each group of financial instruments. When assessing forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Examples of key inputs involve changes in, collateral values including property prices for mortgages, commodity prices, payment status or other factors that are indicative of losses in the group.

LGD rates are estimated for the Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI segment of each asset class. The inputs for these LGD rates are estimated and, where possible, calibrated through back testing against recent recoveries. These are repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank [Group] continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECLs or LTECLs, the Bank [Group] assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank [Group] considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk when the IFRS 9 lifetime PD has doubled since initial recognition and has increased by more than 20 bps a year.

The Bank [Group] also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to the watch list, or the account becoming restructured due to a credit event. In certain cases, the Bank may also consider that events explained in the *Definition of Default* section above are a significant increase in credit risk as opposed to a default. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets, the Bank [Group] applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis

Dependent on the factors below, the Bank [Group] calculates ECLs either on a collective or on an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Bank [Group] calculates ECLs on an individual basis include:

- All Stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets
- Stage 2 and Stage 3 corporate lending portfolio
- The large and unique exposures of the small business lending portfolio
- The treasury and interbank relationships (such as amounts due from banks, cash equivalents and debt investment securities at amortized cost and FVOCI)
- Exposures that have been classified as POCI when the original loan was derecognized and a new loan was recognized as a result of a credit driven debt restructuring

Asset classes where the Bank [Group] calculates ECLs on a collective basis include:

- The smaller and more generic balances of the Bank's [Group's] small business lending
- Stage 1 and 2 residential mortgages and consumer lending and Stage 1 corporate lending portfolio
- Purchased POCI exposures managed on a collective basis

The Bank [Group] groups these exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of internal and *external characteristics of the loans, such as internal credit grade, overdue bucket, product type, loan-to-value ratios, or borrower's industry*.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

In its ECL models, the Bank [Group] relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- CBR base rates
- Foreign exchange rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The Bank [Group] obtains the forward-looking information from third-party sources (external rating agencies, governmental bodies, e.g., central banks, and international financial institutions). Experts of the Group's Credit Risk Department determine the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures in the Subsequent Years column represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario as at 31 December 2025.

Key drivers	***ECL scenario***	***Assigned probabilities, %***	***2026***	***2027***	***2028***	***Subsequent years***
GDP growth, %						
	Upside					
	Base case					
	Downside					
USD/RUB exchange rate						
	Upside					
	Base case					
	Downside					
CBR base rate growth, %						
	Upside					
	Base case					
	Downside					
Unemployment rate, %						
	Upside					
	Base case					
	Downside					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Bank [Group] using internal credit ratings, as described above. The table below shows the gross carrying amount for loan-related lines in the [consolidated] statement of financial position, based on the Bank's [Group's] credit rating system.

At 31 December 2025	*Note*		*High grade*	*Standard grade*	*Sub-standard grade*	*Impaired*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	7	Stage 1					
Amounts due from credit institutions	9	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Loans to customers at amortized cost:	11						
- Corporate lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Small business lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Consumer lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Residential mortgages		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Other		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
Debt investment securities:	13						
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
- Measured at amortized cost		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Undrawn loan commitments[41]	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Letters of credit	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Financial guarantees[42]	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Total							

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

At 31 December 2024	*Note*		*High grade*	*Standard grade*	*Sub-standard grade*	*Impaired*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	7	Stage 1					
Amounts due from credit institutions	9	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Loans to customers at amortized cost:	11						
- Corporate lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Small business lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Consumer lending		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Residential mortgages		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
- Other		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
		POCI					
Debt investment securities:	13						
- Measured at FVOCI		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
- Measured at amortized cost		Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Undrawn loan commitments	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Letters of credit	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Financial guarantees	27	Stage 1					
		Stage 2					
		Stage 3					
Total							

Refer to Note 11 for more detailed information on the allowance for impairment of loans to customers.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are assessed for impairment and an allowance for expected credit losses is calculated in a similar manner as for loans.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

[Payment deferrals, guaranteed loans and other customer support

The Bank [Group] is encouraged to provide the updated information and disclosures in respect of the key characteristics of relief and support programs where relevant.

The following table presents the number of customer accounts and associated amounts of loans to customers under government and Bank [Group]-specific schemes as at 31 December 2025:

Scheme	***Corporate lending***	***Small business lending***	***Residential mortgages***	***Other***	***Total***
Government supported programs					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					
Bank-specific programs					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					
Total					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					

The table below sets out the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs by stage for loans and advances to customers subject to payment reliefs provided under government and Bank-specific schemes as at 31 December 2025, respectively:

Scheme	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Government supported programs*				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				
Bank-specific programs*				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				
Total				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				

* *This disclosure would need to be repeated for each scheme and asset class as appropriate.*

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The following table presents the number of customer accounts and associated amounts of loans to customers under government and Bank [Group]-specific schemes as at 31 December 2024:

Scheme	*Corporate lending*	*Small business lending*	*Residential mortgages*	*Other*	*Total*
Government supported programs					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					
Bank-specific programs					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					
Total					
Number of accounts with pending applications					
Number of approved account applications					
Loan amount to customers under the scheme					
% of portfolio					

The table below sets out the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs by stage for loans and advances to customers subject to payment reliefs provided under government and Bank-specific schemes as at 31 December 2024, respectively:

Scheme	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Government supported programs*				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				
Bank-specific programs*				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				
Total				
Gross carrying amount				
% of portfolio				
ECLs				
% of total ECLs				

* *This disclosure would need to be repeated for each scheme and asset class as appropriate.]*

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The geographical concentration of the Bank's [Group's] financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December is set out below:

	2025				*2024*			
	Russia	*Unfriendly countries*	*CIS and other foreign countries*	*Total*	*Russia*	*Unfriendly countries*	*CIS and other foreign countries*	*Total*
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents								
Trading securities								
Amounts due from credit institutions								
Derivative financial assets								
Loans to customers								
Investment securities								
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements								
Other financial assets								
Liabilities								
Amounts due to the CBR								
Amounts due to credit institutions								
Derivative financial liabilities								
Amounts due to customers								
Debt securities issued								
Other borrowed funds								
Subordinated loans								
Other financial liabilities								
Net assets/(liabilities)								

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank [Group] will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high-grade collateral, which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Bank [Group] maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Bank [Group] also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Bank [Group] maintains a cash deposit (obligatory reserve) with the CBR, the amount of which depends on the level of customer funds attracted.

[The liquidity position is assessed and managed by the Bank [Group] primarily on a standalone basis, based on certain liquidity ratios established by the CBR. As at 31 December, these ratios were as follows:

	2025, %	*2024, %*
N2 Instant Liquidity Ratio (assets receivable or realizable within one day/ liabilities repayable on demand)		
N3 Current Liquidity Ratio (assets receivable or realizable within 30 days/ liabilities repayable within 30 days)		
N4 Long-Term Liquidity Ratio (assets receivable in more than one year/ sum of capital and liabilities repayable in more than one year)		

This is only an example which may be used if the Bank uses the CBR liquidity ratio as its primary liquidity measure. If this is not the case, specific liquidity management tools used by the Bank should be described and respective quantitative information presented.]

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities[43]

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Bank's [Group's] financial liabilities as at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations, except for trading derivatives, which are shown at fair value in a separate column, and gross-settled derivatives, whose amounts payable and receivable are shown by contractual maturity. Repayments that are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank [Group] expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank [Group] could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history.

At 31 December 2025	*Trading derivatives*	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to the CBR						
Amounts due to credit institutions						
Net-settled derivatives						
Gross-settled derivatives:						
- Contractual amounts payable						
- Contractual amounts receivable						
Amounts due to customers						
Debt securities issued						
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities						
Lease liabilities						
Subordinated loans						
Other liabilities						
Total undiscounted financial liabilities						

At 31 December 2024	*Trading derivatives*	*Less than 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to the CBR						
Amounts due to credit institutions						
Net-settled derivatives						
Gross-settled derivatives:						
- Contractual amounts payable						
- Contractual amounts receivable						
Amounts due to customers						
Debt securities issued						
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities						
Lease liabilities						
Subordinated loans						
Other liabilities						
Total undiscounted financial liabilities						

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's [Group's] credit-related commitments and contingencies. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	Less than 3 months	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
2025					
2024					

The Bank [Group] expects that not all of the credit-related commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

[The Bank [Group]'s capability to repay its liabilities relies on its ability to realize an equivalent amount of assets within the same period of time. There is a significant deficit due to a significant concentration of [accounts of organizations *[specify]* in the period of less than [one year]]. *[Modify depending upon the specifics of the Bank.]*

[The Bank [Group] has received significant funds from [*specify*]. Any significant withdrawal of these funds would have an adverse impact on the operations of the Bank [Group]. Management believes that this level of funding will remain with the Bank [Group] for the foreseeable future and that in the event of withdrawal of funds, the Bank [Group] would be given sufficient notice so as to realize its liquid assets to enable repayment.]

The maturity analysis does not reflect the historical stability of current accounts. Their liquidation has historically taken place over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in amounts due in less than three months in the tables above.

Included in amounts due to customers are time deposits of individuals. In accordance with the Russian legislation, the Bank [Group] is obliged to repay such deposits upon demand of a depositor. Refer to Note 22.

Market risk[44]

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Bank [Group] classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. The market risk for the trading portfolio is managed and monitored based on a value-at-risk (VaR) methodology, which reflects the interdependency between risk variables. Non-trading positions are managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis. Except for the concentrations within foreign currency, the Bank [Group] has no significant concentration of market risk.

Market risk − trading

The Management Board has set limits on the level of risk that may be accepted. The Bank [Group] applies a VaR methodology to assess the market risk positions held and to estimate the potential economic loss based upon a number of parameters and assumptions for various changes in market conditions. VaR is a method used in measuring financial risk by estimating the potential negative change in the market value of a portfolio at a given confidence level and over a specified time horizon. The Bank [Group] uses a full non-linear VaR model for interest rate, spread, equity index and volatility risk. These calculations are based on Monte-Carlo simulations derived from a variance/covariance matrix. For the VaR in relation to foreign exchange rates, the Bank [Group] uses a variance/covariance model. The equity-specific risk is captured by using a single factor model.

Objectives and limitations of the VaR Methodology

The Bank [Group] uses simulation models to assess possible changes in the market value of the trading portfolio based on historical data from the past five years. The VaR models are designed to measure market risk in a normal market environment. The models assume that any changes occurring in the risk factors affecting the normal market environment will follow a normal distribution. The distribution is calculated by using exponentially weighted historical data. The use of the VaR methodology has limitations because it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future price movements will follow a statistical distribution. Due to the fact that the VaR methodology relies heavily on historical data to provide information and may not clearly predict the future changes and modifications of the risk factors, the probability of large market moves may be underestimated if changes in risk factors fail to align with the normal distribution assumption. VaR may also be under- or over-estimated due to the assumptions placed on risk factors and the relationship between such factors for specific instruments. Even though positions may change throughout the day, the VaR only represents the risk of the portfolios at the close of each business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the 99% confidence level.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

In practice the actual trading results will differ from the VaR calculation and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions. To determine the reliability of the VaR models, actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and the parameters used in the VaR calculation. Market risk positions are also subject to regular stress tests to ensure that the Bank [Group] would withstand an extreme market event.

VaR assumptions

The VaR that the Bank [Group] measures is an estimate, using a confidence level of 99% of the potential loss that is not expected to be exceeded if the current market risk positions were to be held unchanged for one day. The use of a 99% confidence level means that, within a one day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure should occur, on average, not more than once every hundred days.

Since VaR is an integral part of the Bank's [Group's] market risk management, VaR limits have been established for all trading operations and exposures are reviewed daily against the limits by management.

	Foreign exchange	*Interest rate*	*Equity*	*Effects of correlation*	*Total*
31 December 2025					
31 December 2024					

Market risk − non-trading

Interest rate risk

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

The sensitivity of the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating-rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31 December. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed-rate debt financial assets measured at FVOCI as at 31 December for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

Currency	*Increase in basis points 2025*	*Sensitivity of net interest income 2025*	*Sensitivity of equity 2025*
RUB			
EUR			
USD			
CNY			

Currency	*Decrease in basis points 2025*	*Sensitivity of net interest income 2025*	*Sensitivity of equity 2025*
RUB			
EUR			
USD			
CNY			

Currency	*Increase in basis points 2024*	*Sensitivity of net interest income 2024*	*Sensitivity of equity 2024*
RUB			
EUR			
USD			
CNY			

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency	***Decrease in basis points 2024***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 2024***	***Sensitivity of equity 2024***
RUB			
EUR			
USD			
CNY			

Currency risk[45]

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

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank [Group] had significant exposure as at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Russian ruble, with all other variables held constant, on the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss (due to the fair value of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities). The effect on equity does not differ from the effect on the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss.[46] A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Currency	***Change in currency rate in % 2025***	***Effect on profit before tax 2025***	***Change in currency rate in % 2024***	***Effect on profit before tax 2024***
USD				
EUR				
CNY				

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the level of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Bank's [Group's] investment portfolio.[47]

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held at FVOCI as at 31 December) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

Market index	***Change in equity price 2025***	***Effect on equity 2025***	***Change in equity price 2024***	***Effect on equity 2024***
MOEX index				

Prepayment risk

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

The Bank [Group] uses regression models to project the impact of varying levels of prepayment on its net interest income. The model makes a distinction between the different reasons for repayment (e.g., relocation, refinancing and renegotiation) and takes into account the effect of any prepayment penalties. The model is back tested against actual outcomes.

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

	Effect on net interest income	***Effect on equity***
2025		
2024		

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

33. Risk management (continued)

Operational risk

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

34. Fair value measurement

Fair value measurement procedures[48]

The Bank's [Group's] investment committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted trading securities and securities at FVPL and at FVOCI, derivatives, investment property [and buildings] and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties, securities at FVPL or at FVOCI and derivatives. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the investment committee after discussion with, and approval by, the Bank's [Group's] audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The investment committee decides, after discussions with the Bank's [Group's] external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the investment committee analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities, which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Bank's [Group's] accounting policies. For this analysis, the investment committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The investment committee, in conjunction with the Bank's [Group's] external valuers, also compares each of the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. On an interim basis, the investment committee and the Bank's [Group's] external valuers present the valuation results to the audit committee and the Bank's [Group's] independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

Fair value hierarchy

The Bank [Group] uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank [Group] has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

		Fair value measurement using			
At 31 December 2025	***Date of valuation***	***Level 1 inputs***	***Level 2 inputs***	***Level 3 inputs***	***Total***
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial assets					
- Interest rate forwards and swaps					
- Interest rate options					
- Foreign exchange forwards and swaps					
- Foreign exchange options					
- Equity/commodity contracts					
Trading securities					
- Domestic government bonds (OFZ)					
- Russian Ministry of Finance bonds					
- Municipal bonds					
- Corporate bonds					
- Promissory notes					
- Corporate shares					
- [Other]					
Investment securities − debt securities at FVOCI					
- Domestic government bonds (OFZ)					
- Russian Ministry of Finance bonds					
- Municipal bonds					
- Corporate bonds					
- Promissory notes					
Investment securities − equity securities at FVPL					
- Corporate shares					
Investment securities − equity securities at FVOCI					
- Corporate shares					
Loans to customers at FVPL					
Investment property					
[Property and equipment − buildings]					
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Amounts due from credit institutions					
Loans to customers at amortized cost					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities					
- Interest rate forwards and swaps					
- Interest rate options					
- Foreign exchange forwards and swaps					
- Foreign exchange options					
- Equity/commodity contracts					
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to the CBR					
Amounts due to credit institutions					
Amounts due to customers					
Debt securities issued					
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities					
Subordinated loans					
Financial guarantees					
Undrawn loan commitments					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		Fair value measurement using			
At 31 December 2024	***Date of valuation***	***Level 1 inputs***	***Level 2 inputs***	***Level 3 inputs***	***Total***
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial assets					
- Interest rate forwards and swaps					
- Interest rate options					
- Foreign exchange forwards and swaps					
- Foreign exchange options					
- Equity/commodity contracts					
Trading securities					
- Domestic government bonds (OFZ)					
- Russian Ministry of Finance bonds					
- Municipal bonds					
- Corporate bonds					
- Promissory notes					
- Corporate shares					
- [Other]					
Investment securities − debt securities at FVOCI					
- Domestic government bonds (OFZ)					
- Russian Ministry of Finance bonds					
- Municipal bonds					
- Corporate bonds					
- Promissory notes					
Investment securities − equity securities at FVPL					
- Corporate shares					
Investment securities − equity securities at FVOCI					
- Corporate shares					
Loans to customers at FVPL					
Investment property					
[Property and equipment − buildings]					
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Amounts due from credit institutions					
Loans to customers at amortized cost					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities					
- Interest rate forwards and swaps					
- Interest rate options					
- Foreign exchange forwards and swaps					
- Foreign exchange options					
- Equity/commodity contracts					
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to the CBR					
Amounts due to credit institutions					
Amounts due to customers					
Debt securities issued					
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities					
Subordinated loans					
Financial guarantees					
Undrawn loan commitments					

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's [Group's] financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the [consolidated] statement of financial position. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount 2025	*Fair value 2025*	*Unrecog-nized gain/(loss) 2025*	*Carrying amount 2024*	*Fair value 2024*	*Unrecog-nized gain/(loss) 2024*
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Amounts due from credit institutions						
Loans to customers at amortized cost						
Investment securities − debt securities at amortized cost						
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to the CBR						
Amounts due to credit institutions						
Amounts due to customers						
Debt securities issued						
Other borrowed funds except lease liabilities						
Subordinated loans						
Financial guarantees						
Undrawn loan commitments						
Total unrecognized change in fair value						

Valuation techniques and assumptions

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the financial statements and those items that are not measured at fair value in the [consolidated] statement of financial position, but whose fair value is disclosed.

Assets for which fair value approximates their carrying amount

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

Derivatives

Derivatives valued using valuation techniques for which inputs are observable in the market are mainly represented by interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and forward exchange contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward and swap pricing models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs, including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange forward and spot rates, and interest rate curves, some of which are not observable in the market. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques that use significant unobservable inputs are mainly represented by long-term options. Those derivatives are valued using the binomial model. The techniques incorporate various unobservable assumptions, including about market rate volatility.

Trading securities and investment securities

Trading securities and investment securities valued using a valuation technique or pricing model primarily consist of unquoted equity and debt securities. These securities are valued using models which sometimes only incorporate data observable in the market and at other times use both observable and unobservable data. Unobservable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile, and economic assumptions regarding the industry and geographical jurisdiction in which the investee operates.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques and assumptions (continued)

Loans at fair value through profit or loss

Loans at fair value through profit or loss are valued using a combination of approaches. Where appropriate, loans are valued with reference to observable prices of debt securities issued by the borrower or by comparable entities. In other cases, valuation is performed using internal models based on present value techniques or, in some circumstances (for example, in respect of cash flows from assets held as collateral), external valuation sources. Unobservable inputs to the models include adjustments for credit, market and liquidity risks associated with the expected cash flows from the borrower's operations or in respect of collateral valuation.

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

The fair value of quoted notes and bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans to customers, customer deposits, amounts due from credit institutions, amounts due to the CBR and credit institutions, and other financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Investment property

The Bank [Group] uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) method for valuation of its investment property. Under the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life, including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset. The exit yield is normally separately determined and differs from the discount rate.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behavior that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance costs, agent and commission costs, and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

[Property and equipment − buildings

The fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on market transaction prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of valuation, _______, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by _______, an accredited independent valuer.]

Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities at fair value

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of Level 3 assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value:

	At 31 December 2024	*Total gains/ (losses) recorded in profit or loss*[49]	*Total gains/ (losses) recorded in other compre-hensive income*[50]	*Business combinations*	*Purchases*	*Sales*	*Settlements*	*Transfers from Level 1*	*Transfers from Level 2*	*At 31 December 2025*
Financial assets										
Derivative financial instruments										
Investment securities − debt securities at FVOCI										
Investment securities − equity securities at FVOCI										
Loans to customers at FVPL										
Total Level 3 financial assets										
Financial liabilities										
Derivative financial instruments										
Total Level 3 financial liabilities										
Total net Level 3 financial assets/ (liabilities)										

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities at fair value (continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] transferred certain financial instruments from Level 1 and Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amount of the total assets transferred was RUB ____. The carrying amount of the total liabilities transferred was RUB ___. The cumulative unrealized loss at the time of transfer was RUB ___. The reason for the transfers from Level 1 to Level 3 is that the market for some securities has become inactive, which has led to a change in the method used to determine fair value. The reason for the transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 is that inputs to the valuation models ceased to be observable. Prior to the transfer, the fair value of the instruments was determined using observable market transactions or binding broker quotes for the same or similar instruments. Since the transfer, these instruments have been valued using valuation models incorporating significant non-market-observable inputs.

	At 1 January 2024	*Total gains/ (losses) recorded in profit or loss*[51]	*Total gains/ (losses) recorded in other compre-hensive income*[52]	*Business combinations*	*Purchases*	*Sales*	*Settlements*	*Transfers to Level 1*	*At 31 December 2024*
Financial assets									
Derivative financial instruments									
Investment securities − debt securities at FVOCI									
Investment securities − equity securities at FVOCI									
Loans to customers at FVPL									
Total Level 3 financial assets									
Financial liabilities									
Derivative financial instruments									
Total Level 3 financial liabilities									
Total net Level 3 financial assets/(liabilities)									

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Bank [Group] transferred certain financial instruments from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amount of the total assets transferred was RUB ___. The cumulative unrealized loss at the time of transfer was RUB ___. The reason for the transfers from Level 3 to Level 1 is that the market for some securities has become active, and since the transfer these instruments have been valued using quoted prices in an active market for identical assets.

[Describe here any transfers between Levels 1 and 2, indicating carrying amounts and reasons for the transfer.]

Gains or losses on Level 3 financial instruments included in the profit or loss for the period comprise:

	2025			*2024*		
	Realized gains/ (losses)	***Unrealized gains/ (losses)***[53]	***Total***	***Realized gains/ (losses)***	***Unrealized gains/ (losses)***	***Total***
Total gains or losses included in the profit or loss for the period						

Significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value to changes to key assumptions

The following table shows quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

At 31 December 2025	***Carrying amount***	***Valuation techniques***	***Unobservable inputs***	***Range (weighted average)***
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate swaps and options				
Foreign exchange swaps and forwards				
Equity swaps and options				
Loans to customers at FVPL				
Investment securities measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities				
Debt securities				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value to changes to key assumptions (continued)

At 31 December 2024	*Carrying amount*	*Valuation techniques*	*Unobservable inputs*	*Range (weighted average)*
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate swaps and options				
Foreign exchange swaps and forwards				
Equity swaps and options				
Loans to customers at FVPL				
Investment securities measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities				
Debt securities				

In order to determine reasonably possible alternative assumptions, the Bank [Group] adjusted the above key unobservable model inputs as follows:

- For interest rate swaps and options, foreign exchange swaps and forwards, and equity swaps and options, the Bank [Group] adjusted the probability of default and loss given default assumptions used to calculate the credit value adjustment. The adjustment made was to increase or decrease the assumptions within a range of between ___ and ____%, depending on the individual characteristics of the derivative instrument.
- For debt securities and loans to customers, the Bank [Group] adjusted the probability of default and loss given default assumptions by increasing or decreasing the assumptions by ___%, which is a range that is consistent with the Bank's [Group's] internal credit risk ratings for the counterparties.
- For equities, the Bank [Group] adjusted the average price-to-earnings ratio by increasing or decreasing the assumed price-to-earnings ratio by ____%, which is considered by the Bank [Group] to be within a range of reasonably possible alternatives based on the price-to-earnings ratios of companies with similar industry and risk profiles.

The following table shows the impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions on the fair value of Level 3 instruments:

	At 31 December 2025		*At 31 December 2024*	
	Carrying amount	*Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions*	*Carrying amount*	*Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions*
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments				
Loans to customers at FVPL				
Investment securities				
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

34. Fair value measurement (continued)

Significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity of Level 3 non-financial instruments measured at fair value to changes to key assumptions

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value measurements of the Bank's [Group's] investment property [and buildings] categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to changes in unobservable inputs as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Unobservable input	*Range (weighted average)*	*Description of sensitivity*
Trade discount		An increase/decrease in the trade discount might lead to a decrease/increase in the fair value of the Bank's [Group's] buildings and investment property
Discount rate		An increase/decrease in the discount rate might lead to a decrease/increase in the fair value of the Bank's [Group's] buildings and investment property

Difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price

The table below reflects movements in the amount of deferred gain or loss arising on initial recognition of financial instruments for which transaction price is different from fair value, which is determined using inputs that are not observable in the market. Such differences are recorded in profit or loss to the extent that they arise from a change in a time factor for debt instruments, as well as when the underlying inputs become observable or when an instrument is derecognized.

	2025	*2024*
Balance at 1 January		
Deferral of gain or loss on new transactions		
Recognized in profit or loss during the period		
Due to inputs becoming observable		
Upon derecognition of instruments		
Foreign exchange differences		
Balance at 31 December		

35. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety

The following table provides a summary of financial assets which have been transferred in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition:

		Trading securities (A)			*Investment securities at FVOCI (A)*			*Loans to customers (B) (C)*	
At 31 December 2025	*Transferred financial asset*	*Government debt securities*	*Other debt securities*	*Other securities*	*Government debt securities*	*Other debt securities*	*Other securities*	*Residential mortgages*	*Total*
Carrying amount ofassets	Repurchase agreements								
	Other								
Total									
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Repurchase agreements								
	Other								
Total									
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets									
Fair value of assets	Other								
Fair value of associated liabilities	Other								
Net position									

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

35. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral (continued)

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety (continued)

		Trading securities (A)			*Investment securities at FVOCI (A)*			*Loans to customers (B) (C)*	
At 31 December 2024	***Transferred financial asset***	***Government debt securities***	***Other debt securities***	***Other securities***	***Government debt securities***	***Other debt securities***	***Other securities***	***Residential mortgages***	***Total***
Carrying amount of assets	Repurchase agreements								
	Other								
Total									
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Repurchase agreements								
	Other								
Total									
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets									
Fair value of assets	Other								
Fair value of associated liabilities	Other								
Net position									

(A) Repurchase agreements

The securities sold under agreements to repurchase are transferred to a third party and the Bank [Group] receives cash in exchange, or other financial assets. If the securities increase or decrease in value, the Bank [Group] may, in certain circumstances, require, or be required, to pay additional cash collateral. The Bank [Group] has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk, market risk, country risk and operational risk, and therefore has not derecognized them. In addition, it recognized a financial liability for cash received.

Similarly, the Bank [Group] may sell or repledge securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, but has an obligation to return the securities, and the counterparty retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, the securities are not recognized by the Bank [Group], which instead records a separate asset for any cash given.

The carrying amount and fair value of securities sold under agreements to repurchase as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______), of which securities with a fair value of RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______) were classified as trading and securities with a fair value of RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______) were held at FVOCI.

The associated liabilities, which are recorded against the cash received for such transactions, are presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 as amounts due to the CBR for RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______), as amounts due to credit institutions for RUB ____ (31 December 2024: RUB ______), and as amounts due to customers for RUB ____ (31 December 2024: RUB ______).

Under some contracts, the counterparty is allowed to sell or repledge the securities sold under repurchase agreements in the absence of default by the Bank [Group], but has an obligation to return the securities at maturity of the contract. Those securities, for a total amount of RUB ______ as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ______) are presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position as trading securities pledged under repurchase agreements for RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______) and as investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements for RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______).

(B) Consumer loans

In [March 2022], the Bank [Group] sold the rights to 100% of the cash flows arising on a portfolio of fixed-rate consumer loans to a third party but provided guarantees of the performance of the loans. The Bank [Group] has determined that substantially all the risks and rewards of the portfolio were retained and, consequently, the loans were not derecognized. The Bank [Group] accounted for the transaction as a collateralized borrowing and recorded a financial liability for the cash received. The carrying amount of the loans as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______) and that of the liability was RUB ______ (31 December 2024: RUB ______).

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

35. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral (continued)

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety (continued)

(C) Securitization transactions

In [April 2020] the Bank [Group] transferred a pool of fixed-rate mortgages with a carrying amount of RUB ______ into a structured entity in exchange for cash. The structured entity is controlled by the Bank [Group] and is therefore consolidated, while the notes issued from the structured entity have been entirely subscribed by external noteholders. The obligation to the external noteholders has been recorded as a financial liability in the debt securities issued line item. The carrying amount of the transferred assets and the associated liability as at 31 December 2025 was RUB ______ and RUB ______, respectively (31 December 2024: RUB ______ and RUB ______), and the fair value was RUB ______ and RUB ______, respectively (31 December 2024: RUB ______ and RUB ______).

Transferred financial assets that are derecognized in their entirety but where the Bank [Group] has a continuing involvement

The following tables provide a summary of transferred financial assets which have been derecognized in their entirety but for which there is continuing involvement at the reporting date:

At 31 December 2025 Type of continuing involvement	*Cash outflows to repurchase transferred assets or other amounts payable to the transferee*	*Carrying amount of continuing involvement in the statement of financial position*		*Fair value of continuing involvement*		*Maximum exposure to loss*
		Derivative financial assets	*Investment securities at FVOCI*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*	
Purchased call options						
Servicing arrangement						
Residential mortgage securitizations						
Total						

At 31 December 2024 Type of continuing involvement	*Cash outflows to repurchase transferred assets or other amounts payable to the transferee*	*Carrying amount of continuing involvement in the statement of financial position*		*Fair value of continuing involvement*		*Maximum exposure to loss*
		Derivative financial assets	*Investment securities at FVOCI*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*	
Purchased call options						
Servicing arrangement						
Residential mortgage securitizations						
Total						

Purchased call options

In [June 2022], the Bank [Group] transferred structured notes with a carrying amount of RUB ______ that were subject to a call option that was neither deeply in the money nor deeply out of the money. The gain at the date of transfer was RUB ______. The market for these notes was and is still regarded as liquid. The Bank [Group] therefore determined that although it had not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards to the transferee, it had not retained control of the assets and, as such, derecognized the notes. The Bank's [Group's] continuing involvement with the transferred notes is recorded in the [consolidated] statement of financial position as an asset within derivative financial assets at the option's fair value of RUB ______ as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ______), which is also the Bank's [Group's] maximum exposure to loss. The fair value loss on the option for the period is RUB ______ as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ______) and the cumulative gain is RUB ______. If it exercises the option, the undiscounted amount that the Bank [Group] will pay is the exercise price of RUB ______. The Bank [Group] may exercise the option at any date until [_______].

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

35. Transferred financial assets and assets held or pledged as collateral (continued)

Transferred financial assets that are derecognized in their entirety but where the Bank [Group] has a continuing involvement (continued)

Servicing arrangement

In [2023], the Bank [Group] sold a pool of retail loans for RUB ____ in the Russian market to an unrelated third party. The transaction resulted in full derecognition of the financial assets from the Bank's [Group's] [consolidated] statement of financial position and a gain of RUB ____. Following this transfer, the Bank's [Group's] only continuing involvement in the transferred assets is to act as servicer of the transferred assets for a term of [four] years, with an annual servicing fee of [1%] of the serviced assets. The Bank [Group] does not have an obligation to repurchase the transferred assets. In 2025, the Bank [Group] recognized RUB ___ of commission income in respect of this servicing arrangement (2024: RUB ___), and the cumulative commission income recognized since the date of transfer is RUB ___.

Residential mortgage securitizations

In [April 2021] the Bank [Group] transferred a pool of fixed-rate mortgages with a carrying amount of RUB ______ into a special purpose entity (SPE) in exchange for cash and RUB ______ in notes issued by the SPE. The gain at the date of the transfer was RUB ______. The transfer, after taking into consideration the amount of the SPE notes acquired by the Bank [Group], which was considered to be insignificant compared to the total value of the notes issued, did qualify for full derecognition as it was determined that the Bank [Group] had transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards to the SPE. The SPE is not controlled and, therefore, not consolidated by the Bank [Group]. The notes acquired as part of the transfer are disclosed as a form of continuing involvement and are recorded in the [consolidated] statement of financial position as investment securities at their fair value of RUB ______ as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RUB ______), which is also the Bank's [Group's] maximum exposure to loss. The fair value of the notes decreased by RUB ______ in the reporting period (2024: increased by RUB ______), which was recognized in other comprehensive income, and the cumulative increase since the date of the transfer is RUB ______.

Contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows of the transferred financial assets to repurchase the transferred assets, or other amounts payable to the transferees are as follows:

At 31 December 2025 ***Type of continuing involvement***	***On demand***	***Less than 3 months***	***3 to 12 months***	***1 to 5 years***	***Over 5 years***	***Total***
Purchased call options						
Credit derivatives						

At 31 December 2024 ***Type of continuing involvement***	***On demand***	***Less than 3 months***	***3 to 12 months***	***1 to 5 years***	***Over 5 years***	***Total***
Purchased call options						
Credit derivatives						

Assets pledged as collateral

The Bank [Group] pledges assets that are on its [consolidated] statement of financial position in various day-to-day transactions that are conducted under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements. The Bank [Group] pledged securities as collateral in repurchase agreements for RUB _____ (2024: RUB _____). Refer to the *Transferred Financial Assets that are not Derecognized in their Entirety* section above.

Assets held as collateral

The Bank [Group] holds certain assets as collateral, which it is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements. The Bank [Group] received securities as collateral in reverse repurchase agreements with a fair value of RUB ____ (2024: RUB ____). Of these, securities with a fair value of RUB ____ (2024: RUB _____) have been transferred to satisfy commitments under short sale transactions and securities with a fair value of RUB ____ (2024: RUB _____) have been sold under agreements to repurchase under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements.

In addition, as at 31 December 2025 the Bank [Group] holds RUB _____ of deposits (31 December 2024: RUB _____) included in amounts due to customers as collateral for irrevocable commitments under import letters of credit (Note 27). The Bank [Group] is obliged to return the collateral at maturity of the import letters of credit.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

36. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the [consolidated] statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default, and
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity or all of the counterparties

These conditions are not generally met in master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the [consolidated] statement of financial position.

The table below shows financial assets offset against financial liabilities in the [consolidated] statement of financial position, as well as the effects of enforceable master netting agreements and similar arrangements (ISDA, RISDA, etc.) that do not result in an offset in the [consolidated] statement of financial position:

				Related amounts not set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position		
At 31 December 2025	***Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities***	***Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position***	***Net amounts of financial assets presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position***	***Financial instruments***	***Cash collateral received/paid***	***Net amount***
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets						
Reverse repurchase agreements						
Other financial instruments						
Total						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities						
Repurchase agreements						
Other financial instruments						
Total						

				Related amounts not set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position		
At 31 December 2024	***Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities***	***Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position***	***Net amounts of financial assets presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position***	***Financial instruments***	***Cash collateral received/paid***	***Net amount***
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets						
Reverse repurchase agreements						
Other financial instruments						
Total						
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities						
Repurchase agreements						
Other financial instruments						
Total						

For disclosing information about the offsetting of financial instruments, use Appendix 1 *Offsetting disclosures – illustrative examples*.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

37. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Refer to Note 33 *Risk Management* for the Bank's [Group's] contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.[54]

	2025			2024		
	Within one year	***More than one year***	***Total***	***Within one year***	***More than one year***	***Total***
Cash and cash equivalents						
Precious metals						
Trading securities						
Trading securities pledged under repurchase agreements						
Amounts due from credit institutions						
Derivative financial assets						
Loans to customers						
Assets held for sale						
Investment securities						
Investment securities pledged under repurchase agreements						
Investments in associates						
Investment property						
Property and equipment						
Goodwill and other intangible assets						
Deferred income tax assets						
Other assets						
Total						
Amounts due to the CBR						
Amounts due to credit institutions						
Derivative financial liabilities						
Amounts due to customers						
Debt securities issued						
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale						
Current income tax liabilities						
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Provisions						
Other liabilities						
Total						
Net position						

38. Related party disclosures

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

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

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

38. Related party disclosures (continued)

[Transactions with government-related entities[55]

[Please disclose quantitative and qualitative information of the governmental measures taken in respect of the sanctions imposed by the European Union, the United States and several other countries against state organizations and government-related entities, which affected the Bank's [Group's] business as ABC Bank is considered to be government-related].

The Russian Federation, acting through the Federal Agency for State Property Management *[or include another appropriate authority]* controls [has significant influence over] the [ultimate parent entity of the] Bank [Group].

[The Russian Federation] directly or indirectly controls or has significant influence over a significant number of entities through its government agencies and other organizations (together referred to as "government-related entities"). The Bank [Group] enters into banking transactions with these entities, including, but not limited to, lending, deposit taking, cash settlement, foreign exchange, providing guarantees, as well as securities and derivative transactions. [These transactions comprise a large portion of the Bank's [Group's] transactions − *if applicable; it is also recommended to specify the types of transactions with government-related entities that comprise a large portion of the Bank's [Group's] transactions]*.

[All individually significant transactions with government-related entities should be disclosed[56]. An example of such disclosure is given below.]

On [15 January 2025], the Bank [Group] granted a loan of RUB ___ to OAO A Company, which is controlled by the state, at an interest rate of __%, which is lower than the market interest rates on similar loans at the date of origination. As a result, the Bank [Group] recognized a loss of RUB___ on below-market interest rate loans in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss.

On [30 January 2025], the Bank received a subordinated loan from B Bank, which is controlled by the state, in the amount of RUB ___ at an interest rate of ___% p.a., repayable in ___.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank [Group] entered into repurchase agreements with [the Central Bank of Russia]. The subject of these agreements are [bonds issued by Russian companies] included in trading securities pledged under repurchase agreements, with a fair value of RUB ___. As at 31 December 2025, amounts due to the CBR under those agreements were RUB ___.

Transactions with entities other than government-related]

The outstanding balances of [other] related party transactions at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	2025					*2024*				
	Parent	*Entities under common control*	*Asso-ciates*	*Key manage-ment personnel*	*Other related parties*	*Parent*	*Entities under common control*	*Asso-ciates*	*Key manage-ment personnel*	*Other related parties*
Loans outstanding at 1 January, gross										
Loans issued during the year[57]										
Loan repayments during the year										
Other movements[58]										
Loans outstanding at 31 December, gross										
Less: ECL allowance at 31 December										
Loans outstanding at 31 December, net										
Deposits at 1 January										
Deposits received during the year[59]										
Deposits repaid during the year										
Other movements[60]										
Deposits at 31 December										
Current accounts at 31 December										
Commitments and guarantees issued										
Commitments and guarantees received										

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

38. Related party disclosures (continued)

Transactions with entities other than government-related] (continued)

The income and expense arising from related party transactions were as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December									
	2025					*2024*				
	Parent	*Entities under common control*	*Asso-ciates*	*Key manage-ment personnel*	*Other related parties*	*Parent*	*Entities under common control*	*Asso-ciates*	*Key manage-ment personnel*	*Other related parties*
Interest revenue on loans										
Credit loss expense charge for loans										
Interest expense on deposits										
[Income by type]										
Fee and commission income										
Other income										
[Expense by type]										
Fee and commission expense										
Other operating expenses										

[Describe here the terms and conditions of transactions with related parties, including interest rates and maturities (range of interest rates by currency, or specific terms of each major transaction), separately for each class of related parties. This disclosure may be presented in the form of a narrative or a table.]

Compensation of key management personnel comprised:

	2025	*2024*
Salaries and other short-term benefits		
Social security costs		
Mandatory pension contributions		
Total key management personnel compensation		

39. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the following major subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	*Ownership/ voting,[61] %*	*Principal place of business*	*Country of incorporation*	*Nature of activities*
2025				
XYZ1 Company				
XYZ2 Company				

Subsidiary	*Ownership/ voting, %*	*Principal place of business*	*Country of incorporation*	*Nature of activities*
2024				
XYZ1 Company				
XYZ2 Company				

Acquisition of additional interest in AO EFG Company

On [date], the Group acquired an additional ___% of the voting shares of AO EFG Company, increasing its ownership to ___%. A cash consideration of RUB ___ was paid to the non-controlling shareholders. The carrying amount of the net assets of AO EFG Company (excluding goodwill on the original acquisition) at this date was RUB ___, and the carrying amount of the additional interest acquired was RUB ___. The difference of RUB ___ between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the interest acquired has been recognized in retained earnings within equity.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

39. Subsidiaries (continued)

Disposal of OOO XYZ Company

On [date], the Group lost control over OOO XYZ Company as a result of sale of ___% of its voting shares to an unrelated third party. The Group has recognized a gain of RUB ____ on this disposal within other income. Of the above gain, RUB___ is attributable to measuring the remaining ___% of the investment in OOO XYZ Company at fair value at the date when control was lost.

The assets and liabilities of OOO XYZ Company as at the date of disposal were as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	
Amounts due from credit institutions	
Loans to customers	
Investment securities	
Property and equipment (Note 15)	
Other assets	
Amounts due to credit institutions	
Amounts due to customers	
Deferred tax liability	
Other liabilities	

The total consideration from the sale was as follows:

Cash received	
Other assets (amount receivable)	
Total consideration	

The cash inflow on the disposal of the subsidiary was as follows:

Transaction costs of the disposal (included in cash flows from operating activities)	
Net cash disposed with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	
Cash received (included in cash flows from investing activities)	
Net cash inflow	

Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests is set out below:

	2025			
	Ownership/ voting rights held by non-controlling interests, %	***Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests during the year***	***Accumulated non-controlling interests at the end of the year***	***Dividends paid to non-controlling interests during the year***
XYZ1 Company				
XYZ2 Company				

	2024			
	Ownership/ voting rights held by non-controlling interests, %	***Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests during the year***	***Accumulated non-controlling interests at the end of the year***	***Dividends paid to non-controlling interests during the year***
XYZ1 Company				
XYZ2 Company				

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

39. Subsidiaries (continued)

Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

The summarized financial information of these subsidiaries is set out below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

XYZ1 Company[62]	***2025***	***2024***
Cash and cash equivalents		
Amounts due from credit institutions		
Loans to customers		
Investment securities		
Property and equipment		
Other assets		
Total assets		
Amounts due to credit institutions		
Amounts due to customers		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Equity		

XYZ1 Company[63]	***2025***	***2024***
Interest revenue		
Interest expense		
Credit loss expense		
Non-interest income		
Non-interest expense		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Net cash flows from operating activities		
Net cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		

40. Investments in associates

The following major associates are accounted for under the equity method:

Associates	***Ownership/ voting, %***	***Principal place of business***	***Country of incorporation***	***Nature of activities***	***Carrying amount***	***Fair value***[64]
At 31 December 2025						
XYZ1 Company						
XYZ2 Company						
Other associates, individually immaterial						
Total carrying amount of investments in associates						

Associates	***Ownership/ voting, %***	***Principal place of business***	***Country of incorporation***	***Nature of activities***	***Carrying amount***	***Fair value***[64]
At 31 December 2024						
XYZ1 Company						
XYZ2 Company						
Total carrying amount of investments in associates						

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

40. Investments in associates (continued)

[*Describe major acquisitions or disposals of associates during the reporting period.*]

The summarized financial information of material associates is set out below:

XYZ1 Company[65]	***2025***	***2024***
Cash and cash equivalents		
Amounts due from credit institutions		
Loans to customers		
Investment securities		
Property and equipment		
Other assets		
Total assets		
Amounts due to credit institutions		
Amounts due to customers		
Deferred tax liability		
Other liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Net assets[66]		
Bank's [Group's] share in net assets		
Goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment		
[*include other adjustments, if any*]		
Carrying amount of the investment in the associate		

XYZ1 Company	***2025***	***2024***
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate		
Interest expense		
Credit loss expense		
Non-interest income		
Non-interest expense		
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Dividends received from the associate during the year		

The Bank's [Group's] share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of individually immaterial associates is as follows:

	2025	***2024***
Profit for the year		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year		

As at 31 December 2025, there were no significant restrictions on the ability of the associates to transfer funds to the Bank [Group] in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the Bank [Group].

The Bank [Group] has stopped the recognition of its share of losses attributable to ___________ under the equity method. As at 31 December 2025, the unrecognized cumulative share of losses and the unrecognized share of losses for the reporting period amounted to RUB ______ and RUB ______, respectively (31 December 2024: RUB ______ and RUB ______, respectively).

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

41. Unconsolidated structured entities

The Bank [Group] is mainly related to structured entities that provide securitization.

Under securitization transactions, the Bank [Group] transfers portfolios of mortgage or consumer loans to structured entities in exchange for cash received by a structured entity from issuing bonds secured by those loans. However, the Bank [Group] continues to service the transferred loans by collecting payments on them from borrowers for a market-based fee. The Bank [Group] does not consolidate these entities as it does not have the power to control their investment decisions and its ownership interest in these structured entities does not exceed 20%.

Risks associated with unconsolidated structured entities

The following tables show the carrying amount of the Bank's [Group's] recorded interest in its consolidated statement of financial position as well as the maximum exposure to loss (as defined below) due to these exposures in the unconsolidated structured entities:

Line item in the [consolidated] statement of financial position	***Entities providing securitization***	***Maximum exposure to loss***
At 31 December 2025		
Investment securities		
Loans to customers		
Derivative financial assets		
Other assets		
Total		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Other liabilities		
Total		
Contractual obligations to provide loans		
Guarantees issued		
Size of the structured entity		
Fee income		

Line item in the [consolidated] statement of financial position	***Entities providing securitization***	***Maximum exposure to loss***
At 31 December 2024		
Investment securities		
Loans to customers		
Derivative financial assets		
Other assets		
Total		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Other liabilities		
Derivatives		
Total		
Contractual obligations to provide loans		
Guarantees issued		
Size of the structured entity		
Fee income		

Size of the structured entities

In the above table, the Bank determined the size of the structured entities by evaluating total assets of the entities.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

41. Unconsolidated structured entities (continued)

Maximum exposure to loss

The Bank [Group] determines its maximum exposure to loss by evaluating the nature of its interest in the unconsolidated structured entity on an instrument-by-instrument basis, as follows:

- For loans and non-derivative instruments, this is their carrying amounts in the [consolidated] statement of financial position
- For derivative financial instruments and off-balance sheet commitments such as guarantees and loan commitments, the maximum exposure is reflected by the notional amounts

The amounts disclosed, however, are not considered to represent the true economic risks faced by the Bank [Group] as they do not take into account potential benefits from realizing collaterals or hedges, nor the probability of such losses occurring.

42. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Note	*Bonds issued*	*Other borrowed funds*	*Subordinated loans*	*Total liabilities from financing activities*
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023					
Proceeds from issue					
Redemption					
Foreign exchange differences					
Business combinations	5				
Disposal of subsidiaries	39				
Non-cash transactions *[material non-cash transactions should be disclosed below the table]*					
Other					
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024					
Proceeds from issue					
Redemption					
Foreign exchange differences					
Business combinations	5				
Disposal of subsidiaries	39				
Non-cash transactions *[material non-cash transactions should be disclosed below the table]*					
Other					
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025					

The Other line item includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on bonds issued, other borrowed funds and subordinated loans. The Bank [Group] classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

43. Capital adequacy[67]

The Bank [Group] maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's [Group's] capital is monitored using the ratios established by the CBR in supervising the Bank [Group].

During the past year, the Bank [Group] complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements.

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

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

43. Capital adequacy (continued)

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

CBR capital adequacy ratio

The CBR requires banks to maintain a capital adequacy ratio above certain minimum percentage of risk-weighted assets, computed based on RAL. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio on this basis was as follows[68]:

	2025	***2024***
Base capital		
Main capital		
Total capital		
Risk-weighted assets		
Capital adequacy ratio:		
- Base capital (minimum requirement: 4.5%)		
- Main capital (minimum requirement: 6.0%)		
- Total capital (minimum requirement: 8.0%)		

44. Events after the reporting period

[Describe any significant events that occurred after 31 December 2025. Examples of those are significant developments related to the geopolitical situation, significant changes in foreign exchange or market interest rates, significant acquisitions/disposals of subsidiaries, change in management, reorganization, significant changes in the branch network, discontinued operations, litigations, share issues/capital contributions, significant loss events, etc. Additional subsequent emission of shares is usually described in the Equity note.]

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

Appendix 1

Offsetting disclosures – illustrative examples

Example 1: IAS 32 offsetting criteria are meet

Counterparty A: The Bank [Group] has a derivative financial asset (fair value of RUB 100 thousand) and a derivative financial liability (fair value of RUB 80 thousand) under an agreement with Counterparty A, which meet the IAS 32 offsetting criteria. Consequently, the gross derivative financial liability is set off against the gross derivative financial asset, resulting in the presentation of a net derivative financial asset of RUB 20 thousand in the Bank's [Group's] statement of financial position. Cash collateral has been received from Counterparty A for a portion of the net derivative financial asset (RUB 10 thousand). The cash collateral of RUB 10 thousand does not meet the IAS 32 offsetting criteria, but it can be set off against the net amount of the derivative financial asset and derivative financial liability in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy, in accordance with an associated collateral arrangement.

Illustration of the disclosure to Example 1

				Related amounts not set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position		
At 31 December 20XX	***Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities A***	***Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position B***	***Net amounts of financial assets presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position C***	***Financial instruments D***	***Cash collateral received/paid E***	***Net amount F***
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	100	(80)	20		(10)	**10**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	80	(80)				

Example 2: IAS 32 offsetting criteria are not meet

Counterparty B: The Bank [Group] has a derivative financial asset (fair value of RUB 100 thousand) and a derivative financial liability (fair value of RUB 80 thousand) under an agreement with Counterparty B, which do not meet the IAS 32 offsetting criteria, but which the Bank [Group] has the right to set off in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy. Consequently, the gross amount of the derivative financial asset (RUB 100 thousand) and the gross amount of the derivative financial liability (RUB 80 thousand) are presented separately in the Bank's [Group's] statement of financial position. Cash collateral has been received from Counterparty B for the net amount of the derivative financial asset and derivative financial liability (RUB 20 thousand). The cash collateral of RUB 20 thousand does not meet the IAS 32 offsetting criteria, but it can be set off against the net amount of the derivative financial asset and derivative financial liability in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy, in accordance with an associated collateral arrangement.

Counterparty C: The Bank [Group] has entered into a sale and repurchase agreement with Counterparty C that is accounted for as a collateralized borrowing. The carrying amount of the financial assets (bonds) used as collateral and posted by the Bank [Group] for the transaction is RUB 79 thousand and their fair value is RUB 85 thousand. The carrying amount of the collateralized borrowing (repo payable) is RUB 80 thousand.

The Bank [Group] has also entered into a reverse sale and repurchase agreement with Counterparty C that is accounted for as a collateralized lending. The fair value of the financial assets (bonds) received as collateral and not recognized in the Bank's [Group's] statement of financial position is RUB 105 thousand. The carrying amount of the collateralized lending (reverse repo receivable) is RUB 90 thousand.

The transactions are subject to a global master repurchase agreement with a right of set-off only in default and insolvency or bankruptcy and therefore do not meet the IAS 32 offsetting criteria. Consequently, the related repo payable and repo receivable are presented separately in the Bank's [Group's] statement of financial position.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

Appendix 1 (continued)

Offsetting disclosures – illustrative examples (continued)

Illustration of the disclosure to Example 2

At 31 December 20XX	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities A	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position B	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the [consolidated] statement of financial position C	Related amounts not set off in the [consolidated] statement of financial position		Net amount F
				Financial instruments D	Cash collateral received/paid E	
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	100		100	(80)	(20)	**0**
Reverse repurchase agreements	90		90	(90)		**0**
Total	**190**		**190**	**(170)**	**(20)**	**0**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	80		80	(80)		**0**
Repurchase agreements	80		80	(80)		**0**
Total	**160**		**160**	**(160)**		**0**

Column D in the illustrative example for derivative financial instruments discloses the fair value of the derivative financial liability, which is not offset. The fair value of securities received as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements and the fair value of securities provided as collateral under repurchase agreements are also disclosed. However, these amounts should not exceed the amounts disclosed in Column C. That is, if the fair value of the collateral is less than the amount disclosed in Column C, it is disclosed; if it is greater, the net amount of the financial asset or liability disclosed in Column C is disclosed.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

Endnotes used throughout the document:

1 This category should only include those securities that the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge (IFRS 9.3.2.23 (a)).

2 In case derivatives are immaterial, the captions could be moved to other assets/liabilities.

3 Should be stated net of deferred tax liabilities if criteria in IAS 12.74 are met.

4 It is preferable that other assets and liabilities do not exceed 5% of total assets.

5 May include promissory notes issued by the Bank [Group] and other liabilities evidenced by paper.

6 Please note that, for some types of legal entities, owners' interests are mandatorily redeemable and puttable (e.g., this may be the case with limited liability companies). Such owners' interests should not be presented as equity except when criteria of IAS 32.16A and 16B are met. Hence, net assets attributable to participants may be presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Liabilities

Total liabilities excluding net assets attributable to participants

Net assets attributable to participants

Total net assets attributable to participants

Total liabilities

Illustrative accounting policies:

The Bank is a limited liability companies. In accordance with the Bank's charter, participants may unilaterally withdraw from the Bank without the consent of the other participants or the Bank. In such cases the Bank will be obliged to pay the withdrawing participant's share of net assets of the Bank, determined on the basis of statutory accounting reports for the year of withdrawal, in cash or, subject to the consent of the participant, by an in-kind transfer of assets. The payment should be made no later than six months after the end of the year of the withdrawal request.

Please also refer to IAS 32 *Illustrative Example 7*.

7 Provisions and impairment on items outside the scope of IFRS 9.

8 If the number of equity items is significant, some equity items may be included in other reserves, as shown in this illustrative example. Movements in items included in other reserves are shown in detail in Note 26. If the total number of equity items is small, they may be shown as separate lines in the [consolidated] statement of financial position and as separate columns in the [consolidated] statement of changes in equity.

9 It is preferable that any item representing more than 5% of cash flow from operating activities is separately presented.

10 Operations with debt securities issued should be treated as financing or operating activity depending upon their nature and purpose. In case some of the debt securities (e.g., promissory notes issued) have operating nature, and others (e.g., bonds issued) − financing nature, the transactions with debt securities issued should be allocated to different types of activity accordingly.

11 If the Bank has lifetime license issued by the Federal Financial Markets Service, which was abolished in 2013. If the term has expired, please specify the license issued by the Bank of Russia.

12 Provide similar description about other key subsidiaries/associates in the Group. It is preferable to use this format only if the number of subsidiaries and associates is no more than three, otherwise provide the disclosure in the *Subsidiaries* note and the *Investments in Associates* note.

13 Include if the effect of inflation is material.

14 In accordance with IAS 1.40A, when an entity reclassifies items in its statement of financial position, it shall present, as a minimum, three statements of financial position.

15 Is to be tailored to the specifics of the particular bank.

16 Other accounting policies are possible.

17 In accordance with Article 379 of the Russian Civil Code, the principal is obliged to reimburse the guarantor Bank for the amounts paid in accordance with the terms of the performance guarantee, unless otherwise provided for by the performance guarantee contract. Thus, the right of recourse is provided for by law, but may be absent if this is explicitly set out in the performance guarantee contract.

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

[18] The Bank [Group] has an accounting policy choice where to present modification gain/loss in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss: either in interest revenue calculated using EIR, as a separate line (if material) or within other gains/losses. Presentation of the modifications gains/losses within credit loss expense is not appropriate, although the Bank [Group] might elect to present such gains/losses (if credit-related) as part of the same subtotal as credit loss expense.

[19] Prior to issuance of the financial statements, the list of standards issued but not effective should be reviewed and updated, if appropriate, taking into account most recent changes. At the same time, if certain amendments are not material, the respective wording may be removed.

[20] In accordance with IFRS 3.B64(d), the acquirer shall disclose the primary reasons for the business combination.

[21] Segment information is required for all banks whose equity or debt securities are publicly traded and by banks that are in the process of issuing equity or debt securities in public securities markets (whether domestic or foreign). Since information required by IFRS 8 heavily relies on the bank's internal management information, disclosures in this note are for illustrative purposes only.

[22] In accordance with IFRS 8.33(b) the geographical allocation of the non-current assets should be based on where the assets are located. In accordance with IFRS 8.33(a) the geographical allocation of the revenues from external customers can be based on any reasonable criterion but that basis shall be disclosed.

[23] If revenues from external customers or assets in any individual country are material, they should be disclosed in a separate column.

[24] Notional amount must be stated in RUB.

[25] Such a presentation is reasonable when the reporting entity is not a multinational group.

[26] This should be a negative number.

[27] This should be a negative number.

[28] Disclosure is required only for assets obtained during the reporting period by taking possession of collateral that was held by the Bank [Group] at the reporting date.

[29] This analysis should provide significant concentration in a particular industry.

[30] Trading classification is recommended to contain pure trading companies, which are not distribution arms of industrial holdings, in which case they should be classified in the same industry group as those holdings.

[31] Disclose whether a particular category of securities creates a significant risk exposure for the Bank [Group].

[32] For impairment charges, disclosures required by IAS 36.130-131 should be made.

[33] For impairment losses, disclosures required by IAS 36.130-131 should be made.

[34] Disclosure of movements is only necessary if the amounts recognized in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss for each temporary difference are not obvious from the changes in the respective balances (e.g., if a business combination occurred during the year, or some of the differences were recognized in other comprehensive income). Otherwise, disclosure of only the balances of temporary differences for the reporting year and the prior year is sufficient.

[35] List by types of prepayments if material.

[36] The amount of undistributed and unreserved earnings should be calculated under RAL, as the amount that is available for distribution to shareholders as dividends (e.g., the statutory reserve fund would not be available for distribution, and other reserves may also not be available depending on the statutory regulations and the charter). The amount should be disclosed separately for the Bank and for its subsidiaries (the latter amount should be multiplied by the Bank's effective ownership interest in the subsidiary).

[37] Material revenue streams in the scope of IFRS 15 should be disclosed separately.

[38] Qualitative or quantitative explanation of significant changes (if any) in contract assets and liabilities is required.

[39] It is important that this footnote is tailored to the specifics of the particular bank. The text given in this note may only serve as an example.

[40] If carrying amounts do not reflect the maximum exposure to credit risk, further disclosure of the amount that represents the maximum exposure to that risk should be provided.

[41] The entity should disclose undrawn loan commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the facility or are revocable only in response to a material adverse change. If an entity that has made such commitment under the relevant agreement cannot settle the commitment net in cash or another financial instrument, the maximum credit exposure is the full amount of the undrawn loan commitment. This is because it is uncertain whether the amount of any undrawn portion may be drawn upon in the future. This amount may be significantly greater than the amount recognized as a liability (IFRS 7 B10).

(In thousands of Russian rubles)

42 Maximum exposure to credit risk for financial guarantees is the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognized as a liability.

43 IFRS 7 permits derivatives to be excluded from the contractual maturity table if they are not "essential for an understanding of the timing of cash flows." This guidance implies that this is likely to be the case if the derivatives are used for trading purposes. Hence trading derivatives are included in a separate column for information purposes. While it is not required to show the gross cash inflows from non-trading derivatives, their disclosure may be appropriate to present the Bank's liquidity position.

44 The distinction between trading and non-trading portfolios is only applicable in the cases where the Bank uses VaR only for trading portfolio. In all cases where VaR is used, the footnote should clearly explain its scope (i.e., is it applied to standalone or consolidated portfolio, trading portfolio only or non-trading portfolio as well, all market risks or only certain types of market risks). Basic sensitivity analysis should cover all significant portfolios and market risks not covered by VaR.

45 Disclosure of significant concentration of risk exposure to particular foreign currency should be disclosed, e.g., by disclosure of the amount of open currency position in that currency or line-by-line currency breakdown of the [consolidated] statement of financial position.

46 This is generally true in the cases where the Bank [Group] does not apply hedge accounting.

47 No effect on the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss is given if VaR is disclosed on the investing portfolio. If VaR is not used, the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss sensitivity to equity price risk should also be included.

48 This disclosure should be tailored to the particular bank's procedures.

49 In accordance with IFRS 13.93 (e)(i), the entity shall disclose the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognized.

50 In accordance with IFRS 13.93 (e)(ii), the entity shall disclose the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognized.

51 In accordance with IFRS 13.93 (e)(i), the entity shall disclose the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognized.

52 In accordance with IFRS 13.93 (e)(ii), the entity shall disclose the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognized.

53 In accordance with IFRS 13.93(f), the entity shall disclose where total gains or losses for the period recognized in profit or loss relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period are presented in the [consolidated] statement of profit or loss.

54 This table is required under IAS 1.61. In case the Bank [Group] uses a maturity gap analysis for internal liquidity management purposes, the table may be completed based on that analysis, and additional columns may be added; in this case, an explanation is needed of how such information is used for management purposes.

55 This disclosure is included by government-related banks.

56 Determining whether a transaction is significant requires judgment. In using its judgment, the Bank [Group] shall consider the closeness of the related party relationship. Also, transactions can be significant, e.g., if they are:

- Significant in terms of size
- Carried out on non-market terms
- Outside normal day-to-day operations
- Disclosed to regulatory or supervisory authorities, or
- Reported to senior management or are subject to shareholder approval

57 Movements in loans should only be disclosed for loans to customers; disclosure of movements in interbank loans is generally not practicable.

58 Other movements may include, e.g., interest accrual, amortization of discount, or foreign exchange differences.

59 Movements in deposits should only be disclosed for term deposits or long-term interbank loans (e.g., syndicated facilities); disclosure of movements in current accounts or short-term interbank loans is generally not practicable.

60 Other movements may include, e.g., interest accrual, amortization of discount, or foreign exchange differences.

61 Voting percentage should be disclosed if different from ownership percentage.

62 Include this information for each subsidiary with material non-controlling interests.

63 Include this information for each subsidiary with material non-controlling interests.

64 Include if shares in the associate are quoted in an active market.

65 Include this information for each individually material associate.

66 The summarized financial information of associates presented in the table shall be the amounts included in the IFRS financial statements of associate. If the entity accounts for its interest in the associates using the equity method these amounts should be adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies. [IFRS 12.B14].

In addition, the Group may present the summarized financial information on the basis of the associates' financial statements if:

(a) The entity measures its interest in the joint venture or associate at fair value in accordance with IAS 28, and

(b) The joint venture or associate does not prepare IFRS financial statements and preparation on that basis would be impracticable or cause undue cost

In that case, the entity shall disclose the basis on which the summarized financial information has been prepared [IFRS12.B15].

67 If the Bank [Group] exercises control over the level of capital adequacy calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, this fact should be disclosed.

68 If the Bank did not meet the CBR capital requirements, please include the corrective plan that management has agreed with the CBR and the regulatory actions, if any, taken by the CBR as a result of the Bank not meeting the capital requirement.

ABOUT B1 GROUP

B1 Group offers a comprehensive suite of professional services, including assurance, strategy, technology, consulting, transactions, valuation, tax, law and business support.

With over 35 years in Russia and 25 years in Belarus, we have built a strong team of professionals with diverse expertise and a wealth of experience in delivering the most challenging projects. B1 Group operates across 12 cities: Moscow, Minsk, Vladivostok, Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Krasnodar, Novosibirsk, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, St. Petersburg, Togliatti and Chelyabinsk.

Our mission is to help clients uncover innovative solutions, drive growth, transform their business and achieve success—all while boosting their financial resilience and nurturing talent.

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