



NEW CHALLENGES
NEW SOLUTIONS

ABC GROUP

MODEL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

Contents

About this publication	2
Model consolidated financial statements of PAO ABC	4
Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative figures as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period	107

About this publication

This publication contains an illustrative set of consolidated financial statements (the “consolidated financial statements” or the “financial statements”) for PAO ABC (“ABC” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group” or “ABC Group”) that is prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The Group is a fictitious, large machine-building company. The parent is publicly listed and is incorporated in the Russian Federation. The Group’s presentation currency is the Russian ruble.

We consider the transactions, events and circumstances reflected in these illustrative financial statements to be most common for a broad range of companies across a wide variety of industries in the non-financial sector.

Changes in the 2025 edition of the ABC Group illustrative consolidated financial statements

We made the following changes to the 2024 edition of the ABC Group illustrative consolidated financial statements, which affected both the face of the financial statements and the disclosures in the notes:

- 1) Acquisition of a group of assets that does not constitute a business (Note 8)
- 2) Modification of loans received from the ultimate controlling party at non-market rates (Note 20)
- 3) Refundable security deposits (Note 18)
- 4) A free-of-charge financial guarantee issued by the Group’s controlling shareholder in respect of the Group’s liabilities arising from loan arrangements (Note 20)
- 5) The use of the federal investment tax credit, as provided by amendments to the tax law, permitting taxpayers to reduce their income tax by the amount of investment expenses related to (acquisition, creation or additions to the cost of) property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, as well as research and development and other expenses (Note 21)

How to use these illustrative financial statements

Users of this publication are encouraged to prepare entity-specific disclosures, including disclosures related to other transactions which are significant for the entity, if any, other than those illustrated in these financial statements. It should be noted that the illustrative financial statements are not designed to satisfy any particular stock market or country-specific regulatory requirements, nor is this publication intended to reflect disclosure requirements that apply mainly to regulated or specialized industries.

Format of the financial statements

In these illustrative financial statements, we structure the notes to the financial statements according to their nature and perceived importance, which, in our view, enhances the effectiveness of the financial statements presentation because users may find it easier to extract the relevant information. The significant accounting policies, judgments, key estimates and assumptions are placed within respective notes to provide a more holistic discussion to users of the financial statements.

At the same time, entities may structure the notes to the financial statements in another way as a result of careful assessment of their specific circumstances and the preferences of the primary users.

IFRS Accounting Standards as at 30 September 2025

These illustrative financial statements do not early adopt standards, amendments or interpretations before their effective date. The standards applied in these illustrative financial statements are those that were in issue as at 30 September 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. It is important to keep in mind that these illustrative financial statements will require continual updating as standards are issued and/or revised.

Users of this publication are cautioned to check that there has been no change in IFRS Accounting Standards requirements between 30 September 2025 and the date on which their financial statements are authorized for issue. Furthermore, if the financial year of an entity is other than the calendar year, new and revised standards applied in these illustrative financial statements may not be applicable.

PAO ABC

Consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

PAO ABC
Consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025
(in millions of Russian rubles)

Contents

Independent auditor's report.....	6
Consolidated financial statements	
Consolidated statement of profit or loss.....	7
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	8
Consolidated statement of financial position.....	9
Consolidated statement of cash flows.....	11
Consolidated statement of changes in equity.....	13
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	
1. Corporate information	15
2. Basis of preparation	20
3. Changes in accounting policies	21
4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions	24
5. Other significant accounting policies not covered in other notes.....	24
6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures.....	26
7. Basis of consolidation and financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests.....	31
8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwill	34
9. Discontinued operations	39
10. Investments in an associate and a joint venture	42
11. Segment information	44
12. Related parties.....	47
13. Revenue.....	50
14. Cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and expenses	54
15. Impairment of non-current assets.....	55
16. Finance income and costs	58
17. Property, plant and equipment	59
18. Leases.....	62
19. Intangible assets	66
20. Financial assets and liabilities	67
21. Income taxes	75
22. Inventories	81
23. Receivables and contract assets	82
24. Cash and cash equivalents.....	83
25. Employee benefits	84
26. Provisions	89
27. Payables.....	91
28. Contract liabilities.....	91
29. Other taxes and duties payable	92
30. Government grants.....	92
31. Commitments and contingencies	93
32. Equity	93
33. Capital and financial risk management	96
34. Share-based payments.....	100
35. Supplier finance arrangements	104
36. Movements in liabilities arising from financing activities.....	106
37. Events after the reporting period	106

Independent auditor's report

Not illustrated in this publication.

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of profit or loss
for the year ended 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Continuing operations			
Revenue			
Revenue from distribution of machinery and tools	13	XXX	XXX
Revenue from construction services	13	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	14	XXX	XXX
Gross profit		XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	14	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	14	XXX	XXX
Expected credit losses	20, 24, 33	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	14	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	14	XXX	XXX
Operating profit		XXX	XXX
Finance income	16	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	16	XXX	XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	21	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Discontinued operations			
Net profit for the year from discontinued operations	9	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year		XXX	XXX
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests		XXX	XXX
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for continuing operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for continuing operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX

I. Ivanov,
Chief Executive Officer,
PAO ABC

17 March 2026

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Net profit for the year		XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax</i>			
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries to presentation currency		XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences on translation of a foreign associate to presentation currency	10	XXX	XXX
Gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax</i>			
Gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	XXX	XXX
Loss on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	17	XXX	-
		XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		XXX	XXX
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

	Note	At 31 December	
		2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	XXX	XXX
Right-of-use assets	18	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	19	XXX	XXX
Goodwill	8	XXX	XXX
Prepayments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX
Investments in a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX
Investments in an associate	10	XXX	XXX
Other financial assets	20	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax assets	21	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Current assets			
Inventories	22	XXX	XXX
Receivables	23	XXX	XXX
Prepaid income tax	21	–	XXX
Contract assets	23	XXX	XXX
Other financial assets	20	XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	24	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Assets of discontinued operations	9	XXX	–
		XXX	XXX
Total assets		XXX	XXX
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent			
Issued capital	32	XXX	XXX
Treasury shares	32	XXX	XXX
Share premium	32	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency		XXX	XXX
Gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		XXX	XXX
Gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		XXX	XXX
Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations		XXX	XXX
Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX
Share-based payment reserve	32	XXX	XXX
Retained earnings		XXX	XXX
Reserves related to discontinued operations	9	XXX	–
		XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests, continuing operations	7	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests, discontinued operations	9	XXX	–
		XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

		At 31 December	
			2024
	Note	2025	Restated (Note 3)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	28	XXX	XXX
Lease liabilities	18	XXX	XXX
Provisions	26	XXX	XXX
Financial guarantees issued	12	XXX	–
Deferred tax liabilities	21	XXX	XXX
Government grants	30	XXX	XXX
Liabilities arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	34	XXX	XXX
Other non-current financial liabilities		XXX	XXX
Other non-current non-financial liabilities		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Payables	27	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	35	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	28	XXX	XXX
Lease liabilities	18	XXX	XXX
Income tax payable	21	XXX	XXX
Other taxes and duties payable	29	XXX	XXX
Provisions	26	XXX	XXX
Derivative financial instruments	20	XXX	–
Financial guarantees issued	12	XXX	–
Government grants	30	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Liabilities directly associated with discontinued operations	9	XXX	–
		XXX	XXX
Total liabilities		XXX	XXX
Total equity and liabilities		XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	9	XXX	XXX
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets	17, 18, 19	XXX	XXX
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX
Finance income	16	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	16	XXX	XXX
Write-off of inventories to net realizable value	22	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange gains	14	XXX	XXX
Gains on write-off of payables	14	XXX	XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX
Movement in allowance for expected credit losses	20, 24, 33	XXX	XXX
Share-based payment expense	34	XXX	XXX
Change in the fair value of a cross-currency interest rate swap	16, 20	XXX	-
Amortization of the initial value of financial guarantees	12, 14	XXX	-
Movements in provisions, government grants, defined benefit obligations and other non-current liabilities		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
<i>Working capital movements</i>			
Inventories		XXX	XXX
Receivables		XXX	XXX
Contract assets		XXX	XXX
Payables and other debt		XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities		XXX	XXX
Other current non-financial assets		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Income tax paid		XXX	XXX
Interest paid		XXX	XXX
Fees and commissions received from financial guarantees issued		XXX	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		XXX	XXX
Investing activities			
Loans to entities under common control	20	XXX	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary under common control, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	8	XXX	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	8	XXX	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		XXX	XXX
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		XXX	XXX
Receipt of government grants	30	XXX	XXX
Dividends received from an associate	10	XXX	-
Refundable security deposits paid		XXX	XXX
Interest received		XXX	XXX
Net cash flows used in investing activities		XXX	XXX

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders of the parent	32	XXX	-
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Repayment of loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Settlement of financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	35	XXX	XXX
Settlement of lease liabilities, excluding interest	18	XXX	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares	32	XXX	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	8	XXX	-
Proceeds from exercise of share options	32	XXX	XXX
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	24	XXX	XXX
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		XXX	XXX
Effect of movements in allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	24	XXX	XXX
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	24	XXX	XXX

The consolidated statement of cash flows includes discontinued operations (Note 9).

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

	Issued capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Reserves related to discontinued operations	Total	Non-controlling interests (continuing operations)	Non-controlling interests (discontinued operations)	Total equity
At 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Discontinued operations (Note 9)	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-
In-kind contribution by the ultimate controlling party (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 32)	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Effect of initial recognition of loans received from the ultimate controlling party (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Effect of initial recognition of loans provided to entities under common control (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Non-controlling interest recognized on acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX
Free-of-charge issue of financial guarantees to the benefit of parties under common control (Note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Exercise of options (Note 32)	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Share-based payments (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Acquisition of a subsidiary under common control (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Dividends declared by the parent (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PAO ABC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Issued capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 31 December 2023	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Transfer of depreciation for the building on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 32)	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX
Share-based payments (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX	-	XXX
Dividends declared by the parent (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

(in millions of Russian rubles)

1. Corporate information

PAO ABC ("ABC" or the "Company") was established on 5 July 2017 as a public joint-stock company under the laws of the Russian Federation. The Company's registered address is 1 Petr Ivanov street, Moscow, 100100, Russian Federation.

ABC Group comprises the parent, PAO ABC, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group" or "ABC Group").

The Company is a holding company which owns enterprises engaged in the production and sale of computer numerical control (CNC) machines, electric power tools and accessories as well as in the turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's controlling shareholder (the Group's ultimate parent) was OOO ABC owning 80% of the Company's shares. The Group is ultimately controlled by Mr. A. Vanin.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by a resolution of ABC's Board of Directors on 17 March 2026.

The following table summarizes subsidiaries included in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December:

Subsidiary	Effective equity interest, %		Principal activity	Location
	2025	2024		
AO Proizvodstvo I Sboroka	100	100	Assembly operations	Russia
OOO Komplektuyushchiye	80	80	Production of components	Belarus
China Equipment Ltd.	70	70	Production of machinery	China
Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	70	–	Production of machinery	India
OOO Stroysevis	65	55	Construction	Russia
OOO Stroymaterialy	100	–	Production of construction materials	Russia
AO Elektroinstrument	100	100	Production and sale of electric power tools	Russia
OOO Zemelny Fond	99	–	–	Russia

On 3 March 2025, the Group acquired 70% of voting shares of Mumbai Machinery Ltd., an operating business engaged in the production of CNC metal cutting machines (Note 8).

On 17 September 2025, the Group acquired a 99% interest in OOO Zemelny Fond whose major assets are represented by undeveloped land plots (Note 8).

On 4 October 2025, the Group acquired an additional interest of 10% in OOO Stroysevis (Note 8).

On 15 December 2025, the Group acquired a 100% interest in OOO Stroymaterialy from a party under common control (Note 8).

As at 31 December 2025, China Equipment Ltd. was classified as a disposal group and discontinued operations (Note 9) since its sale is highly probable within the following 12 months.

The associate and the joint venture: as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's interest in the associate, TOO Astana Instrument (Kazakhstan), was 30% and the Group's interest in the joint venture, AO Stroyprom (Russia), was 50% (Note 10).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. Corporate information (continued)**Operating environment in 2025**

The ongoing conflict over Ukraine and the resulting escalation of geopolitical tensions affected the Russian economy in 2025. Throughout the conflict, including in 2025, the European Union, the United States and several other countries imposed new sanctions targeting certain Russian state organizations and commercial entities, including banks, as well as individuals and specific industry sectors. These measures also included restrictions on certain types of transactions, such as freezing funds in foreign bank accounts and blocking payments on Russian sovereign and corporate Eurobonds. Some global corporations announced the suspension of operations in Russia or the cessation of supplies to the country. This contributed to increased volatility in the stock and currency markets. Within Russia, temporary restrictive economic measures were introduced, including a ban on residents granting loans to non-residents in foreign currency and depositing foreign currency into overseas bank accounts, along with restrictions on securities-related payments to foreign investors and transactions with counterparties from certain countries. In response to increased volatility in financial markets and growing inflationary risks, the Bank of Russia (the "CBR") raised the key rate to 21% in the second half of 2024; however, in 2025, the rate was lowered to 16.5%.

The Group continues to assess the impact of these events and changes in the micro- and macroeconomic environment on its operations, financial position and financial performance.

Taxation

Russian tax and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes. Management's interpretation of the applicable legislation with respect to the Group's operations and activities may be challenged by the relevant regional or federal authorities.

Changes in tax, customs and other legislation in 2025 were largely driven by the geopolitical situation, particularly the economic sanctions imposed on Russia by certain foreign countries.

The key changes in tax legislation were aimed at maintaining fiscal stability, simplifying tax administration and providing targeted support to industries and technologies 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.

In 2025, the Russian tax authorities employed mechanisms aimed at countering the use of low-tax jurisdictions and aggressive tax planning schemes. In particular, close attention should be given to the application of tax treaty benefits (notably in the context of the beneficial ownership concept and the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting), as well as to cross-border intragroup financing arrangements, licensing, provision of services, and rules governing tax residency and permanent establishments both in Russia and abroad.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. Corporate information (continued)**Taxation (continued)**

In March 2024, the Russian Ministry of Finance approved a special list of offshore jurisdictions in an effort to ease the negative impact of the expanded list. The list, comprising 40 jurisdictions, is effective from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026. Under the temporary regime established for those jurisdictions, the following tax benefits may be applied:

- ▶ Exemption from taxation of profits earned by active controlled foreign companies and active foreign holding and subholding companies
- ▶ Special procedures for adjusting the profits of controlled foreign companies in light of current restrictions
- ▶ Exemption from taxation of income in the form of property/ownership rights received free of charge by a Russian company from a foreign parent or subsidiary
- ▶ Application of a zero income tax rate on dividends received by an international holding company registered in a special administrative district through redomiciliation, or by another Russian company from its foreign subsidiary

In August 2023, a Presidential Decree suspended the application of certain provisions of 38 DTTs. The suspended provisions relate, in particular, to preferential tax treatment of income, activities of permanent establishments, capital taxation and non-discrimination. As of 2025, these provisions remain suspended.

On 28 November 2024, a bilateral DTT between Russia and Abkhazia came into force and applies to the taxation of residents of both contracting states from 1 January 2025. In addition, bilateral tax treaties were signed with Malaysia in 2024 and with the United Arab Emirates in 2025.

Effective 1 January 2025, Russia increased its basic corporate income tax (CIT) rate from 20% to 25%. 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.

A range of new incentives to support investment and technological advancement was also added to tax legislation. These include expanded use of accelerated depreciation, the introduction of a federal tax credit, clarification of the application of regional tax credits, and tax support mechanisms for large investment projects.

The Russian tax authorities continue to scrutinize transactions between Russian and foreign companies within the same group and closely analyze them for economic substance and adequate documentary support, using a variety of sources, including taxpayer submissions, inquiries of witnesses and counterparties, publicly available data, and the results of business purpose tests.

Given the current economic and geopolitical environment, tax authorities may intensify their focus on companies that are winding down or planning to discontinue operations in Russia, potentially adopting a more stringent approach towards them.

Where possible, the Russian tax authorities continue to cooperate with their foreign counterparts in the international exchange of tax information. This contributes to greater transparency in cross-border operations and requires companies to clearly substantiate the economic rationale for their international arrangements during tax control procedures. In 2025, tax cooperation with certain countries was constrained by geopolitical tensions; however, it is reasonable to assume that the tax authorities may ultimately gain access to information regarding companies' foreign activities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. Corporate information (continued)**Taxation (continued)**

These developments, along with 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 the legislation in the context of control procedures. Consequently, they may challenge transactions and legislative interpretations that they have not challenged before. 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. Tax audits may generally cover the three calendar years immediately preceding the year of the audit. Under certain circumstances, earlier tax periods may also be audited.

As at 31 December 2025, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Group's tax, currency and customs positions are likely to be sustained.

On 28 November 2025, Federal Law No. 425-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 Legislative Acts (Certain Provisions of Legislative Acts) of the Russian Federation* was adopted. The law is effective from 1 January 2026 and introduces an increase in the standard VAT rate from 20% to 22%. The Group is currently in the process of analyzing the impact of these changes on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

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

Transfer pricing

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.

The TP rules were amended by Federal Law No. 539-FZ dated 27 November 2023 *On Amendments to Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation and the Repeal of Certain Provisions of Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation* (the "Law"). The Law introduces a number of new provisions and modifies existing provisions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. Corporate information (continued)**Transfer pricing (continued)**

Transfer pricing control also extends to some types of transactions between unrelated companies, such as transactions with companies based in low-tax jurisdictions and foreign trade transactions involving certain commodity groups,¹ where the turnover threshold exceeds RUB 120 million. The list of low-tax jurisdictions was expanded on 1 July 2023 to include EU member states, as well as the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom and a number of other jurisdictions. According to the Letter of the Russian Ministry of Finance (No. 03-08-13/104225 dated 1 November 2023), controlled transactions with companies from the newly added jurisdictions that occur on or after 1 January 2024 must be properly documented and analyzed. Mechanisms, such as corresponding adjustments to tax liabilities where additional taxes are assessed for non-compliance with TP rules, and voluntary corresponding adjustments to transfer prices and related tax liabilities, are available subject to specific legislative requirements and apply only to transactions recognized as controlled. The Law also introduces a provision whereby any additional income of a foreign related party resulting from a tax base adjustment is treated as dividends from a Russian company and is taxed at source.

For transactions involving foreign trade in certain commodity groups, the Law introduces an additional requirement to prepare and submit TP documentation together with a notification of controlled transactions. The requirement applies to transactions entered into from 2024 onwards. However, transitional provisions for 2024 allow taxpayers to submit TP documentation for that year no later than 1 December 2025.

In 2024, loss-making transactions could be treated as being at arm's length if they were affected by sanctions. Such transactions qualify as arm's length both for TP control purposes and for entering into advance pricing agreements (APA).

Even where certain types of intragroup transactions are not formally classified as controlled, local tax authorities may review the transfer prices applied in these transactions outside the formal TP audit process for potential unjustified tax benefits and may use TP methods to determine any additional tax liabilities.

The Law also introduces new rules for calculating median profitability. The rules require that, where a tax audit finds that the taxpayer's profit margin falls outside the arm's length range, adjustment should be made to the median value rather than to the upper or lower limit of the interquartile range, potentially increasing the adjustment to the tax base. It should be noted, however, that taxpayers are not required to determine or calculate their actual profitability based on the median. Accordingly, if the actual profit margin falls within the arm's length range and the range is not adjusted by the tax authorities, the taxpayer's actual profitability is considered to be at arm's length.

Starting in 2020, a more detailed and rigorous functional analysis is required for controlled transactions involving intangible assets. In particular, the analysis should take into account: (i) functions related to development, enhancement, maintenance, protection and exploitation (DEMPE) of intangible assets, including related controls; and (ii) risks associated with those functions.

¹ Effective 1 January 2022, regardless of the date on which the underlying agreement was signed, the criteria for recognizing certain foreign trade transactions as controlled have been amended. The changes apply to transactions involving Russia's principal export commodities, including crude oil, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, and precious stones and metals.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

1. Corporate information (continued)**Transfer pricing (continued)**

Legislation requiring multinational enterprise (MNE) groups to prepare TP documentation applies to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The legislation prescribes the preparation of three-tier TP documentation – comprising a master file, a local file² and a country-by-country (CbC) report – as well as the submission of a notification of membership in an MNE group. These rules apply to MNE groups with consolidated revenue of RUB 50 billion or more for the preceding fiscal year where the ultimate parent entity (UPE) is a Russian tax resident, or where the group's consolidated revenue exceeds the CbC reporting threshold established in the jurisdiction of the UPE's tax residence. Following the enactment of the Law, late submission of, and/or reporting inaccurate information in, three-tier TP documentation may result in a penalty ranging from RUB 500,000 to RUB 1,000,000 from 2024 onwards. The 40% penalty that would have applied to taxpayers for underpaid tax on controlled transactions not supported by TP documentation was suspended for 2022-2023. Starting in 2024, the penalties applicable to cross-border transactions have been substantially increased to 100% of the unpaid tax on income, as determined in accordance with clause 6.1 of Article 105.3 of the Russian Tax Code, but not less than RUB 500,000. For domestic transactions, the penalty remains unchanged at 40%.

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

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 Group, unless the Group can demonstrate that the transactions were priced at arm's length by submitting TP documentation (local file) that meets regulatory requirements.

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements" or "consolidated financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as described in the accounting policies and the notes to these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian rubles and all values are rounded to the nearest million except when otherwise indicated.

These financial statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption.

² A local file is mandatory for cross-border transactions completed from 2018 onwards.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies**New and amended standards and interpretations**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of new standards effective from 1 January 2025. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

In 2025, the Group first applied the amendments described below.

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*, which introduce the definition of an 'exchangeable currency' and provide the following explanations:

- ▶ 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.

In addition, some new disclosure requirements were added. An entity is required to disclose information about:

- ▶ 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 Group's consolidated financial statements, as the Group does not operate in the context where there is a lack of exchangeability.

New types of transactions and accounting policies applied to them for the first time***Financial guarantees issued***

In the current reporting period, acting as a guarantor, the Group for the first time issued financial guarantee contracts to the benefit of related parties under common control with respect to the raised bank financing. Some contracts were issued with payment of consideration at market rates whereas others were issued free of charge. The accounting policies applied by the Group to the financial guarantee contracts issued are described below.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)**New types of transactions and accounting policies applied to them for the first time (continued)**

On initial recognition, the Group measures financial guarantee contracts issued at fair value. If a financial guarantee contract was issued to an unrelated party or to a related party in an arm's length transaction, its fair value at the date of initial recognition will equal the premium received, unless there is evidence to the contrary. If a financial guarantee contract was issued to the benefit of a related party under common control in a non-arm's length transaction, the difference between its fair value measured under IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and consideration received is recorded in equity as a distribution to an ultimate controlling party.

Subsequently, financial guarantees issued are measured at the higher of:

- ▶ The amount of an allowance for expected credit losses determined in accordance with the impairment requirements in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, and
- ▶ The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Generally, the fair value of a financial guarantee determined on initial recognition is amortized over the life of the guarantee on a straight-line basis

Financial guarantees issued are recorded as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. The Group presents the amortization of the initial fair value of the financial guarantee (premium) as finance income in the statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses from revaluation of the allowance for expected credit losses are recorded as part of expected credit losses. In case of reversal of impairment losses, the Group limits the amounts of gain from reversal of impairment losses to the cumulative amount of impairment losses recognized in prior periods.

Details of the transactions are disclosed in Note 12.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses a gross-settled cross-currency interest rate swap to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risks related to the received loan in Chinese yuan. The swap provides for monthly gross settlements with the bank when the Group pays amounts in Russian rubles, including interest accrued at the CBR key rate, to the bank and gets amounts in yuan at a fixed rate, including interest accrued at the fixed rate of X%. The Group does not apply hedge accounting. The swap is initially recognized at fair value. It is subsequently remeasured at fair value with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. The swap is carried as a financial asset when its fair value at the reporting date is positive and as a financial liability when its fair value at that date is negative.

Details of the transactions are disclosed in Note 20.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)**Standards issued but not yet effective**

The new and amended standards and interpretations that were issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

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 – <i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
▶ Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – <i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i>	1 January 2026
▶ <i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11:</i>	
▶ <i>Cost Method</i> (Amendments to IAS 7)	
▶ <i>Derecognition of Lease Liabilities</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9)	
▶ <i>Determination of a 'de facto agent'</i> (Amendments to IFRS 10)	
▶ <i>Disclosure of Deferred Difference Between Fair Value and Transaction Price</i> (Amendments to <i>Guidance on implementing IFRS 7</i>)	
▶ <i>Gain or Loss on Derecognition</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7)	
▶ <i>Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter</i> (Amendments to IFRS 1)	
▶ <i>Introduction</i> (Amendments to <i>Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7</i>)	
▶ <i>Credit Risk Disclosures</i> (Amendments to <i>Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7</i>)	
▶ <i>Transaction Price</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9)	1 January 2026
▶ IFRS 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
▶ IFRS 19 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	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:

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)**Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)**

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.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of preparing the Group's financial statements and applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made various judgments. Information on the judgments, which in management's opinion, have had the most significant effect on the financial statements is disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements.

The key assumptions and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are also described in the related notes to the financial statements. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions in the respective period.

5. Other significant accounting policies not covered in other notes

Significant accounting policies are disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements. This note discusses other significant accounting policies that are necessary to understand these financial statements.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5. Other significant accounting policies not covered in other notes (continued)

Current versus non-current classification (continued)

A liability is current when:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ There is no right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

Where a right to defer settlement of a liability arising from a loan arrangement for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with covenants on or before the reporting date and such covenants are not complied with at the reporting date, an entity has no right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period, but if a right to defer settlement of a liability arising from a loan arrangement for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with future covenants, this right exists even if such future covenants are not complied with at the reporting date.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Transactions in foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Russian rubles as such presentation is convenient for the majority of users of the consolidated financial statements.

The functional currency of all Russian companies of the Group is the Russian ruble. The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is their local currency.

Group companies

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign subsidiary and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiary and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

As at the reporting date, assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries with the functional currency other than the Russian ruble are translated into the presentation currency at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date, and their statements of profit and loss and statements of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate approximating the rate at the date of transactions. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). Upon loss of control over a foreign subsidiary with the functional currency other than the Russian ruble, the deferred amount of accumulated foreign exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income and relating to that particular entity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies other than the functional currency ("foreign currency transactions") are recorded at the spot rate at the dates of respective transactions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5. Other significant accounting policies not covered in other notes (continued)**Transactions in foreign currencies (continued)**

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates effective at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in the fair value of the item.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Finance costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Value-added tax (VAT)

Expenses, income, assets and liabilities are recognized net of the VAT amount, except when the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

Advances issued and advances received (contract liabilities) are recorded without VAT whereas receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

For foreign entities of the Group the net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of other current non-financial assets or other taxes and duties payable in the statement of financial position.

Presentation of balances with the tax authorities, including VAT, in case of Russian companies of the Group is described in Note 3.

6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures

The Group measures financial instruments, such as debt and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value at each reporting date. Land and buildings are revalued in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 17.

Assets of the disposal group as at the reporting date are measured at the fair value less costs to sell if it is lower than their carrying amount.

Assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are described in this note.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures (continued)Accounting policies

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from quoted prices on active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The Group's Valuation Department determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial instruments, land and buildings, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations.

The Group's Valuation Department decides which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case and performs valuation using in-house resources. At each reporting date, the Group's Valuation Department analyses movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per standards and the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group's Valuation Department verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures (continued)

The Group's Valuation Department also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. On a regular basis, the Group's Valuation Department presents the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's Board of Directors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions and judgments used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of their classification according to standards, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Valuation models and assumptions

Management assessed that fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair values:

- ▶ Fixed-rate loans are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors and individual creditworthiness of the customer.
- ▶ The fair value of unquoted instruments, bank loans and other financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments and financial guarantees, is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or discount rates, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates included in the models. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the most significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- ▶ The fair values of non-listed equity investments have been estimated using a discounted cash flows model ("DCF model"). The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of the fair value for these non-listed equity investments.
- ▶ The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are determined by using the DCF model using a discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 December

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	2025			2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value						
Land and buildings (Note 17)	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through OCI (Note 20)	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Investments in debt instruments at fair value through OCI (Note 20)	-	XXX	-	-	XXX	-
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 9)	-	-	XXX	-	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed						
Loans to entities under common control – measured at amortized cost (Note 20)	-	-	XXX	-	-	-
Refundable security deposits (Note 18)	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Liabilities measured at fair value						
Derivative financial instruments (Note 20)	-	XXX	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed						
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements (Note 35)	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Bank loans – measured at amortized cost (Note 20)	-	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Loans from the ultimate controlling party – measured at amortized cost (Note 20)	-	-	XXX	-	-	-
Financial guarantees issued (Note 12)	-	-	XXX	-	-	-

There were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the reporting period.

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Investments in equity instruments at fair value through OCI
At 1 January 2024	XXX
Remeasurement recognized in OCI	XXX
Purchases	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX
Remeasurement recognized in OCI	XXX
Purchases	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Fair value measurement and related fair value disclosures (continued)

Description of significant non-observable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with the sensitivity analysis as at 31 December are shown below:

	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average value)	Sensitivity to changes in inputs
Land	Comparative method	Price per hectare	2025: XXX; 2024: XXX	XX% (2024: XX%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by XXX (2024: XXX)
Buildings	Comparative method	Price per square meter	2025: XXX; 2024: XXX	XX% (2024: XX%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by XXX (2024: XXX)
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through OCI	DCF model	Weighted average cost of capital	2025: XXX; 2024: XXX	XX% (2024: XX%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by XXX (2024: XXX)
		Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	2025: XXX; 2024: XXX	XX% (2024: XX%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by XXX (2024: XXX)
Refundable security deposits	DCF model	Discount rate	2025: XXX	XX% increase (decrease) would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by XXX
Loans to entities under common control	DCF model	Discount rate	2025: XXX	XX% increase (decrease) would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by XXX
		Discount for non-performance risk	2025: XXX	XX% increase (decrease) would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by XXX
Loans from the ultimate controlling party	DCF model	Discount rate	2025: XXX	XX% increase (decrease) would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by XXX
		Discount for own non-performance risk	2025: XXX	XX% increase (decrease) would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by XXX

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The following table shows financial instruments with carrying amounts that differ from their fair values as at 31 December. The carrying amounts of other financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective fair values at both reporting dates.

	At 31 December 2025		At 31 December 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Refundable security deposits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Loans to entities under common control	XXX	XXX	-	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements (Note 35)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Long-term bank loans – measured at amortized cost	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Loans from the ultimate controlling party – measured at amortized cost	XXX	XXX	-	-
Financial guarantees issued (Note 20)	XXX	XXX	-	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Basis of consolidation and financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ABC and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group controls all its subsidiaries because it has a majority of voting rights. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the shareholders of the Group's parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the fair value of consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognized in retained earnings.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests, and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

Financial information on subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	2025	2024
OOO Komplektuyushchiye	Russia	20%	20%
Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	India	30%	–
OOO Stroyservis	Russia	35%	45%
		2025	2024
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests			
OOO Komplektuyushchiye		XXX	XXX
Mumbai Machinery Ltd.		XXX	–
OOO Stroyservis		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Profit allocated to material non-controlling interests			
OOO Komplektuyushchiye		XXX	XXX
Mumbai Machinery Ltd.		XXX	–
OOO Stroyservis		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Basis of consolidation and financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)**Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (continued)**

The summarized financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Summarized statement of comprehensive income for 2025

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	000 Stroyservis
Revenue	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	XXX	XXX	XXX
Gross profit	XXX	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	XXX	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating profit	XXX	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income	XXX	XXX	XXX
Attributable to non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX	XXX

Summarized statement of comprehensive income for 2024

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	000 Stroyservis
Revenue	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	XXX	XXX
Gross profit	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX
Operating profit	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income	XXX	XXX
Attributable to non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Basis of consolidation and financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)**Summarized statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025**

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	000 Stroyservis
Property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX	XXX	XXX
Inventories	XXX	XXX	XXX
Receivables	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other assets	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total assets	XXX	XXX	XXX
Loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX	XXX
Payables	XXX	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Equity	XXX	XXX	XXX
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent	XXX	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX	XXX

Summarized statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	000 Stroyservis
Property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX	XXX
Inventories	XXX	XXX
Receivables	XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	XXX	XXX
Other assets	XXX	XXX
Total assets	XXX	XXX
Loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Payables	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities	XXX	XXX
Other liabilities	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities	XXX	XXX
Equity	XXX	XXX
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Basis of consolidation and financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)**Summarized cash flow information for 2025**

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	000 Stroyservis
Operating activities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Investing activities	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financing activities	XXX	XXX	XXX

Summarized cash flow information for 2024

	000 Komplektu- yushchiye	000 Stroyservis
Operating activities	XXX	XXX
Investing activities	XXX	XXX
Financing activities	XXX	XXX

8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwillAccounting policies**Acquisition of subsidiaries**

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Group. If the fair value of the net identifiable assets is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the difference is recognized in profit or loss in the period of the transaction.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwill (continued)**Goodwill (continued)**

For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, the Group determines the recoverable amount of CGUs to which the goodwill relates. If this amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized, and this loss cannot be subsequently reversed.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and an operation that is a portion of that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Acquisition of subsidiaries from parties under common control

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

In these consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities of a subsidiary acquired from a party under common control are recorded at their carrying amounts in the transferring entity's (the predecessor's) financial statements at the date of transfer. Goodwill arising from 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 retained earnings.

The Group accounts for business combinations under common control prospectively from the date on which it occurred. The financial information in the consolidated financial statements for the periods preceding the combination of businesses under common control is not restated.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries, which are not businesses, from parties under common control are accounted for as acquisitions of a group of assets based on the actual consideration paid.

Acquisition of a group of assets that does not constitute a business

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree measured either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are initially measured at an amount other than cost, are measured in accordance with the requirements in the applicable standard (for example, financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9). These amounts are deducted from the acquisition cost and the resulting difference is allocated to the remaining identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the acquisition date.³

³ Although an acquisition of an asset or a group of assets is excluded from the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, the IFRS Interpretations Committee concluded that a reasonable reading of the requirements in paragraph 2(b) of IFRS 3 on the allocation of the transaction price to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed results in two possible approaches, one of which was adopted by the Group in its accounting policies. According to the other one, an entity:

- a) Identifies the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed that it recognizes at the date of the acquisition
- b) Determines the individual transaction price for each identifiable asset and liability by allocating the cost of the group based on the relative fair values of those assets and liabilities at the date of the acquisition, and then
- c) Applies the initial measurement requirements in applicable IFRS standards to each identifiable asset acquired and liability assumed. The entity accounts for any difference between the amount at which the asset or liability is initially measured and its individual transaction price by applying the requirements in relevant IFRS standards

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwill (continued)**Acquisitions in 2025*****Acquisition of Mumbai Machinery Ltd.***

On 3 March 2025, the Group acquired 70% of voting shares of Mumbai Machinery Ltd., a non-listed company, in exchange for cash consideration of XXX. The acquiree operates in India and specializes in manufacturing chips for CNC machines. The Group acquired Mumbai Machinery Ltd. because it significantly enlarges the range of products that can be offered to its customers both in this region and on other markets where the Group operates. The Group elected to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at its proportionate share in the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Mumbai Machinery Ltd. as at the acquisition date were as follows:

	Mumbai Machinery Ltd.
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX
Inventories	XXX
Receivables	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	XXX
	XXX
Liabilities	
Payables	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX
Loans and borrowings	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities	XXX
	XXX
Fair value of identifiable net assets	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX
Fair value of consideration given	XXX
Goodwill	XXX
Cash paid for the acquisition	XXX
Cash acquired with the subsidiary	XXX
Net cash outflow	XXX

The fair value of the trade receivables amounts to XXX. The gross amount of trade receivables is XXX. Trade receivables are expected to be collected in full.

The goodwill of XXX comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition. Goodwill is allocated entirely to the CGUs within the Machine Tools segment.

From the date of acquisition, Mumbai Machinery Ltd. contributed XXX to the Group's revenue and XXX to the Group's profit before tax from continuing operations. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from continuing operations would have been XXX and profit before tax from continuing operations for the Group would have been XXX.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwill (continued)**Acquisitions in 2025 (continued)****Acquisition of 000 Stroymaterialy**

On 28 November 2025, the Group acquired a 100% interest in 000 Stroymaterialy from a company controlled by the ultimate controlling party in exchange for cash consideration of XXX. The acquiree operates in the Russian Federation and specializes in the production of construction materials. The Group acquired 000 Stroymaterialy because this enables the establishment of a vertically integrated sub-holding within the Turnkey Construction of Industrial Facilities based on CNC Production Lines segment, supported by in-house production of construction materials.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary recorded at their carrying amounts in the predecessor's financial statements at the date of transfer were as follows:

	000 Stroymaterialy
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	XXX
Inventories	XXX
Receivables	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	XXX
	XXX
Liabilities	
Payables	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX
Loans and borrowings	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities	XXX
	XXX
Carrying amount of acquired net assets	XXX
Fair value of consideration given	XXX
Difference between the fair value of consideration given and the carrying amount of acquired net assets	XXX
Cash paid for the acquisition	XXX
Cash acquired with the subsidiary	XXX
Net cash outflow	XXX

The difference between the fair value of consideration given and the carrying amount of acquired net assets of XXX is recognized in retained earnings.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Changes in the Group's composition and goodwill (continued)**Goodwill**

The following table reflects the movements in the total carrying amount of goodwill by CGU to which it was allocated:

	China Equipment Ltd.	Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	AO Elektro- instrument
At 31 December 2023	XXX	–	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	–	–
At 31 December 2024	XXX	–	XXX
Acquisition of Mumbai Machinery Ltd.	–	XXX	–
Reclassification of goodwill associated with discontinued operations	XXX	–	–
Impairment (Note 15)	–	–	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX	–
At 31 December 2025	–	XXX	XXX

The results of goodwill impairment testing are presented in Note 15.

Acquisition of non-controlling interests

On 4 October 2025, the Group acquired an additional interest of 10% in OOO Stroyservis and, as a result, the Group's share in the company increased to 65%. A cash consideration of XXX was paid to non-controlling members. The carrying amount of the net assets of OOO Stroyservis as at the acquisition date was XXX.

The following table explains the effect of the acquisition of the additional interest in OOO Stroyservis:

Cash consideration paid to non-controlling members	XXX
Carrying amount of additional interest in OOO Stroyservis	XXX
Difference recognized in retained earnings	XXX

Acquisition of a group of assets that does not constitute a business, in 2025

On 17 September 2025, the Group acquired a 99% interest in OOO Zemelny Fond. The cost of the acquisition was XXX. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are represented by two land plots, which will be used to build a new assembly plant, and payables for these land plots. The acquiree does not meet the definition of a business in IFRS 3; hence, the acquisition was reported in these consolidated financial statements as an acquisition of a group of assets that does not constitute a business.

The Group decided to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The payables assumed, representing a financial liability, were recorded at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 in the amount of XXX. The amount equal to the acquisition cost increased by the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the financial liability was allocated to the two land plots recorded as additions to property, plant and equipment in the amount of XXX and XXX based on their relative fair values at the acquisition date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9. Discontinued operationsAccounting policies

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification are regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current assets or disposal groups are available for immediate sale in their present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale (disposal groups) are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

A disposal group is classified as discontinued operation if it is a component of the Group that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and

- ▶ Represents a separate major line of business or major geographical area of operations
- ▶ Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or
- ▶ Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

Discontinued operations

ABC's Board of Directors concluded that as at 5 October 2025, the subsidiary, China Equipment Ltd., met all criteria for classification as discontinued operations because of the following reasons:

- ▶ China Equipment Ltd. is available for immediate sale and can be sold to a customer in its present condition.
- ▶ Actions to complete the sale have been initiated and should be completed within one year from the date of initial classification.
- ▶ A potential buyer has been identified, and the negotiations are at the advanced stage as at 5 October 2025.
- ▶ The shareholders approved the sale plan on 5 October 2025 as part of the general plan to dispose of the geographical area of operations (China) which was significant for the Group in general and the Machine Tools segment, in particular.

As at 31 December 2025, China Equipment Ltd. was classified as discontinued operations (disposal group). The business of China Equipment Ltd. was a significant geographical area of the Group's operations and part of the Machine Tools segment; however, the Group decided to include the results of China Equipment Ltd. into the segment information (Note 11).

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9. Discontinued operations (continued)

Discontinued operations (continued)

The results of the discontinued operations are presented below:

	2025	2024
Revenue from sales of microchips for CNC machines	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	XXX	XXX
Gross profit	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	XXX	XXX
Impairment loss recognized on remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	XXX	-
Other operating income	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax earned by discontinued operations for the year	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX
Net profit earned by discontinued operations for the year	XXX	XXX
Net profit from discontinued operations for the year attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

The net cash inflow/(outflow) incurred by China Equipment Ltd. was as follows:

	2025	2024
Operating activities	XXX	XXX
Investing activities	XXX	XXX
Financing activities	XXX	XXX

Information on earnings per share for profit from the discontinued operations is provided in Note 32.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9. Discontinued operations (continued)**Discontinued operations (continued)**

The major classes of assets and liabilities of China Equipment Ltd. as at the reporting date were as follows:

	At 31 December 2025
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	XXX
Right-of-use assets	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX
Goodwill	XXX
	XXX
Current assets	
Inventories	XXX
Receivables	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents	XXX
	XXX
Assets of the disposal group	XXX
Non-current liabilities	
Loans and borrowings	XXX
Lease liabilities	XXX
Provisions	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities	XXX
	XXX
Current liabilities	
Payables	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX
Lease liabilities	XXX
Income tax liabilities	XXX
Other tax liabilities	XXX
Provisions	XXX
	XXX
Liabilities directly associated with the disposal group	XXX
Amounts included in accumulated OCI, net of tax:	
Gain from revaluation of property, plant and equipment	XXX
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	XXX
	XXX
Accumulated OCI from discontinued operations, net of tax	XXX

The non-controlling interest in the discontinued operations as at 31 December 2025 was XXX and was presented separately from the non-controlling interest in the continuing operations in the Group's statement of changes in equity.

Immediately before the classification of China Equipment Ltd. as discontinued operations, the Group determined the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible and other assets, and identified no impairment loss.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group recognized an impairment loss of XXX within discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss because the disposal group's carrying amount exceeded its fair value less costs to sell.

Liabilities under loans and borrowings comprise a fixed-rate bank loan of XXX. The effective interest rate on this loan is XX%. The loan is repayable in full on 1 January 2031.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Investments in an associate and a joint ventureAccounting policies

An associate, TOO Astana Instrument (Kazakhstan), is an entity over which the Group has significant influence.

A joint venture, AO Stroyprom (Russia), is a type of joint arrangement whereby the Group and another investor that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

The Group accounts for investments in the joint venture and the associate under the equity method.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of the associate and the joint venture is shown in the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

Investments in an associate and a joint venture

The Group holds a 50% interest in AO Stroyprom, a joint venture that designs industrial facilities. The Group purchases design services from this joint venture for subsequent construction of facilities. The Group also holds a 30% interest in TOO Astana Instrument, an associate that purchases electric power tools and related goods from the Group for subsequent resale in Kazakhstan.

Movements in investments in the associate and the joint venture were as follows:

	TOO Astana Instrument	AO Stroyprom	Total
Investments at 31 December 2023	XXX	XXX	XXX
Group's share of net profit for the period	XXX	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	-	XXX
Investments at 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX
Group's share of net profit for the period	XXX	XXX	XXX
Adjustment for unrealized gains	XXX	-	XXX
Dividends paid	XXX	-	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	-	XXX
Investments at 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX

The following table illustrates the assets and liabilities of AO Stroyprom as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
Inventories	XXX	XXX
Other current assets	XXX	XXX
Non-current assets	XXX	XXX
Total assets	XXX	XXX
Non-current liabilities	XXX	XXX
Current liabilities	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities	XXX	XXX
Net assets	XXX	XXX
Net assets relating to the 50% interest – carrying amount of the investment	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Investments in an associate and a joint venture (continued)**Investments in an associate and a joint venture (continued)**

The following table illustrates the assets and liabilities of TOO Astana Instrument as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
Inventories	XXX	XXX
Other current assets	XXX	XXX
Non-current assets	XXX	XXX
Total assets	XXX	XXX
Non-current liabilities	XXX	XXX
Current liabilities	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities	XXX	XXX
Net assets	XXX	XXX
Net assets relating to the 30% interest	XXX	XXX
Goodwill	XXX	XXX
Carrying amount of the investment	XXX	XXX

The following table illustrates the income and expenses of AO Stroyprom:

	2025	2024
Revenue	XXX	XXX
Cost of services sold	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX
Operating profit	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	XXX	XXX
Group's share of net profit of the joint venture	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Investments in an associate and a joint venture (continued)**Investments in an associate and a joint venture (continued)**

The following table illustrates the income and expenses of TOO Astana Instrument:

	2025	2024
Revenue	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX
Operating profit	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax		
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year	XXX	XXX
Group's share of net profit of the associate	XXX	XXX
Group's share of other comprehensive income of the associate	XXX	XXX

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the joint venture and the associate had no contingent liabilities.

AO Stroyprom cannot distribute its profits without a written consent of the other investor. TOO Astana Instrument also needs the Group's consent to distribute its profits and the Group does not intend to provide such consent at the reporting date.

11. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into three operating and reportable segments:

- ▶ Machine tools – production and sale of CNC machines to industrial customers and their after-sales maintenance
- ▶ Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines
- ▶ Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

PAO ABC's Board of Directors as the Group's chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on EBITDA, which is derived from management accounting data.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Segment information (continued)

The segment's EBITDA reflects the segment's earnings from operations before depreciation and amortization, finance income and costs, and the share of profit or loss of the associate and the joint venture.

The segment information includes the discontinued operations because this is the way in which management analyses the information.

For 2025:

	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue					
External customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Inter-segment sales	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total revenue	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales*	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses*	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
General and administrative expenses*	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Expected credit losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Segment result – EBITDA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

* Excluding depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets.

For 2024:

	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue					
External customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Inter-segment sales	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total revenue	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales*	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses*	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
General and administrative expenses*	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Expected credit losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Other operating income	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Other operating expenses	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Segment result – EBITDA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

* Excluding depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Segment information (continued)

The table below presents a reconciliation of segment EBITDA to the financial results reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

For 2025:

	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
EBITDA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Elimination of inter-segment sales	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Amortization and depreciation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating profit					XXX
Unallocated income and expenses					
Finance income and costs, net					XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture					XXX
Elimination of profit before tax from discontinued operations					
Profit before tax from discontinued operations					XXX
Profit before tax from continuing operations					XXX

For 2024:

	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
EBITDA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Elimination of inter-segment sales	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Amortization and depreciation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating profit					XXX
Unallocated income and expenses					
Finance income and costs, net					XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture					XXX
Elimination of profit before tax from discontinued operations					
Profit before tax from discontinued operations					XXX
Profit before tax from continuing operations					XXX

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Segment information (continued)

Geographical information

Revenue by geographical region is presented in Note 13.

Non-current operating assets

	2025	2024
Russia	XXX	XXX
Belarus	XXX	XXX
China	XXX	XXX
India	XXX	-
Total	XXX	XXX

Non-current assets for the purpose of this table consist of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets.

None of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the Group's consolidated revenue in 2025 and 2024. The Group decided to present segment information for the Machine Tools segment taking into account the results of the discontinued operations (Note 9) because this is the way in which the information is provided to ABC's Board of Directors.

12. Related parties

The associate and the joint venture, the joint venture partner, the key management personnel, the Group's ultimate parent, the Group's ultimate controlling party and entities under common control are considered the Group's related parties. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Receivables from and payables to related parties as at 31 December included the following:

	Receivables from related parties		Payables to related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loans issued				
Entities under common control	XXX	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	XXX	-	-	-
Loans received				
Ultimate controlling party	-	-	XXX	-
Trade receivables and payables				
AO Stroyprom	-	-	XXX	XXX
TOO Astana Instrument	XXX	XXX	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	XXX	XXX	-	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Information on the in-kind contribution by the ultimate controlling party in 2025 is provided in Note 32. Information on the acquisition of a subsidiary from a party under common control in 2025 is provided in Note 8.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

12. Related parties (continued)

Loans issued to entities under common control and received from the ultimate controlling party are unsecured. The Group recognized an allowance for expected credit losses of XXX for loans issued to entities under common control as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: XXX). Outstanding receivables and payables at the year-end are unsecured, interest-free and settlement occurs in cash. There were no guaranties provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Group recognized an allowance for expected credit losses of XXX for related party receivables as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: XXX). The Group recognized an expense of XXX in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties in 2025 (2024: XXX).

Transactions with related parties for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

	Sales to related parties		Purchases from related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
AO Stroyprom	-	-	XXX	XXX
TOO Astana Instrument	XXX	XXX	-	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

	Interest income		Interest expense	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Entities under common control	XXX	-	-	-
Ultimate controlling party	-	-	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

There were no transactions other than dividends paid and in-kind contribution received between the Group and OOO ABC, the Group's ultimate parent, in 2025 and 2024.

AO Stroyprom is a Russia-based joint venture from which the Group purchases industrial design services. TOO Astana Instrument is an associate which purchases electric power tools and related goods produced by the Group for subsequent resale to wholesale and retail customers in Kazakhstan.

In 2025, the Group issued loans to entities under common control with maturities ranging from 6 months to 3 years in the amount of XXX and at the interest rate of XX%, i.e., significantly below the market rate. The Group recognized interest income on these loans for 2025 in the amount of XXX. The effect of initial recognition of these loans was recorded directly in the Group's equity.

In 2025, the Group received interest-free loans in the amount of XXX from the ultimate controlling party. The Group recognized interest expense on these loans for 2025 in the amount of XXX. The effect of initial recognition of these loans was recorded directly in the Group's equity.

Transactions with related parties were made on terms that prevail in arm's length transactions, except for financing and contribution provided and received as described above.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

12. Related parties (continued)**Financial guarantees issued**

In the current reporting period, acting as a guarantor, the Group for the first time issued financial guarantee contracts to the benefit of related parties under common control with respect to the raised bank financing. Some contracts were issued with payment of consideration at market rates whereas others were issued free of charge. The Group's guarantees issued for the year ended 31 December 2025 totaled XXX (year ended 31 December 2024: nil) and the consideration received was XXX (year ended 31 December 2024: nil). The carrying amount of non-current and current liabilities under the financial guarantees was XXX and XXX, respectively, as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: nil and nil, respectively). In the current and comparative periods, the Group had no financial guarantees received from related parties.

The fair value of financial guarantees issued free of charge to the benefit of parties under common control in the amount of XXX was recognized in equity.

The distribution of the maximum undiscounted amount of payments under the financial guarantees issued by the Group is presented in Note 33.

As at 31 December 2025, the allowance for expected credit losses on the financial guarantees issued was insignificant and the amortization of their initial value for the period from the time of their issue through 31 December 2025 was XXX (Note 14).

Compensation to key management personnel

The key management personnel comprise the following employees of the Group:

- ▶ Directors, President and Vice President of PAO ABC
- ▶ Key management personnel of the largest subsidiaries

Total compensation paid to key management personnel was recorded in general and administrative expenses and consisted of the following:

	2025	2024
Salary	XXX	XXX
Bonuses	XXX	XXX
Share-based payments (Note 34)	XXX	XXX
Social security contributions	XXX	XXX
Expenses for defined benefit plan	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. RevenueAccounting policies

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Production and sale of CNC machines and their after-sales maintenance

Revenue from the sale of CNC machines is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment at the customer's location. The normal credit term is 30 to 60 days upon delivery.

The Group performs maintenance services throughout the entire life cycle of the machines. The Group concluded that maintenance services were distinct from the machines sold. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. Hence, according to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Group recognizes revenue over the life of the contract. These services are either sold to customers separately from the sale of machinery or are bundled together in a single contract. In the latter case, IFRS 15 requires to allocate the price to the goods and services sold on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price.

The Group recognizes revenue from maintenance services by measuring its progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation using the input method.

Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines

The Group transfers control of facilities being constructed over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, as the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The Group recognizes revenue from construction services by measuring its progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation using the input method.

Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers

Revenue from the sale of electric power tools and accessories is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which usually takes place when goods are sold in retail stores or at wholesale warehouses. Goods sold to retail customers are paid for at the time of sale. The normal credit term for equipment sold to wholesale customers is 30 to 60 days upon sale.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Revenue (continued)**Loyalty program**

The Group has a loyalty program, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed only for payment of part of next purchases of similar goods. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer that it would not have received without entering into the contract. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognized as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue as the customer uses the loyalty points.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Group considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Group updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are recognized in revenue.

Contract assets

Revenue from certain construction contracts is recognized in correspondence with contract assets because the final confirmation of the customer's acceptance of services provided is conditional on successful completion of the entire set of services under such contracts. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, i.e., when consideration becomes unconditional, the amount recognized as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. The accounting policies related to expected credit losses on contract assets are disclosed in Note 20.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognized if the right to consideration is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The accounting policies related to expected credit losses on trade receivables are disclosed in Note 20.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Revenue recognition – estimation of variable consideration where the retrospective volume rebates exist

When machinery is sold with retrospective volume rebates, the Group estimates the amount of variable consideration to be included in the transaction price. The Group's expected volume rebates are analyzed on a per customer basis for contracts that are subject to a single volume threshold. Determining whether a customer will be likely entitled to a rebate will depend on the customer's historical rebates entitlement and accumulated purchases to date.

The Group updates its assessment of expected retrospective volume rebates quarterly and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Revenue (continued)**Information on the Group's revenue from contracts with customers by reportable segment**

	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Total
2025				
Type of goods or services				
Sales of CNC machines	XXX	-	-	XXX
Sales of after-sales maintenance services for CNC machines	XXX	-	-	XXX
Sales of services involving turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	-	XXX	-	XXX
Sales of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	-	-	XXX	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Geographical markets				
Russia	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
China	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
India	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Kazakhstan	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Timing of revenue recognition				
Revenue recognized at a point in time	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Revenue recognized over time	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
2024				
Type of goods or services				
Sales of CNC machines	XXX	-	-	XXX
Sales of after-sales maintenance services for CNC machines	XXX	-	-	XXX
Sales of services involving turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	-	XXX	-	XXX
Sales of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	-	-	XXX	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Geographical markets				
Russia	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
China	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Kazakhstan	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Timing of revenue recognition				
Revenue recognized at a point in time	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Revenue recognized over time	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Revenue (continued)**Information on the Group's revenue from contracts with customers by reportable segment (continued)**

Set out below is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

Revenue	2025			2024		
	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers	Machine tools	Turnkey construction of industrial facilities based on CNC production lines	Production and sale of electric power tools and accessories to wholesale and retail customers
External customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Inter-segment sales	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Inter-segment adjustments and eliminations	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total revenue from contracts with customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Information on contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

	At 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2024	At 1 January 2024
Receivables (Note 23)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Contract assets (Note 23)	XXX	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities (Note 28)	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX

Contract assets relate to revenue earned from construction services. Thus, the balances of this account vary from period to period and depend on the volume of construction services which were provided but not accepted by the customer at the end of the year. As at 31 December 2025, XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) was recognized as an allowance for expected credit losses on contract assets (Note 23).

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to deliver machinery and equipment as well as part of the transaction price allocated to loyalty points not yet redeemed as at the reporting date. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in 2025 due to an increase in the Group's customer base.

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognized from:

	2025	2024
Settlement of contract liabilities recognized as at the beginning of the reporting period	XXX	XXX
Performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	XXX

Revenue recognized in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods is represented by a decrease in the assessment of retrospective volume rebates recognized as variable consideration under contracts with customers in previous periods.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Revenue (continued)**Information on contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers (continued)**

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December was as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one year	XXX	XXX
More than one year	XXX	XXX

The performance obligations disclosed above relate to future deliveries of CNC machines under existing contracts, construction contracts in progress and unredeemed points under the customer loyalty program. The customer loyalty points have no expiration and are usually redeemed within three years after they were awarded.

14. Cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and expenses

Cost of sales comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Raw and other materials (inventories)	XXX	XXX
Transportation expenses to deliver goods to customers	XXX	XXX
Personnel expenses, including social security contributions	XXX	XXX
Amortization and depreciation	XXX	XXX
Electricity and fuel	XXX	XXX
Expenses relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, including lease payments linked to cadastral value (Note 18)	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Selling and distribution expenses comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Personnel expenses, including social security contributions	XXX	XXX
Share-based payment expense (Note 34)	XXX	XXX
Amortization and depreciation	XXX	XXX
Utilities	XXX	XXX
Advertising	XXX	XXX
Storage	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

14. Cost of sales, selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and expenses (continued)

General and administrative expenses comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Personnel expenses, including social security contributions	XXX	XXX
Share-based payment expense (Note 34)	XXX	XXX
Amortization and depreciation	XXX	XXX
Utilities	XXX	XXX
Expenses related to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (Note 18)	XXX	XXX
Office repairs and maintenance	XXX	XXX
Professional services	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Other operating income comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX
Income from government grants	XXX	XXX
Gains on write-off of payables	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange gains	XXX	XXX
Amortization of the initial value of financial guarantees issued (Note 12)	XXX	-
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Other operating expenses comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Movements in provisions (Note 26)	XXX	XXX
Impairment of goodwill (Note 15)	XXX	-
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

15. Impairment of non-current assetsAccounting policies

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that a non-current asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or intangible assets that are not yet ready for use), the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and must be written down to its recoverable amount.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation technique is used.

The Group bases its impairment assessment on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each CGU to which the assets tested are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of up to five years. After the fifth year, the Group calculates a long-term growth rate and applies it to projected future cash flows.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for land and buildings previously revalued, with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such items, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal of impairment is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill is allocated. When the recoverable amount of a CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized for goodwill and potentially other assets included in the CGU. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are also tested for impairment annually as at 31 December at the CGU level to which the assets relate, and when circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may be impaired.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in business combinations was allocated to three CGUs that correspond to three business units: China Equipment Ltd., Mumbai Machinery Ltd. and AO Elektroinstrument. China Equipment Ltd. and Mumbai Machinery Ltd. are included in the Machine Tools operating segment and AO Elektroinstrument is included in the Production and Sale of Electric Power Tools and Accessories to Wholesale and Retail Customers operating segment. The trademark, an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, also acquired in a business combination, was allocated in full to the AO Elektroinstrument CGU.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

The carrying amounts of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the respective CGUs as at 31 December were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Goodwill	Trademark	Goodwill	Trademark
China Equipment Ltd. (CGU 1)	-	-	XXX	-
Mumbai Machinery Ltd. (CGU 2)	XXX	-	-	-
AO Elektroinstrument (CGU 3)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

As at 31 December 2025, goodwill of XXX previously allocated to China Equipment Ltd., which was classified as a disposal group as at 31 December 2025, was reclassified to assets of the disposal group (discontinued operations) (Note 9).

Impairment testing of CGUs

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group identified several external adverse indicators such as a decrease in indices of business activity and growth rates of the machine tool industry compared with prior expectations and a decline in investments in the industrial production sector in the regions where the Group operates. The Group performed impairment testing of all non-current assets, including intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill. All assets were tested at the level of respective CGUs.

Mumbai Machinery Ltd. (CGU 2)

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the recoverable amount of this CGU totaled XXX and was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is XX% (31 December 2024: XX%) and cash flow projections beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the growth rate of XX% (31 December 2024: XX%). The growth rate is consistent with the long-term average growth rate for the electronics industry in India. The Group's management determined that the value in use of this CGU exceeded its carrying amount including goodwill by XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) and concluded that there was no impairment.

AO Elektroinstrument (CGU 3)

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the recoverable amount of this CGU totaled XXX and was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is XX% (31 December 2024: XX%) and cash flow projections beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the growth rate of XX% (31 December 2024: XX%). The growth rate is consistent with the long-term average growth rate for the electric power tool industry in the Russian Federation. The Group's management came to the conclusion that the fair value less costs of disposal of this CGU at the reporting and comparative dates did not exceed its value in use. The Group's management determined that the value in use of this CGU as at 31 December 2024 exceeded its carrying amount including goodwill by XXX, therefore, it concluded that there was no impairment at that date. As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of this CGU exceeded its recoverable amount by XXX, as a result, the Group recognized an impairment of goodwill in the amount of XXX. The impairment loss was recognized in other operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Impairment of non-current assets (continued)**Impairment testing of CGUs (continued)**

The calculation of value in use for all CGUs to which the goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives were allocated is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Discount rates

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest rates on loans and borrowings the Group is obliged to service.

As at 31 December 2025, the recoverable amount of CGU 2 exceeded its carrying amount by XXX. A rise in the pre-tax discount rate by XX% from the current XX% would result in the recoverable amount of CGU 2 becoming equal to its carrying amount as well as in an increase in impairment for CGU 3 of XXX.

Raw materials price inflation

Estimates are obtained from published indices and other data for the countries in which the Group purchases raw and other materials. Management has considered the possibility of greater-than-forecast increases in raw materials price inflation. This may occur if anticipated regulatory changes result in an increase in demand that cannot be met by suppliers. The forecast price inflation lies within a range of XX% to XX% for CGU 2 and XX% to XX% for CGU 3, depending on the country from which materials are purchased. If prices of raw materials increase on average by XX% more than the forecast price inflation, the Group will recognize an impairment loss for CGU 2 of XXX and there will be an increase in the impairment loss for CGU 3 of XXX.

Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

Growth rates are based on published industry research. Management recognizes that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants to the markets can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions.

A reduction by XX% in the long-term growth rate would result in recognition of an impairment loss for CGU 2 of XXX and the impairment loss for CGU 3 will increase by XXX.

16. Finance income and costs

Finance income comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Interest on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	XXX	XXX
Interest on bank deposits	XXX	XXX
Interest on loans to entities under common control	XXX	-
Effect of modification of loans from the ultimate controlling party (Note 20)	XXX	-
Interest on refundable security deposits	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

16. Finance income and costs (continued)

Finance costs comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Interest on loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 18)	XXX	XXX
Unwinding of discount on provisions (Note 26)	XXX	XXX
Change in the fair value of a cross-currency interest rate swap (Note 20)	XXX	-
Other	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

17. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policies

Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost (the cost model), except for land and buildings which are measured using the revaluation model.

The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment require replacement at regular intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Revaluations of land and buildings are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset at the reporting date does not differ materially from its fair value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, the surplus is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset previously recognized in the revaluation reserve in equity.

Upon disposal of an asset, any revaluation reserve balance relating to the asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The table below presents the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment:

	Useful life (years)
Land and buildings	XX-XX
Machinery and equipment	XX-XX
Motor vehicles	XX-XX
Other	XX-XX

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part of such item is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The present value of the expected costs for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to Note 26 for further information about the recognized decommissioning provisions and the significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management.

The Group's accounting policies on impairment of non-current assets and the information about the impairment tests performed for property, plant and equipment included in the respective CGUs are disclosed in Note 15.

No impairment loss on property, plant and equipment was identified in 2025 and 2024. There was no capitalized interest on loans and borrowings in 2025 and 2024.

Breakdown of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment by class and their movements during the periods

For 2025:

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions*	-	XXX	-	XXX	-	XXX
In-kind contribution by the ultimate controlling party (Note 32)	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Commissioning of property, plant and equipment	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-
Disposals	-	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Reclassification into the disposal group (Note 9)	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Depreciation charge	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Revaluation adjustment	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

* Including property, plant and equipment added as a result of the acquisition of a group of assets that does not constitute a business, in the amount of XXX (Note 8).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Breakdown of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment by class and their movements during the periods (continued)

For 2024:

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Commissioning of property, plant and equipment	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	–
Disposals	XXX	XXX	–	–	–	XXX
Depreciation charge	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Disposals of property, plant and equipment

In 2025 and 2024, the Group sold motor vehicles and equipment with a total carrying amount of XXX and XXX for a cash consideration of XXX and XXX, respectively. In 2024, the Group also sold a building with a carrying amount of XXX for a cash consideration of XXX, whereupon the reserve of XXX accumulated for this asset was reclassified from the revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment into retained earnings. The net gains on these disposals were recognized as part of other operating income in the statement of profit or loss (Note 14).

Revaluation of land and buildings

The Group performed the revaluation of land and buildings as at 31 December 2025. Fair value of the properties was determined by the Group's Valuation Department using the market approach based on available databases of prices in comparable transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. The revaluation gain of XXX (31 December 2024: nil) was recognized in other comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement disclosures for the revalued property, plant and equipment are provided in Note 6.

If the land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts as at 31 December would be as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost	XXX	XXX
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	XXX	XXX
Carrying amount	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. LeasesAccounting policies

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases of equipment and leases of low-value assets to which the Group applies a recognition exemption provided in IFRS 16 *Leases*. Lease payments under short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If a contract contains non-lease components, the Group applies a practical expedient and does not allocate the consideration in the contract to lease components and non-lease components, and accounts for the entire contract as a single lease.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
Buildings	XX-XX
Equipment	XX-XX

However, if ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the lease cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option for the underlying asset, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment testing. The Group's accounting policies on impairment of non-current assets and the information about the impairment tests performed for the right-of-use assets included in the respective CGUs are disclosed in Note 15.

Leases with payments linked to cadastral value

Under IFRS 16, variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets. The Group's subsidiaries in Russia enter into land leases with municipal and federal institutions to locate manufacturing facilities. Lease payments in such contracts are linked to the cadastral value of land and are determined by multiplying the current cadastral value of the related land plot by coefficients established by government authorities. Under such contracts, lease payments change every time government authorities revise the cadastral value of the specific land plot or the coefficients applicable to it. The Group has determined that, in accordance with the existing revision procedure, lease payments in such contracts cannot be treated as either variable payments that depend on an index or a rate or in-substance fixed payments. Therefore, the Group does not include them in the measurement of lease liabilities and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. Leases (continued)**Group as a lessee (continued)*****Determining the lease term for contracts with extension and termination options***

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a 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 Group has several lease contracts that include extension options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the option. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term only if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within the Group's control and affects its ability to exercise the extension option (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant modification to, or customization of the leased asset).

The Group includes the period covered by the extension option as part of the lease term for certain leases of equipment with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Group typically exercises the extension option for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The extension periods for leases of equipment with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term as the extension options are not reasonably certain to be exercised.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The 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 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. Therefore, the IBR reflects what the 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 leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and applies certain estimates specific to Group companies (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and amounts of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. Leases (continued)**Group as a lessee (continued)**

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the IBR at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of exercising an option to purchase the underlying asset or an option to terminate the lease.

Refundable security deposits

Certain leases require that, on entering into the lease, the Group shall pay the lessor a refundable security deposit, with retaining the right to get back the cash paid at the end of the lease term, provided that lease payments have been made in full and the leased property has been returned in the condition specified in the contract. Such deposits are financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 and are initially recorded at fair value. The fair value of a deposit is determined by reference to the prevailing market interest rate for a similar loan, which could have been provided to the lessor, taking into account their creditworthiness and other facts and circumstances.

No contractual interest is accrued on these deposits under the leases and the Group accounts for the original excess of the deposit's nominal amount over its fair value as a lease payment paid in advance and includes it in additions to the right-of-use assets at the commencement date.

Interest on the deposits is accounted for using the effective interest rate method and is recorded as finance income. Refundable security deposits are presented in the statement of financial position as "Other financial assets" within non-current and current assets, respectively, and the related information is disclosed in Note 20.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and their movements during the reporting period:

	Buildings	Equipment	Total
At 1 January 2024, net of accumulated depreciation	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions*	–	XXX	XXX
Depreciation charge	XXX	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	–	XXX
At 31 December 2024, net of accumulated depreciation	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions*	XXX	XXX	XXX
Reclassification into the disposal group (Note 9)	–	XXX	XXX
Modifications	–	XXX	XXX
Depreciation charge	–	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	–	XXX
At 31 December 2025, net of accumulated depreciation	XXX	XXX	XXX

* Including the effect of initial recognition of refundable lease deposits.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

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

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Additions	XXX	XXX
Reclassification into the disposal group (Note 9)	XXX	–
Accretion of interest (Note 16)	XXX	XXX
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	XXX	XXX
Payments of interest	XXX	XXX
Modifications	XXX	–
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

Lease expenses are set out below:

	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 16)	XXX	XXX
Depreciation charge	XXX	XXX
Expenses related to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, including lease payments linked to cadastral value (included in cost of sales)	XXX	XXX
Expenses related to short-term leases (included in cost of sales, general and administrative expenses)	XXX	XXX
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets (included in cost of sales, general and administrative expenses)	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Variable lease payments under leases of land with payments linked to the cadastral value amounted to XXX for 2025 (2024: XXX). A XX% increase in the cadastral value of land would increase annual variable lease payments by XXX.

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of XXX and XXX in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Group has lease contracts for equipment that contain minimum payments and variable payments based on the number of units to be manufactured. These terms allow reasonable alignment of the lease expense with the units manufactured and revenue earned. The total amount of variable payments included in lease expenses was XXX and XXX in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension options. These options are meant to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs.

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future lease payments relating to periods covered by extension options that are not included in the determination of the lease term:

	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years
Extension options not expected to be exercised at 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX
Extension options not expected to be exercised at 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

19. Intangible assetsAccounting policies

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the expenses are incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the established useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the specific intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level.

The Group's accounting policies on impairment of non-current assets and the information about the impairment tests performed for intangible assets included in the respective CGUs are disclosed in Note 15.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control over the asset) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in other operating income or expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Licenses for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods in the range between five and ten years depending on the specific licenses. The licenses may not be renewed at little cost to the Group. As a result, those licenses are assessed as having a finite useful life.

Customer bases are assessed as intangible assets with finite useful lives of three to five years.

Trademarks recognized in business combinations in previous periods are assessed by the Group's management as having indefinite useful lives.

Set out below are the movements in intangible assets:

For 2025:

	Licenses	Customer bases	Trademarks	Total
At 31 December 2024, net of accumulated amortization	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions through acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	–	XXX	–	XXX
Additions	XXX	–	–	XXX
Amortization charge	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Reclassification into the disposal group (Note 9)	–	XXX	–	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2025, net of accumulated amortization	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

19. Intangible assets (continued)

For 2024:

	Licenses	Customer bases	Trademarks	Total
At 31 December 2023, net of accumulated amortization	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Additions	XXX	–	–	XXX
Amortization charge	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2024, net of accumulated amortization	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Acquisitions in 2025

Intangible assets include customer bases acquired with the subsidiary in 2025. Management expects that, due to efforts made to build relationships with customers and maintain their loyalty, customers will continue to conduct business with the Group for five years.

20. Financial assets and liabilitiesAccounting policies

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement***

The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through OCI.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. Except for trade receivables that management believes do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed for each individual instrument. Financial assets with cash flows that do not meet the SPPI criterion are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model used for managing financial assets determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified as measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified as measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial assets (continued)**

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement*Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method that involves the accrual of interest income. Besides, such financial assets are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and loans to entities under common control.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For assets in this category, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals of such losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and calculated in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes for the period are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition of such assets, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets at fair value through OCI include investments in unquoted bonds of third parties.

Financial assets designated by the Group as at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group elected to designate irrevocably its equity investments (non-controlling interests between 5% and 10% in some entities) as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss). Dividends on such investments are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit or loss when the right to payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case such gains are recorded in OCI.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial assets (continued)**

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the cash flows due under the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For financial instruments for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is created for credit losses that may result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is created for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the financial instrument, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead it recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group uses a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the counterparties and the overall economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise unquoted bonds. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance will be based on the lifetime ECLs. The Group uses the ratings from Expert RA and ACRA credit rating agencies both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial assets (continued)**

Financial assets (except for cash and cash equivalents and receivables which are disclosed in Note 24 and Note 23, respectively) as at 31 December were as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Total	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current
Debt instruments at amortized cost						
Receivables	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Loans to entities under common control	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	-
Refundable security deposits (Note 18)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI						
Investments in unquoted bonds	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI						
Investments in unquoted equity instruments of entities in related industries	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-

Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI of XXX (2024: XXX) represents fair value changes for the corresponding period and is recorded in OCI.

Set out below are the movements in the allowance for expected credit losses on debt instruments at fair value through OCI:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Charge	XXX	XXX
Utilization	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI of XXX (2024: XXX) represents only fair value changes for the corresponding period and is recorded in OCI.

Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost and these include loans and borrowings and payables.

These financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)*****Modification of debt instruments***

If debt instruments are modified, the Group considers the terms of a modified instrument to be substantially different if the net present value of the cash flows under the new terms, discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original debt instrument ('10% test').

If changes in the terms are not deemed substantial, the modification does not result in derecognition of the existing debt instrument. The amortized cost of the financial liability shall be recalculated by determining the present value of estimated future contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate for this financial instrument. Any resulting adjustments to the instrument's carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss.

If changes in the terms are deemed substantial, the modification results in derecognition of the existing debt instrument and recognition of a new modified liability, which is recorded at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. The effect of this transaction is recognized in profit or loss. The liability will be further amortized using a new effective interest rate.

In certain cases, the modification of a debt instrument can be so substantial that immediate derecognition is required irrespective of whether the '10% test' is met (for example, in case of linking a debt instrument with an equity instrument or changing the currency of the debt instrument).

As for loans from parties under common control received at non-market rates, the Group recognizes the effect of any modification of these instruments in full in profit or loss.⁴

Free-of-charge financial guarantee issued by the Group's controlling shareholder in respect of the Group's liabilities arising from loan arrangements

These financial guarantees are within the scope of IFRS 9 and are measured at fair value at initial recognition.

If the financial guarantee is part of a loan arrangement and will be transferred together with the arrangement if the rights of claim in respect of the Group's liabilities under the arrangement are transferred to another creditor, the fair value of the Group's liability will include the guarantee both at initial recognition and subsequently; no separate accounting for the guarantee is required.

If the guarantee is provided to a creditor separately from the loan arrangement and is not included in the general terms of the arrangement and will not be transferred to another party together with the rights of claim in respect of the Group's liabilities should the original creditor assign them, the liability arising from the loan arrangement is initially recognized at fair value excluding the guarantee and the difference between the cash received under the loan arrangement and this fair value is recorded in equity as a transaction with a shareholder.

⁴ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* does not provide any specific guidance on accounting for the effects of modifications of loans provided or received at non-market rates. Entities have to develop and consistently apply their own accounting policies. According to the Group's accounting policy, the effect of both a substantial and non-substantial modification of a loan provided by or received from a party under common control is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In our view, acceptable alternative accounting policies provide that the effect of a modification can be recognized in full in equity (for substantial and non-substantial modifications) or (for substantial modifications only) can be allocated between profit or loss and equity. The difference between the fair value of the original loan at the date of modification and its carrying amount at this date is recorded in profit or loss and the difference between the fair value of the new loan and the fair value of the original loan is recorded in equity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)*****Derecognition***

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another liability from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities (except for payables which are disclosed in Note 27 and financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements which are disclosed in Note 35) as at 31 December were as follows:

	Interest rate, %	Maturity	2025	2024
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings				
CNY XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
INR XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	-
USD XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
USD XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
RUB XXX bank loan	CBR key rate + XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings			XXX	XXX

	Interest rate, %	Maturity	2025	2024
Long-term loans and borrowings				
CNY XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
INR XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	XXX	-
USD XXX bank loan	XX	XXX	-	XXX
RUB XXX bank loan	CBR key rate + XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
RUB XXX bank loan	CBR key rate + XX	XXX	XXX	XXX
RUB XXX loans from the ultimate controlling party	XX	XXX	XXX	-
Total long-term loans and borrowings			XXX	XXX

All of the Group's financial liabilities were measured at amortized cost at both reporting dates.

In 2025, the Group received from the ultimate controlling party unsecured loans of RUB XXX bearing an interest of XX%, which is significantly below market rates. The loans were initially recognized at fair value in the amount of XXX, with a discount of XXX recorded in equity. All other loans were received on market terms.

In September 2025, the liability arising from the loans received from the ultimate controlling party was modified by the extension of the loan maturity. The effect of the modification in the amount of XXX was recognized as finance income (Note 16).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)**

In 2025, according to the terms of the new loan arrangements, OOO ABC, the Group's controlling shareholder, provided banks with a free-of-charge financial guarantee in respect of the Group's liabilities under these arrangements. The provision of the guarantee enabled the Group to obtain a lower interest rate for the newly received loans, reduced by XX% compared with the rate that would have been used without the guarantee.

The financial guarantee is part of the above loan arrangements and will be transferred together with the Group's liabilities under the arrangements if the rights of claim in respect of these liabilities are transferred to another creditor. Hence, the Group's liability under the loans received was initially recognized at fair value including the guarantee, without recording the guarantee separately.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group pledged property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with the carrying amount of XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) as collateral for the loans received.

Financial liabilities arising from loan arrangements with covenants to be tested within twelve months after the reporting date

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had a number of financial liabilities arising from loan arrangements with covenants to be tested within twelve months after the reporting date. Such covenants include the requirement to maintain the current liquidity ratio, the leverage ratio or the ratio of net debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization at a certain level. If there is a covenant breach, the lender has the right to demand immediate repayment of the entire loan. As at 31 December 2025, 31 December 2024 and earlier dates, the Group was in compliance with covenants under all such loans and borrowings.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's financial liabilities included a bank loan with a carrying amount of XXX maturing on 31 December 2029, with a covenant that requires the current liquidity ratio to be maintained at no less than XXX and to be tested annually as at 1 July. As at 1 July 2025 and earlier dates, the Group was in compliance with the covenant. The next test is due on 1 July 2026. However, while preparing these financial statements, the Group determined that had the covenant been tested as at 31 December 2025, it would have been breached. To avoid a covenant breach as at 1 July 2026, the Group refinanced part of its short-term debt with new long-term loans in February 2026. Thus, the breach of the covenant as at 1 July 2026 is no longer expected.

In addition, as at 31 December 2025, the Group identified a risk of breaching, at 31 March 2026, a covenant under a bank loan with a carrying amount of XXX maturing on 30 June 2031, which is to be tested on a quarterly basis, and negotiated with the lender a change to the agreement in February 2026. The covenant required the leverage ratio to be maintained at XXX or less at each of the following dates: 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. As a result of the change to the agreement, the covenant's permitted maximum leverage ratio increased to XXX. As at the date of issue of these financial statements, the adjusted covenant would be complied with at all the test dates within twelve months after the reporting date.

For other loans and borrowings of XXX, with covenants to be tested within twelve months after the reporting date, the Group assesses as unlikely a breach of the covenants within twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**Financial liabilities (continued)**

Set out below are the movements in loans and borrowings:

	2025	2024
At 1 January		
Long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	XXX	XXX
Cash movements:		
- Proceeds from loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
- Repayment of loans, including interest	XXX	XXX
- Settlement of financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	XXX	XXX
Non-cash movements:		
- Reclassification of amounts due to suppliers to financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	XXX	XXX
- Interest accrued (Note 16)	XXX	XXX
- Effect of initial recognition of loans from the ultimate controlling party	XXX	-
- Effect of modification of loans from the ultimate controlling party (Note 16)	XXX	-
- Additions through acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	XXX	-
- Reclassification into the disposal group (Note 9)	XXX	-
- Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX
At 31 December		
Long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	XXX	XXX

The movements in lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 18.

Derivative financial instruments

On 27 September 2025, the Group entered into a cross-currency interest rate swap with Bank A to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risks related to the loan received in Chinese yuan. Under the swap, the Group pays amounts in Russian rubles, including interest accrued at the CBR key rate, to the bank and gets amounts in yuan at a fixed rate, including interest accrued at the fixed rate of XX%. The loan and the swap have the same maturity of three years.

The fair value of the currency swap was nil at the date the derivative contract was entered into and XXX (a liability) as at 31 December 2025. Changes in the fair value of this financial instrument are recorded in finance costs (Note 14).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxesAccounting policies**Current income tax**

Current income tax recoverable or payable for the current or previous period is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates used to calculate the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity.

Presentation of current income tax in the statement of financial position

The existing system to administer taxes and levies payable to the tax authorities in the Russian Federation provides for a single tax account (STA) to be opened by Russian taxpayers with the Federal Treasury, to which a single tax payment (STP) is transferred. STP is calculated as a taxpayer's total taxes and levies in the reporting (tax) period, without identifying any specific tax or levy.

Therefore, a net STA overpayment is recorded for each Russian legal entity as a single amount in other current non-financial assets in the statement of financial position; a balance of income tax payable is recorded, in accordance with IAS 1 and IAS 12, separately from other taxes payable, which are included in other taxes and duties payable. As at the reporting dates, the Group had no overpayments of regional income tax or social contributions. Income tax overpayments in foreign jurisdictions, if any, continue to be presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

For taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, unless the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)**Deferred income tax (continued)**

For deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Certain transactions with the Group's parent or ultimate controlling party or parties under common control with the Group, such as issue and receipt of loans at non-market rates or free-of-charge issue of financial guarantees to parties under common control, result in gains or losses that are initially recognized directly in equity and not in profit or loss. Such transactions may also give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences. For such temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities, the Group recognizes deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets directly in equity if the recoverability criterion is met. Since subsequent reversal of temporary differences generally affects items recorded in profit or loss, the effect of their reversal is also recognized in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized either in OCI or directly in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction that led to the deferred tax effect.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities that relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle deferred tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities and assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Management applies significant judgment to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) of tax losses carried forward, for which no deferred tax assets were recognized. These losses relate to certain Group companies that have neither any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could support the recognition of the relevant deferred tax assets. Besides, these losses may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)**Deferred income tax (continued)**

The Group's income was subject to tax at the following tax rates:

	2025	2024
Russia	XX%	XX%
Belarus	XX%	XX%
China	XX%	XX%
India	XX%	–

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

Consolidated profit

	2025	2024
Current tax	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax relating to the change in the tax rate from 1 January 2025	–	XXX
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	XXX	XXX

Federal investment tax credit

From 2025, taxpayers are entitled to use the federal investment tax credit (FITC) under Article 286.2 of the Russian Tax Code. The criteria and procedure are outlined in Resolution No. 1638 of the Russian Government dated 28 November 2024 *On Parameters for Applying the Federal Investment Tax Credit*.

The FITC mechanism allows taxpayers to directly reduce their income tax payable to the federal budget of the Russian Federation by the amount of investment expenses related to (acquisition, creation or additions to the cost of) property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, as well as research and development and other expenses. The reduction can be applied gradually over several years.

The Group approved the decision to exercise its right to use the FITC starting from 2025 and reflected it in its accounting policies as follows. When the Group recognizes the investment expenses specified above within the cost of the relevant assets, it applies the initial recognition exemption in paragraph 15 of IAS 12, under which no deferred tax liabilities are recognized for a taxable temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of an asset, and recognizes a deferred tax asset for the carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 12, and also recognizes the respective deferred tax benefit in profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's accounting treatment of assets that include capitalized investment expenses is similar to that applicable to partially tax-deductible assets in accordance with the initial recognition exemption in IAS 12.

In 2025, the deferred tax assets recognized in respect of the FITC amounted to XXX.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)**Income tax relating to high-tech equipment**

According to the amendments to Russian tax legislation which became effective in the second half of 2023, an entity that purchases Russian high-tech equipment included in the list approved by a government resolution and put into operation as property, plant and equipment on or after 21 July 2023, may use the factor of 1.5 to determine the cost of such equipment for income tax purposes. The Company has purchased several items of property, plant and equipment from the list above after the amendments became effective. This provision of the tax legislation results in an asset whose tax value exceeds its cost in the financial statements. IAS 12 does not directly address the accounting for tax effects related to such assets. Based on the current requirements in IAS 12, the Group treats this asset as consisting of two elements carried separately: a main asset with the tax value equal to the cost recorded in the financial statements and an 'additional asset' that has a tax value only. No temporary differences arise on the first element upon initial recognition (however, they may arise subsequently because of different depreciation for accounting and tax purposes) and the second element falls within the scope of the initial recognition exemption in IAS 12. Thus, no deferred tax is recognized for the second element either on initial recognition or subsequently.

Increase in the income tax rate

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 Group accrued additional deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets to account for the increase in the income tax rate from 1 January 2025.

Consolidated other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Deferred tax relating to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	XXX	XXX
Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	XXX	XXX
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	XXX	-
Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	XXX	XXX
Effect of the income tax rate change	-	XXX
Income tax expense charged to OCI in the statement of comprehensive income	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)**Increase in the income tax rate (continued)**

Set out below is the reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the income tax rate applicable in the Russian Federation, for 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from discontinued operations (Note 9)	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX
At Russia's statutory income tax rate of 20%	XXX	XXX
Effect of non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses including:		
- Impairment of goodwill (Note 15)	XXX	-
- Effect of the initial recognition exemption applied to acquisition of high-tech equipment	XXX	-
- Effect of the initial recognition exemption applied to federal investment tax credit	XXX	-
- Other non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	XXX	XXX
- Non-taxable government grants	XXX	XXX
Decrease in income tax due to using federal investment tax credit	XXX	-
Recognition of a deferred tax asset for the carry forward of unused amounts of federal investment tax credit	XXX	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	XXX	XXX
Effect of different income tax rates in other jurisdictions	XXX	XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	XXX	XXX
Effect of the income tax rate change	-	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense attributable to discontinued operations	XXX	XXX

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not recognize any deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences of XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) associated with investments in subsidiaries, an associate and a joint venture, as the Group's management controls the timing of reversal of these temporary differences and does not expect that they will reverse in the foreseeable future. The Group has an agreement with its associate that profits of the associate will not be distributed until it obtains the consent of the Group. The Group does not anticipate giving such consent at the reporting date. Furthermore, the Group's joint venture will not distribute its profits until it obtains the consent of all joint venturers. The Group has no intention to approve such distribution in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)

Increase in the income tax rate (continued)

Set out below are the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at the reporting dates and their movements:

For 2025:

	2024	Changes reported in profit or loss	Changes reported in OCI	Changes related to transfer to the disposal group	Changes related to acquisition of a subsidiary	Foreign exchange differences	2025
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Foreign exchange differences**	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Right-of-use assets	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Loans from the ultimate controlling party	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax assets							
Losses deductible for tax purposes in future periods	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Debt financial assets	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Lease liabilities	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Derivative financial instruments	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Share-based payments	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Financial guarantees issued	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Loans to entities under common control	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Refundable security deposits	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Unused federal investment tax credit	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred income tax expense	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset, net	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Reported in the statement of financial position as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax liabilities		
- From continuing operations	XXX	XXX
- From discontinued operations	XXX	-
Deferred tax liability, net	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21. Income taxes (continued)**Increase in the income tax rate (continued)**

For 2024:

	2023	Changes reported in profit or loss*	Changes reported in OCI*	Changes reported in equity*	Foreign exchange differences	2024
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	XXX	-	XXX	-	-	XXX
Foreign exchange differences**	-	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Right-of-use assets	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax assets						
Losses deductible for tax purposes in future periods	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Contract liabilities	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX
Debt financial assets	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Lease liabilities	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
Share-based payments	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-	XXX
Refundable security deposits	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax expense	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability, net	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX

* Including the effect of the income tax rate change of XXX in profit or loss, XXX in other comprehensive income and XXX in equity.

** The amendments to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation issued in 2022 require foreign exchange gains arising from claims (liabilities) to be included in the calculation of taxable income only when the debt is settled. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2022 till 2027. In accordance with the amendments, the Group accrued deferred tax liabilities of XXX as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: XXX).

22. InventoriesAccounting policies

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred when bringing an item of inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- ▶ Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/first-out basis
- ▶ Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of production overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

22. Inventories (continued)

As at 31 December, inventories comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Raw and other materials (at cost)	XXX	XXX
Work in progress (at cost)	XXX	XXX
Finished goods (at cost and net realizable value)	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

The write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounted to XXX and XXX for 2025 and 2024, respectively. The amounts were recognized in cost of sales.

23. Receivables and contract assets

Accounting policies relating to these classes of assets are disclosed in Notes 13 and 20.

Receivables

As at 31 December, receivables comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	XXX	XXX
Other receivables	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX
Allowance for expected credit losses	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on receivables:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Charge	XXX	XXX
Utilization	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing, unsecured and generally mature within 30 to 60 days.

Contract assets

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had contract assets of XXX (31 December 2024: XXX), which is net of an allowance for expected credit losses of XXX (31 December 2024: XXX).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

23. Receivables and contract assets (continued)**Contract assets (continued)**

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on contract assets:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Charge	XXX	XXX
Utilization	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

The information about credit risks associated with trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 33.

24. Cash and cash equivalentsAccounting policies

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and cash on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less or repayable on demand, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group. The deposits earn interest at the applicable short-term deposit rates that vary between XX% and XX% (2024: between XX% and XX%).

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprised the following as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
Cash at banks and on hand	XXX	XXX
Short-term deposits	XXX	XXX
Cash attributable to the disposal group	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had available XXX (31 December 2024: XXX) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Charge	XXX	XXX
Utilization	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefitsAccounting policies**Defined contribution plans**

Defined contribution plans represent contributions made by Group companies to the respective retirement fund in accordance with the established regulations based on the total payroll costs of the respective company. Group companies have no legal or constructive obligations to make further contributions in respect of subsequent payments to employees made by the retirement fund.

Contributions from Group companies relating to the defined contribution plans are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Group's expense for the defined contribution plans was XXX and XXX for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans represent additional retirement insurance provided as post-employment benefits to specific groups of employees by some subsidiaries in the Russian Federation. These benefits are ensured by contributions of these subsidiaries to a special non-state retirement fund (the "Fund") and depend on the length of service, salary, the amount of retirement benefits under the collective employment agreement and other indicators, given that an employee joined the retirement plan before 1 January 2018. The Fund is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and the investment strategy.

The defined benefit plan obligations are determined using the 'projected unit credit method'.

The method sees each year of service as giving rise to an additional unit to post-employment benefits and measures each unit separately to build up the obligation of the Group at the end of the reporting period.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability, and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates:

- ▶ When the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, and
- ▶ When the Group recognizes related restructuring costs under IAS 37 or termination benefits

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in net defined benefit obligation within 'Cost of sales', 'Selling and distribution expenses' and 'General and administrative expenses' as 'Personnel expenses, including social security contributions' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- ▶ Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, any gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- ▶ Net interest expense or income

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefits (continued)**Other long-term benefits**

The Group's obligations to pay long-service bonuses are determined using the 'projected unit credit method'.

In accordance with the plan, long-service bonuses are paid regularly after the first five years of an employee's service with the Group and every five years thereafter. Long-service bonuses are calculated as 1.5 monthly salaries for each year of the employee's service since the date of payment of the most recent long-service bonus.

Expense is reported in the statement of profit or loss in order to recognize in the financial statements the total cost of benefits over the period of employees' service and to reflect the cumulative liability.

This liability is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using a discount rate based on the market yield on government bonds at the end of the reporting period. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in full as they arise.

Past service cost related to long-service bonuses is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the respective period.

There were no significant amendments, curtailments or settlements of the above plans in 2025 and 2024.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

When an employee has rendered service to an entity during an accounting period, the entity shall recognize the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- (a) As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, an entity shall recognize that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund
- (b) As an expense, unless another IFRS Accounting Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset

Employee benefit obligations

As at 31 December, employee benefit obligations comprised the following:

	2025		2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Short-term employee benefits	-	XXX	-	XXX
Defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits	XXX	-	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefits (continued)**Expense for defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits recognized in profit or loss**

For 2025:

	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Total
Current service cost	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net interest expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Actuarial gains	-	XXX	XXX
Net expense for defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits	XXX	XXX	XXX

For 2024:

	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Total
Current service cost	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net interest expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Actuarial gains	-	XXX	XXX
Net expense for defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits	XXX	XXX	XXX

Gains recognized in other comprehensive income are net actuarial gains on defined benefit plans of XXX and XXX for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Net liability on defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits

As at 31 December 2025:

	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Total
Benefit obligations	XXX	XXX	XXX
Plan assets	XXX	-	XXX
Net liability on defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits	XXX	XXX	XXX

As at 31 December 2024:

	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Total
Benefit obligations	XXX	XXX	XXX
Plan assets	XXX	-	XXX
Net liability on defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefits (continued)**Movements in the net liability on defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits**

	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Total
At 31 December 2023	XXX	XXX	XXX
Interest expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Current service cost	XXX	XXX	XXX
Benefits paid	XXX	XXX	XXX
Actuarial gains	XXX	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX	XXX
Interest expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Current service cost	XXX	XXX	XXX
Benefits paid	XXX	XXX	XXX
Actuarial gains	XXX	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX

Changes in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets

	Defined benefit plans
At 31 December 2023	XXX
Interest income on plan assets	XXX
Contributions by employer	XXX
Benefits paid	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX
Interest income on plan assets	XXX
Contributions by employer	XXX
Benefits paid	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX

Set out below are the principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit obligations:

	2025		2024	
	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits
Discount rate, %	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Future pension increases	XXX	-	XXX	-
Future salary increases	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Average expected length of the remaining service period, years	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Average life expectancy, male, years	XXX	-	XXX	-
Average life expectancy, female, years	XXX	-	XXX	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefits (continued)**Principal assumptions and sensitivity analysis**

Expense for the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefits and the present value of the pension obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. Due to the difficulties involved in the valuation, defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. In determining the applicable discount rate, the Group's management considers the interest rates of government bonds with maturities and in currencies consistent with the expected duration and currencies of the defined benefit obligations. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis for the expected changes in significant assumptions used to determine the liability on defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits, with all other variables held constant:

	Expected change in assumption	Impact on employee benefit obligation at 31 December 2025		Impact on employee benefit obligation at 31 December 2024	
		Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits	Defined benefit plans	Other long-term benefits
Discount rate, %	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Future pension increases	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-
Future salary increases	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Average life expectancy, male, years	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Average life expectancy, female, years	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	-
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Average expected length of the remaining service period, years	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a certain significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

As at 31 December 2025, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation was XX years (31 December 2024: XX years). The Group expects that required contributions to the Fund will amount to XXX in 2026, XXX in 2027-2032, XXX in 2033-2043, and XXX thereafter.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25. Employee benefits (continued)**Termination benefits**Accounting policies

The Group recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits if and only if it has constructive obligations to either:

- ▶ Terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date, or
- ▶ Provide termination benefits in exchange for an employee accepting an offer to terminate the employment voluntarily

Termination benefits do not provide any economic benefits to the Group and are expensed immediately.

The Group paid termination benefits of XXX and XXX in 2025 and 2024, respectively, which were included in general and administrative expenses and cost of sales. All termination benefits were paid in the period in which they were accrued.

26. ProvisionsAccounting policies**General**

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.

Provisions for decommissioning costs

The Group recognizes a provision for decommissioning costs of a manufacturing facility for the production of machinery. Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the respective asset.

The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit or loss as finance cost. The estimated future decommissioning costs are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26. Provisions (continued)

Provisions for onerous contracts

If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group shall recognize any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it is a contracting party) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

When assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, the Group considers costs that relate directly to the contract to provide goods or services, including both the incremental costs (e.g., direct labor and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract (e.g., allocated depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract).

Provisions for legal claims

A provision is established when the Group's management believes that it is highly probable that a legal action against Group companies will be successful. A provision is recorded in accordance with the general rules described above. The probability-weighted outcome method is used to determine the amount to be recognized as a provision.

As at 31 December, provisions comprised the following:

	2025		2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provisions for decommissioning costs	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Provisions for onerous contracts	XXX	XXX	-	-
Provisions for legal claims	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Set out below are the movements in provisions for 2025 and 2024:

	Provisions for decommissioning costs	Provisions for onerous contracts	Provisions for legal claims	Total
At 31 December 2023	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Accrued during the period	-	-	XXX	XXX
Utilized during the period	-	-	XXX	XXX
Change in costs estimate	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Change in discount rate	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Unwinding of discount	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Accrued during the period	-	XXX	XXX	XXX
Utilized during the period	-	-	XXX	XXX
Change in costs estimate	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Change in discount rate	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Unwinding of discount	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences	-	XXX	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26. Provisions (continued)**Provisions for decommissioning costs**

The provision was recognized in 2019 for decommissioning costs related to the construction of a manufacturing facility for the production of machinery in the Russian Federation. The costs estimate is reviewed on an annual basis.

As at 31 December, key assumptions used to measure the provision were as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	XXX	XXX
Expected time of the facility closure	XXX	XXX
Expected inflation rate during the forecast period	XXX	XXX

Provisions for onerous contracts

A provision for an onerous fixed-price construction contract was recognized in 2025 due to a significant increase in the cost of construction materials required to complete the project.

Provisions for legal claims

Several suppliers at different times commenced actions against the Group in respect of delayed payments for construction materials. The Group's Legal Department believes that it is probable that some of the actions will succeed. Accordingly, a provision for payments under those obligations has been recorded in these financial statements.

27. Payables

As at 31 December, payables comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Trade payables	XXX	XXX
Other payables	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

Trade payables comprise ordinary payables to suppliers of goods and services, which are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60-90 days, and amounts owed under supplier finance arrangements, which the Group classified as payables (Note 35).

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 90 days.

28. Contract liabilities

	2025	2024
Long-term advances under construction contracts	XXX	XXX
Short-term advances for machinery maintenance	XXX	XXX
Unredeemed points under loyalty programs	XXX	XXX
Non-current contract liabilities	XXX	XXX
Current contract liabilities	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

28. Contract liabilities (continued)

Set out below are the movements in liabilities for unredeemed points under loyalty programs:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Accrued during the period	XXX	XXX
Change in accounting estimate	XXX	XXX
Recognized as revenue during the period	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX
Non-current portion	XXX	XXX
Current portion	XXX	XXX

The stand-alone selling price of the points awarded under the loyalty program is calculated by multiplying the estimated redemption rate and the monetary value assigned to the loyalty points by their number. In estimating the redemption rate, the Group considers breakage which represents the portion of the points issued that will never be redeemed. The Group applies statistical projection methods in its estimation using customers' historical redemption patterns as the main input. The redemption rate is updated quarterly and the liability for the unredeemed points is adjusted accordingly. In estimating the value of the points issued, the Group considers the mix of products that will be available in the future in exchange for loyalty points and customers' preferences. The Group ensures that the value assigned to the loyalty points is commensurate to the stand-alone selling price of the products eligible for redemption.

Estimates of the stand-alone selling price are subject to significant uncertainty. Any significant changes in customers' redemption patterns will impact the estimated redemption rate.

As at 31 December 2025, the estimated liability for unredeemed points was XXX (31 December 2024: XXX). If the estimated redemption rate used had been XX% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the estimated liability for unredeemed points as at 31 December 2025 would have been higher by XXX (31 December 2024: XXX).

29. Other taxes and duties payable

Other taxes and duties payable as at 31 December comprised the following:

	2025	2024
VAT	XXX	XXX
Social security contributions	XXX	XXX
Personal income tax	XXX	XXX
Import/export duties	XXX	XXX
Property tax	XXX	XXX
	XXX	XXX

30. Government grantsAccounting policies

Government grants are recognized where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions will be met. The Group receives grants only in relation to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and they are recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Government grants (continued)

Set out below are the movements in government grants during 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Received during the period	XXX	XXX
Recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the period (Note 14)	XXX	XXX
At 31 December	XXX	XXX
Non-current portion	XXX	XXX
Current portion	XXX	XXX

There were no unfulfilled conditions attached to these grants at either reporting date.

31. Commitments and contingencies

This note provides additional information about items not recognized in the financial statements that may have a material effect on the financial position and financial performance of the Group.

Commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had commitments of XXX, VAT (20%) included (31 December 2024: XXX, VAT (20%) included), relating to the completion of a new workshop for the production of auxiliary equipment.

The Group has various lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2025. The future lease payments for these non-cancellable leases amount to XXX, of which XXX is payable within one year, XXX within five years and XXX thereafter.

Legal claims contingencies

A customer has commenced an action against the Group's company in Russia in respect of late delivery of a batch of machinery. The estimated payout is XXX should the action be successful. However, a trial date has not yet been set.

The Legal Department estimates that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly, no provision for this claim has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

32. Equity

Issued capital

	At 31 December	
Number of shares	2025	2024
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32. Equity (continued)**Treasury shares**Accounting policies

No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any consideration paid or received in such transactions is recognized directly in equity. Treasury shares are accounted for at nominal value. The difference between the consideration paid or received upon their redemption or sale and their nominal value is recorded in share premium.

Share premium

	2025	2024
At 1 January	XXX	XXX
Cash from exercise of share options at a price exceeding the nominal value of treasury shares	XXX	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares	XXX	-
At 31 December	XXX	XXX

Treasury shares

	Number	RUB
At 1 January 2024	XXX	XXX
Issued for cash consideration from exercise of share options	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX	XXX
Issued for cash consideration from exercise of share options	XXX	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares	XXX	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX

Employee share option plans

The Group has two plans, under which certain groups of employees are provided with options to purchase shares of the Group's parent (Note 34).

Share options exercised in each respective year were redeemed using the treasury shares of the Group's parent. A decrease in the treasury share equity component is equal to the weighted average costs incurred to purchase shares. The difference between the amount of cash received from employees and the decrease in the treasury share equity component is recorded as share premium.

Share-based payment reserve

	Amount
At 1 January 2024	XXX
Expenses arising from share-based payments during the year (Note 14)	XXX
At 31 December 2024	XXX
Expenses arising from share-based payments during the year (Note 14)	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32. Equity (continued)**Earnings per share**Accounting policies

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to holders of the parent's ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to holders of the parent's ordinary shares (adjusted for the dilutive effect relating to potential shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that will be issued on conversion of the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table presents the profit and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic earnings per share	XXX	XXX
Effect of dilution resulting from share options	XXX	XXX
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the parent including:	XXX	XXX
- Net profit from continuing operations	XXX	XXX
- Net profit from discontinued operations (Note 9)	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share		
<i>Continuing operations</i>		
- Basic	XXX	XXX
- Diluted	XXX	XXX
<i>Discontinued operations</i>		
- Basic	XXX	XXX
- Diluted	XXX	XXX
<i>Continuing and discontinued operations</i>		
- Basic	XXX	XXX
- Diluted	XXX	XXX

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements for issue.

DividendsAccounting policies

The Company recognizes a liability to pay dividends when their distribution has been authorized by the shareholders in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation and the Company no longer has discretion to change or cancel the distribution. The respective amount is recognized directly in equity.

In 2025, the Company declared and paid dividends for 2024 in the amount of XXX, which is XXX per share. In 2024, the Company did not declare or pay any dividends.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32. Equity (continued)**Other transactions with shareholders**

In 2025, the ultimate controlling party made an in-kind contribution in the form of several motor vehicles, which was recorded in equity at the fair value of the contributed assets of XXX (Notes 17 and 12).

33. Capital and financial risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, as well as trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits. The Group also holds investments in debt and equity instruments.

The Group is exposed to market risks, including interest rate risk and currency risk, as well as to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Financial Risk Committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed on a timely and regular basis in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt liabilities with floating interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed-rate and variable-rate loans and borrowings.

The Group's policy is to maintain borrowings at fixed rates of interest of not more than 50% of the overall loan portfolio. The Group performs a detailed analysis of exposure to interest rate risk on a regular basis, considering various scenarios and forecasting models.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected by the interest rate risk. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows:

	Effect on profit before tax	
	2025	2024
Change in floating interest rate (CBR key rate)		
+ XX b.p.	XXX	XXX
– XX b.p.	XXX	XXX

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss to the Group. The Group is potentially exposed to credit risk on such financial instruments as loans issued, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and debt financial instruments at fair value through OCI.

To manage credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents, the Group places free cash denominated primarily in Russian rubles, US dollars and Chinese yuan at reputable international banks and major Russian banks. Management periodically reviews the reliability and solvency of the banks where the Group places its cash.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33. Capital and financial risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

The major debtors of the Group are customers from different sectors of the metalworking industry located primarily in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 50 customers (31 December 2024: 62 customers) that owed it more than XXX each and accounted for approximately XX% (31 December 2024: XX%) of all the receivables and contract assets outstanding. There were seven customers (31 December 2024: eight customers) each with outstanding balances greater than XXX, accounting for just over XX% (31 December 2024: XX%) of the total amounts of receivables and contract assets.

An impairment analysis of receivables and contract assets is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar characteristics (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The provision matrix is initially based on historical observable default factors specific to the Group's counterparties. The Group adjusts the matrix in order to update the historical credit loss experience taking into account forward-looking information.

Assessment of relationship between historical observable default rates, forecast economic environment and expected credit losses is a significant estimate. Expected credit losses are sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions are not necessarily indicative of the customer's potential default in the future.

The Group conducts part of its sales on the terms requiring a letter of credit or prepayment. In certain circumstances, the Group may require its customers to provide additional bank guarantees or pledge assets. Letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered an integral part of trade receivables and the calculation of impairment losses.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of financial assets disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The analysis of expected credit losses on loans to entities under common control is performed on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The allowance for expected credit losses amounted to XXX as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: nil).

The analysis of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 24 and on debt instruments at fair value through OCI in Note 20.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Set out below is the analysis of the allowance for expected credit losses on receivables and contract assets as at 31 December:

	2025			2024		
	Loss rate, %	Gross amount	Expected credit losses	Loss rate, %	Gross amount	Expected credit losses
Contract assets	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
Receivables:						
- Current	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- 1-45 days past due	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- 46-90 days past due	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- 91-180 days past due	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- 181-360 days past due	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- More than 360 days past due	XX-XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to settle its liabilities as they become due.

The Group manages its liquidity risk in a way that ensures availability of funds sufficient to meet its current obligations at any time, both under normal business conditions and conditions of significant uncertainty, without incurring unacceptable losses or material risk of damage to the Group's reputation.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio of debt liabilities. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The Group has access to a variety of funding sources and debt liabilities maturing within 12 months after the reporting date can be extended. The Group regularly reviews potential and actual compliance with financial covenants on bank loans. If there is a risk of a breach, the Group considers appropriate measures to mitigate liquidity risk, including settlement of liabilities, refinancing and renegotiation of covenants. The Group constantly reviews the standard terms of payment of trade payables and monitors the timeliness of payments to suppliers and contractors.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade and other payables based on contractual undiscounted payments, including interest:

As at 31 December 2025:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loans and borrowings	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Trade and other payables	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Lease liabilities	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX
Financial guarantees	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Cross-currency interest rate swap, net:							
Proceeds	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
Payments	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Payments under the guarantees are allocated to the earliest period in which they could be called upon. The Group expects that not all of the financial guarantees will be called upon before expiry.

As at 31 December 2024:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loans and borrowings	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Trade and other payables	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	XXX
Lease liabilities	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX

As stated in Note 35, the Group is a party to a number of supplier finance arrangements. Amounts owed to factoring banks under such arrangements were insignificant compared with the total amount payable to suppliers as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and did not give rise to significant liquidity risk concentrations.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows exposed to the risk will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Although the Group does not have a formal plan to mitigate foreign currency risk, management believes that the Group is partially insured against this risk as foreign currency denominated loans are repaid using revenue received in a foreign currency.

Foreign currency risk is assessed on a monthly basis using sensitivity analysis and is maintained within the limits established by the relevant Group policy.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

	2025		2024	
	Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
	%	RUB	%	RUB
USD/RUB	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
INR/RUB	XX	XXX	-	-
	XX	XXX	-	-
BYN/RUB	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
CNY/RUB	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
KZT/RUB	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
USD/CNY	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
USD/INR	XX	XXX	-	-
	XX	XXX	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33. Capital and financial risk management (continued)**Capital management**

Capital includes issued capital, share premium and other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure by considering changes in economic conditions and the requirements of contracts. For this purpose, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a leverage ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the leverage ratio between XX% and XX%. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings and payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding amounts attributable to discontinued operations.

	2025	2024
Loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX
Payables	XXX	XXX
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 24)	XXX	XXX
Net debt	XXX	XXX
Capital	XXX	XXX
Capital and net debt	XXX	XXX
Leverage ratio, %	XXX	XXX

In order to achieve the overall objective of capital management, the Group, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets all covenants attached to its loans and borrowings, which define the Group's capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches of the covenants in the current period.

34. Share-based paymentsAccounting policies

Certain categories of the Group's employees (including senior executives) receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments. Some employees render services in exchange for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions); other employees are granted share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash (cash-settled transactions).

Estimating the fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or appreciation right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Group initially measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

34. Share-based payments (continued)**Equity-settled transactions**

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognized in employee benefits expense (Note 14), together with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payment reserve), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period (Note 14) represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will be transferred as remuneration.

Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions.

Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

Cash-settled transactions

A liability is recognized for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in the fair value recognized in employee benefits expense (Note 14). The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

34. Share-based payments (continued)**Equity-settled share-based payment plan**

Under the Senior and Mid-Level Executive Plan, share options of the parent are granted to such executives with more than XX months' service. The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The share options vest if and when the earnings per share of the Group's parent (non-market condition) increase by XX% within XX years from the date of grant and the executive remains employed on that date. The share options granted will not vest if the earnings per share performance condition is not met.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

The share options can be exercised up to XX years after the XX-year vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of each option granted is XX years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. The Group accounts for the Senior and Mid-Level Executive Plan as an equity-settled plan.

Cash-settled share-based payment plan

Under the Sales Department Executive Plan, such executives are granted share appreciation rights (SARs) with respect to the parent's shares, which are settled in cash.

The SARs vest when a specified target number of new sales contracts to sell the Group's output (non-market vesting condition) are concluded within XX years from the date of the grant and the executive continues to be employed by the Group at the vesting date. The share options can be exercised up to XX years after the XX-year vesting period and, therefore, the contractual term of the option is XX years.

The liability for the share appreciation rights is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights by applying an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share appreciation rights were granted and the extent to which the executives have rendered services to date.

The carrying amount of the liability relating to the SARs provided by the Group at 31 December 2025 was XXX (31 December 2024: XXX).

No SARs vested, were granted or forfeited for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

	2025	2024
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	XXX	XXX
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	XXX	XXX
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions (Note 14)	XXX	XXX

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

34. Share-based payments (continued)**Modifications to the equity-settled share-based payment plan**

By the end of 2025, the market value of shares of the Group's parent had decreased and the Group's management decided to modify the exercise price of the options granted. Options with the modified exercise price will vest at the end of XXXX. According to the Group's assessment, the fair value of each of the initially granted share options at the date the exercise price changed (i.e., before accounting for the effect of the modified exercise price) is XXX and the fair value of each of the options with the new exercise price is XXX.

The additional fair value of the options with the modified exercise price at the revaluation date relating to 2025 in the amount of XXX was recognized as expense in the reporting period.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

	2025 Number	2025 WAEP	2024 Number	2024 WAEP
Outstanding at 1 January	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Granted during the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Exercised during the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Expired during the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Outstanding at 31 December	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Exercisable at 31 December	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 was XX years (31 December 2024: XX years).

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was XXX (2024: XXX).

The range of exercise prices for the options outstanding at the end of the year was XXX to XXX (2024: XXX to XXX).

The following tables list the inputs to the option pricing models used for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively:

	2025 Senior and Mid-Level Executive Plan	2025 Sales Department Executive Plan	2024 Senior and Mid-Level Executive Plan	2024 Sales Department Executive Plan
Outstanding at 1 January	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Dividend yield, %	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Expected volatility, %	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Risk-free interest rate, %	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Expected life of share options/SARs, years	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Weighted average share price, RUB	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Model used	Binomial	Monte-Carlo	Binomial	Monte-Carlo

The expected volatility was determined using the historical volatility of the parent's share price over the previous XX years. The expected life of the options, which was used in the models, was adjusted based on the best management's estimate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

35. Supplier finance arrangements

The Group established a number of supplier finance arrangements to which the Group, its suppliers and factoring banks (also "banks") are parties. Some of these arrangements were established to provide the Group's suppliers with a possibility to receive payment for goods supplied to the Group ahead of the due date under the supply agreement. Other arrangements enable the Group to finance payments to suppliers by raising funds from a factoring bank for a period exceeding the payment period agreed with the supplier. Payables to suppliers that are not the subject of supplier finance arrangements generally mature within 60 to 90 days.

Accounting policies

The Group's management reviews supplier finance arrangements to determine the appropriate presentation of amounts owed by the Group to factoring banks in the consolidated statement of financial position and the appropriate presentation of cash flows related to payments to factoring banks and suppliers based on the nature of each arrangement.

Factors considered to determine the appropriate presentation of amounts owed and cash flows under supplier finance arrangements include the impact on the Group's working capital, in particular, due dates of payments to factoring banks compared with due dates of payments to suppliers under supply agreements, provision of additional collateral and other credit enhancements to factoring banks by the Group, the impact of such arrangements on payment terms under supply agreements and on the availability of other financing provided by factoring banks to the Group, the nature and the amount of a fee payable to a factoring bank by the Group, if any, and whether a factoring bank acts as the Group's agent in making payments to a supplier.

Before a factoring bank settles the amounts due to suppliers, these amounts are recorded as payables. After a factoring bank settles the amounts due to suppliers, the amounts owed by the Group to the bank under supplier finance arrangements may be presented in the statement of financial position either as payables or as financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements in a separate line, based on analysis results.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, payments made by a factoring bank to a supplier may be presented, depending on the terms and conditions of specific arrangements, as a non-cash transaction or, on a gross basis, as cash received from financing activities and cash used in operating or investing activities, subject to the nature of the assets or services acquired, and payments to the factoring bank may be presented as cash flows from operating or investing activities, subject to the nature of the asset acquired, or as cash flows from financing activities.

The conclusion on the appropriate presentation of the amounts owed and cash flows relating to individual supplier finance arrangements requires judgments, which are disclosed below.

Arrangement to finance the supplier of construction materials

In 2023, the Group entered into a long-term trilateral arrangement with a supplier of construction materials for the plant being constructed by the Group to manufacture semi-finished goods and a factoring bank, by which the Group has extended the payment period for supplied materials from 90 to 270 days. Under this arrangement, the supplier can receive from the bank payment of an issued invoice when it falls due under the supply agreement, i.e. within 90 days after the supply date, while the Group pays the bank the full invoice amount, plus interest accrued at a rate of XX%, within the period established by the arrangement, but not later than 270 days after the invoice date. The factoring bank transfers cash directly to the supplier after the respective invoice has been approved by the Group, and the Group has no right to demand crediting the cash to its settlement account. The supplier cannot demand that the Group settle any amounts owed to the supplier when they fall due under the supply agreement unless the bank is unable to make the payment within the required period. Amounts paid by the bank to the supplier reduce the committed amount of the credit facility granted by the bank to the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

35. Supplier finance arrangements (continued)**Arrangement to finance the supplier of construction materials (continued)**

Based on the analysis of the terms and conditions of this arrangement, as at 31 December 2025, the Group presented liabilities under this arrangement of XXX (1 January 2025: XXX) within payables and financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements in its statement of financial position. Of the total amount of such liabilities, XXX relate to liabilities not yet settled by the factoring bank as at 31 December 2025 that are presented in payables, and XXX, including the accrued interest of XXX, represent liabilities related to payments made by the factoring bank to the supplier, which are presented in financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements. There were no significant non-cash movements in the carrying amount of these financial liabilities in 2025, other than reclassification of amounts due to suppliers to financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements once they are settled by the factoring bank, as disclosed in Note 20 and Note 36.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows related to payment of the principal amount owed to the factoring bank are presented within financing activities as settlement of financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements, and payments of XXX made by the factoring bank in 2025 to settle the amounts due to the supplier are presented as a non-cash transaction, because the factoring bank does not act as the Group's agent in making payments to the supplier on behalf of the Group under this arrangement.

Arrangement to finance the suppliers of components to manufacture electric power tools

In 2024, the Group entered into a multilateral arrangement with suppliers of components used to manufacture electric power tools and a factoring bank, which enables the suppliers to receive from the factoring bank early payments on issued invoices before they fall due under the supply agreements (within 60 days after the invoice date). The terms and conditions of the supply agreements, including payment terms and prices of goods, do not depend on whether the supplier opts for an early payment. The arrangement provides the Group's suppliers with access to financing, often at a lower rate than they could otherwise obtain on their own, because the bank calculates the cost of finance by reference to the Group's credit risk rather than that of a particular supplier. If the supplier opts for an early payment, the factoring bank deducts a respective fee from the payment. If the supplier does not take an early payment option, payments are fully made on the regular terms and conditions in line with the supply agreement. Regardless of whether the supplier has used financing provided by the factoring bank or not, the Group pays the bank the full amount owed under the supply agreement when it falls due under the supply agreement. The Group does not pay any interest on this supplier finance arrangement, nor does it provide any credit enhancements to the factoring bank with respect to any amounts owed to it for early payments to suppliers, nor the amounts settled with suppliers have any impact on the amount of financing available to the Group under other arrangements with the bank. The bank makes payments directly to the suppliers. The Group has no right to demand crediting the amounts due to the suppliers to its settlement account. The suppliers cannot demand an early settlement by the Group of any amounts due but may require that the Group settle the amounts owed when they fall due under the supply agreement.

Based on the analysis of the terms and conditions of this arrangement, as at 31 December 2025, the Group presented liabilities under this arrangement of XXX (1 January 2025: XXX) within payables. Of the total amount of such liabilities, XXX relate to liabilities not yet settled by the factoring bank as at 31 December 2025, and XXX represent liabilities related to payments made by the factoring bank to the suppliers. There were no significant non-cash movements in the carrying amount of these liabilities in 2025.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows related to this arrangement are presented in cash flows from operating activities as payables and other debt within working capital movements.

PAO ABC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

36. Movements in liabilities arising from financing activities

	31 December 2023	2024		31 December 2024	2025		31 December 2025
		Cash flows	Non-cash movements		Cash flows	Non-cash movements	
Long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Lease liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Dividends payable	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Additional information on changes in liabilities arising from financing activities is provided in Note 18 and Note 20.

37. Events after the reporting period

Accounting policies

If, after the end of the reporting period but before the date the financial statements are authorized for issue, the Group receives information about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it assesses whether such information affects the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The Group adjusts the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and updates disclosures that relate to those conditions, in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group does not adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements, but discloses the information about the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

Early repayment of a loan

In February 2026, the Group repaid early a portion of a long-term loan in the amount of USD XXX, originally maturing in 2027. As a result, the Group recognized a loss from the partial early repayment in the amount of XXX.

Finalizing the sale of a subsidiary

In February 2026, the Group finalized the sale of China Equipment Ltd. for XXX. As at 31 December 2025, the company was classified in the financial statements as discontinued operations. The entire amount of consideration under the contract was received in cash, and the gain from the sale amounted to XXX.

Dividends

In March 2026, the Board of Directors of PAO ABC declared the payment of dividends for 2025 in the amount of XXX, which is XXX per share.

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period

In accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, an entity shall correct material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:

- (a) Restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred, or
- (b) If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented

In accordance with IAS 8.49, the Group shall disclose the following with respect to prior period errors:

- (a) The nature of the prior period error
- (b) For each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:
 - (i) For each financial statement line item affected, and
 - (ii) If IAS 33 applies to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share
- (c) The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented, and
- (d) If retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Note 3.1 Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period

Correction of the equipment cost

In the course of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended, the Group identified that in the previously issued consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2023 and for the year then ended it incorrectly determined the cost of equipment to produce chips, which was purchased in 2023, by not including the cost of installation. Because of the significance of the error, the Group decided to correct it in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended by restating comparative amounts as at 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024 and for 2024.

Consolidated statement of financial position:

	1 January 2024, as previously reported	Adjustment	1 January 2024, as restated	31 December 2024, as previously reported	Adjustment	31 December 2024, as restated
Property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax assets	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total assets	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Retained earnings	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total equity and liabilities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	For 2024, as previously reported	Adjustment	For 2024, as restated
Cost of sales	XXX	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from continuing operations	XXX	XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	XXX	XXX	XXX

Consolidated statement of cash flows:

	For 2024, as previously reported	Adjustment	For 2024, as restated
Operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations	XXX	XXX	XXX
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net cash flows from operating activities	XXX	-	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	XXX	-	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Continuing operations			
Revenue			
Revenue from distribution of machinery and tools	13	XXX	XXX
Revenue from construction services	13	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	14	XXX	XXX
Gross profit		XXX	XXX
Selling and distribution expenses	14	XXX	XXX
General and administrative expenses	14	XXX	XXX
Expected credit losses	20, 24, 33	XXX	XXX
Other operating income	14	XXX	XXX
Other operating expenses	14	XXX	XXX
Operating profit		XXX	XXX
Finance income	16	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	16	XXX	XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Income tax expense	21	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Discontinued operations			
Net profit for the year from discontinued operations	9	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year		XXX	XXX
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests		XXX	XXX
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for continuing operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for continuing operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, basic	32	XXX	XXX
Earnings per share for discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of PAO ABC, diluted	32	XXX	XXX

I. Ivanov,
Chief Executive Officer,
PAO ABC

17 March 2026

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Net profit for the year		XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax</i>			
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries to presentation currency		XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences on translation of a foreign associate to presentation currency	10	XXX	XXX
Gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax</i>			
Gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	XXX	XXX
Loss on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	17	XXX	-
		XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		XXX	XXX
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

	Note	At 31 December		
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)	2023 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	17	XXX	XXX	XXX
Right-of-use assets	18	XXX	XXX	XXX
Intangible assets	19	XXX	XXX	XXX
Goodwill	8	XXX	XXX	XXX
Prepayments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX	XXX
Investments in a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX	XXX
Investments in an associate	10	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other financial assets	20	XXX	XXX	XXX
Deferred tax assets	21	XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Current assets				
Inventories	22	XXX	XXX	XXX
Receivables	23	XXX	XXX	XXX
Prepaid income tax	21	–	XXX	XXX
Contract assets	23	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other financial assets	20	XXX	XXX	–
Cash and cash equivalents	24	XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Assets of discontinued operations	9	XXX	–	–
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Total assets		XXX	XXX	XXX
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent				
Issued capital	32	XXX	XXX	XXX
Treasury shares	32	XXX	XXX	XXX
Share premium	32	XXX	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency		XXX	XXX	XXX
Gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		XXX	XXX	XXX
Gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		XXX	XXX	XXX
Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations		XXX	XXX	XXX
Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX	XXX
Share-based payment reserve	32	XXX	XXX	XXX
Retained earnings		XXX	XXX	XXX
Reserves related to discontinued operations	9	XXX	–	–
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests (continuing operations)	7	XXX	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests (discontinued operations)	9	XXX	–	–
		XXX	XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

	Note	At 31 December		
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)	2023 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	28	XXX	XXX	XXX
Lease liabilities	18	XXX	XXX	XXX
Provisions	26	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financial guarantees issued	12	XXX	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	21	XXX	XXX	XXX
Government grants	30	XXX	XXX	XXX
Liabilities arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	34	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other non-current financial liabilities		XXX	XXX	XXX
Other non-current non-financial liabilities		XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans and borrowings and current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX	XXX
Payables	27	XXX	XXX	XXX
Employee benefit obligations	25	XXX	XXX	XXX
Financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	35	XXX	XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities	28	XXX	XXX	XXX
Lease liabilities	18	XXX	XXX	XXX
Income tax payable	21	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other taxes and duties payable	29	XXX	XXX	XXX
Provisions	26	XXX	XXX	XXX
Derivative financial instruments	20	XXX	–	–
Financial guarantees issued	12	XXX	–	–
Government grants	30	XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Liabilities directly associated with discontinued operations	9	XXX	–	–
		XXX	XXX	XXX
Total liabilities		XXX	XXX	XXX
Total equity and liabilities		XXX	XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		XXX	XXX
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	9	XXX	XXX
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets	17, 18, 19	XXX	XXX
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		XXX	XXX
Finance income	16	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	16	XXX	XXX
Write-off of inventories to net realizable value	22	XXX	XXX
Foreign exchange gains	14	XXX	XXX
Gains on write-off of payables	14	XXX	XXX
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10	XXX	XXX
Movement in allowance for expected credit losses	20, 24, 33	XXX	XXX
Share-based payment expense	34	XXX	XXX
Change in the fair value of a cross-currency interest rate swap	16, 20	XXX	–
Amortization of the initial value of financial guarantees	12, 14	XXX	–
Movements in provisions, government grants, defined benefit obligations and other non-current liabilities		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
<i>Working capital movements</i>			
Inventories		XXX	XXX
Receivables		XXX	XXX
Contract assets		XXX	XXX
Payables and other debt		XXX	XXX
Contract liabilities		XXX	XXX
Other current non-financial assets		XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX
Income tax paid		XXX	XXX
Interest paid		XXX	XXX
Fees and commissions received from financial guarantees issued		XXX	–
Net cash flows from operating activities		XXX	XXX
Investing activities			
Loans to entities under common control	20	XXX	–
Acquisition of a subsidiary under common control, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	8	XXX	–
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	8	XXX	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		XXX	XXX
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		XXX	XXX
Receipt of government grants	30	XXX	XXX
Dividends received from an associate	10	XXX	–
Refundable security deposits paid		XXX	XXX
Interest received		XXX	XXX
Net cash flows used in investing activities		XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders of the parent	32	XXX	-
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Repayment of loans and borrowings	20	XXX	XXX
Settlement of financial liabilities under supplier finance arrangements	35	XXX	XXX
Settlement of lease liabilities, excluding interest	18	XXX	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares	32	XXX	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	8	XXX	-
Proceeds from exercise of share options	32	XXX	XXX
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	24	XXX	XXX
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		XXX	XXX
Effect of movements in allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	24	XXX	XXX
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	24	XXX	XXX

The consolidated statement of cash flows includes discontinued operations (Note 9).

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Issued capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Reserves related to discontinued operations	Total	Non-controlling interests (continuing operations)	Non-controlling interests (discontinued operations)	Total equity
At 31 December 2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	–	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	–	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Discontinued operations (Note 9)	–	–	–	XXX	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–
In-kind contribution by the ultimate controlling party (Note 32)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 32)	–	XXX	XXX	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Effect of initial recognition of loans received from the ultimate controlling party (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Effect of initial recognition of loans provided to entities under common control (Note 20)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Non-controlling interest recognized on acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX
Free of charge issue of financial guarantees to the benefit of parties under common control (Note 12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Exercise of options (Note 32)	–	XXX	XXX	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Share-based payments (Note 32)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	–	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	XXX	–	XXX
Acquisition of a subsidiary under common control (Note 8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
Dividends declared by the parent (Note 32)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	XXX	–	XXX	–	–	XXX
At 31 December 2025	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

PAO ABC

Appendix 1. Restatement of comparative information as a result of a prior year error identified in the reporting period (continued)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Issued capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	Gain on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on equity instruments at fair value through OCI	Gain on revaluation of defined benefit obligations	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 31 December 2023 (as previously reported)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Adjustment due to error correction, net of tax (Note 3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
At 31 December 2023 (Restated – Note 3.1)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Net profit for the year (Restated – Note 3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (Restated – Note 3.1)	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Transfer of depreciation for a building upon disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 32)	-	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	XXX
Share-based payments (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	XXX	-	XXX
Dividends declared by the parent (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	-	XXX
At 31 December 2024 (Restated – Note 3.1)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

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.

© TSATR — Audit Services LLC, 2025
All rights reserved.

This publication contains information in summary form and is therefore intended for general guidance only. It is not intended to be a substitute for detailed research or the exercise of professional judgment. B1 Group is not responsible for loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any material in this publication. On any specific matter, reference should be made to the appropriate advisor.

B1.RU | B1.BY