PJSC “BANK SAINT PETERSBURG” Group

The Summary Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors’ Report

31 December 2025

CONTENTS

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Independent Auditors’ Report on the Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board

“Bank “Saint Petersburg” Public Joint-Stock Company

Opinion

The summary consolidated financial statements, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2025 and the summary consolidated statement of changes in equity for 2025 and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of “Bank “Saint Petersburg” Public Joint-Stock Company (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at 31 December 2025 and for 2025.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements, in accordance with basis described in Note 1.

Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards. Reading the summary consolidated financial statements and our report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and our report thereon.

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 4 March 2026. That report also includes the communication of key audit matters. Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period.

Management’s Responsibility for the Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements in accordance with the basis described in Note 1.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), *"Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements."*

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

Kolosov Alexey Evgenyevich

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 21906105467, acts on behalf of the audit organization based on the power of attorney No. 141/25 as of 9 January 2025.

JSC "Kept"

Principal registration number of the entry in the Register of Auditors and Audit Organizations No. 12006020351

Moscow, Russia

4 March 2026

PJSC "Bank Saint Petersburg" Group
The Summary Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

(RUB mln)	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	76 731	53 996
Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation		3 106	2 903
Trading securities			
- trading securities owned	6	33 884	4 391
- trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	6	770	5 552
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	7	91 552	118 223
Derivative financial assets	19	4 618	5 589
Due from banks	8	3 001	73 500
Loans and advances to customers			
- loans and advances to legal entities	9	736 424	559 717
- loans and advances to individuals	9	196 628	158 045
Investment securities			
- investment securities owned	10	38 635	16 762
- investment securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	10	81 089	100 169
Investment property	11	6 971	1 723
Property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	12	21 380	19 505
Long-term assets held-for-sale	14	602	1 028
Other assets	13	10 368	16 329
TOTAL ASSETS		**1 305 759**	**1 137 432**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	15	173 904	190 268
Customer accounts			
- customer accounts of legal entities	16	362 131	274 674
- customer accounts of individuals	16	521 336	436 430
Financial liabilities at fair value	7	201	2 059
Derivative financial liabilities	19	6 295	7 677
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	17	4 514	4 612
Deferred tax liability	27	3 800	1 768
Other liabilities	18	16 148	18 499
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1 088 329**	**935 987**
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	3 391	3 479
Share premium	21	20 357	21 500
Treasury shares	20, 21	(1 216)	(1 140)
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		2 859	2 859
Revaluation reserve for investment securities		(12)	(9)
Retained earnings		192 051	174 756
TOTAL EQUITY		**217 430**	**201 445**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**1 305 759**	**1 137 432**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 4 March 2026.

A.V. Savelyev
Chairman of the Management Board

N.G. Tomilina
Chief Accountant

ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО "БАНК "САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ" * ИНН 7831000027 * Банк "Санкт-Петербург" (ПАО)
БАНК САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ

(RUB mln)	Note	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate	22	198 677	146 705
Other interest income	22	4 669	7 483
Interest expense	22	(122 926)	(81 312)
Contributions to the deposit insurance system	22	(2 662)	(2 319)
Net interest income		**77 758**	**70 557**
Allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets	23	(15 530)	(5 284)
Net interest income after allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial instruments		**62 228**	**65 273**
Fee and commission income	25	14 840	14 405
Fee and commission expense	25	(3 053)	(2 806)
Net gains from trading in foreign currencies, foreign exchange revaluation and from transactions with derivatives and precious metals	24	5 893	13 022
Net gains (losses) from securities		134	(2 126)
Charge of allowance for expected credit losses from credit-related commitments and other financial assets	13,18	(342)	(66)
Net gains (loss) from revaluation of loans at fair value through profit or loss		75	(397)
Gains from disposal of investment property and long-term assets held-for-sale		26	20
Gains from revaluation and recovery of impairment of property and equipment, long-term assets held-for-sale and investment property	11, 12,14	632	19
Other net operating income		1 700	1 307
Administrative and other operating expenses, including:			
- staff costs		(16 403)	(15 360)
- other administrative and operating expenses	26	(13 998)	(10 575)
Profit before tax		**51 732**	**62 716**
Income tax expense	27	(13 885)	(11 937)
Profit for the year		**37 847**	**50 779**

(RUB mln)	Note	2025	2024
Other comprehensive loss			
Items of comprehensive loss that are or will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Revaluation result and allowance for expected credit losses from investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss upon disposal		17	(455)
Net result from revaluation of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(21)	61
Deferred income tax recognised in equity related to components of other comprehensive (loss) income		1	79
Items of comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Deferred income tax recognised in equity related to components of other comprehensive income		-	(190)
Other comprehensive loss for the year after tax		**(3)**	**(505)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**37 844**	**50 274**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Russian roubles per share)	28	**85.05**	**113.88**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 4 March 2026.

A.V. Savelyev
Chairman of the Management Board

N.G. Tomilina
Chief Accountant

ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО "БАНК "САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ" (ПАО "Банк "Санкт-Петербург") * ИНН 7831000027 *
БАНК САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ

(RUB mln)	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024		**3 510**	**22 178**	**(1 676)**	**3 050**	**316**	**146 514**	**173 892**
Other comprehensive loss recognised directly in equity		-	-	-	(190)	(315)	-	**(505)**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	50 779	**50 779**
Total comprehensive income for 2024		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(190)**	**(315)**	**50 779**	**50 274**
Disposal of revaluation reserve for property and equipment		-	-	-	(1)	-	1	**-**
Result of disposal of equity securities measured through equity		-	-	-	-	(10)	10	**-**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity								
Dividends declared and paid								
- ordinary shares	29	-	-	-	-	-	(22 572)	**(22 572)**
- preference shares	29	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	**(9)**
Treasury shares	21	-	-	(140)	-	-	-	**(140)**
Redemption of treasury shares	21	(31)	(678)	676	-	-	33	**-**
Total transactions with owners		**(31)**	**(678)**	**536**	**-**	**-**	**(22 548)**	**(22 721)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**3 479**	**21 500**	**(1 140)**	**2 859**	**(9)**	**174 756**	**201 445**

(RUB mln)	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Revaluation reserve for investment securities	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2025		**3 479**	**21 500**	**(1 140)**	**2 859**	**(9)**	**174 756**	**201 445**
Other comprehensive loss recognised directly in equity		-	-	-	-	(3)	-	**(3)**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	37 847	**37 847**
Total comprehensive income for 2025		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**37 847**	**37 844**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity								
Dividends declared and paid								
- ordinary shares	29	-	-	-	-	-	(20 634)	**(20 634)**
- preference shares	29	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	**(9)**
Treasury shares	21	-	-	(1 216)	-	-	-	**(1 216)**
Redemption of treasury shares	21	(88)	(1 143)	1 140	-	-	91	**-**
Total transactions with owners		**(88)**	**(1 143)**	**(76)**	**-**	**-**	**(20 552)**	**(21 859)**
Balance as at 31 December 2025		**3 391**	**20 357**	**(1 216)**	**2 859**	**(12)**	**192 051**	**217 430**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management Board on 4 March 2026.

A.V. Savelyev
Chairman of the Management Board

N.G. Tomilina
Chief Accountant

ПУБЛИЧНОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО "БАНК "САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ" (ПАО "Банк "Санкт-Петербург") ИНН 7831000027
БАНК САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ

1 Background

Basis for Preparation of the Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

These summary consolidated financial statements of PJSC “Bank “Saint Petersburg” (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries, together referred to as the “Group” or “PJSC “Bank “Saint Petersburg” Group” include:

- The summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- The Summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- The Summary consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- Separate notes.

The summary consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and for 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS, by excluding information from the consolidated financial statements that may cause damage to the Group and (or) its counterparties, therefore these summary consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required to be disclosed in the complete set of consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with IFRS. Therefore, reading the summary consolidated financial statements does not substitute reading consolidated financial statements. The Group’s consolidated financial statements for 2025 are available at: 64A Malookhtinskiy prospekt, Saint Petersburg, Russia, 195112. E-mail: ir@bspb.ru.

The aim of these summary consolidated financial statements is to provide a summary and aggregated presentation of information in the notes to the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of changes in equity and it does not include information about consolidated cash flows. In determining the criteria for the summary the Group relied on the current sanction regime imposed on it and effective Russian legislation. Moreover, the summary consolidated financial statements were prepared in order to present the consolidated financial position, consolidated comprehensive income of the Group and consolidated changes in equity of the Group, disclosure of which does not cause damage to the Group and/or its counterparties. As a result, it may be inappropriate for other purposes.

In preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements the Group followed the principles of the summary presentation or excluding the following information:

- on foreign currency transactions;
- on income and expenses from operations with foreign currency and its revaluation;
- on risk and capital assessment and management procedures;
- on shareholders and persons controlling shareholders;
- on subsidiaries of the banking group;
- on the members of the management bodies and other officials of the credit organisation.

These summary consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption.

Principal activity. The Bank was formed in 1990 as an open joint-stock company under the Laws of the Russian Federation as a result of the corporatisation of the former Leningrad regional office of Zhilsotsbank. In 2014 the Bank was reorganised from Open Joint-Stock Company “Bank Saint Petersburg” to Public Joint-Stock Company “Bank Saint Petersburg” following the resolution of the extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting.

1 Background (continued)

The Bank’s principal business activity is commercial banking operations within the Russian Federation. The Bank has been operating under a general banking license issued by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (the “CBR”) since 1997. The Bank takes part in the state deposit insurance system introduced by Federal Law No.177-FZ dated 23 December 2003 *On Retail Deposit Insurance in the Russian Federation*. The state deposit insurance system guarantees payment in the amount of 100% of total deposits placed with the bank, but limited to RUB 1 400 000, in the event the bank’s license is revoked or the CBR imposes a moratorium on payments.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had 5 branches within the Russian Federation: 3 branches in the North-West region of Russia, 1 branch in Moscow, 1 branch in Novosibirsk, 62 additional offices and 2 representative offices in Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar (2024: 5 branches within the Russian Federation: 3 branches in the North-West region of Russia, 1 branch in Moscow, 1 branch in Novosibirsk, 58 additional offices and 2 representative offices in Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar).

Registered address and place of business. The Bank’s registered address and place of business is: 64A Malookhtinskiy prospekt, Saint Petersburg, Russia 195112.

Presentation currency of these summary consolidated financial statements. For the purposes of the summary consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group company are presented in millions of Russian roubles (“RUB mln”), the Bank’s functional currency and the currency in which these summary consolidated financial statements are presented.

2 Operating Environment of the Group

In 2025, the growth rate of the Russian economy turned out to be much more restrained, and fears of "cooldown" of the economy remained in the information field throughout the year. Despite the key rate reduction cycle that began in June, monetary conditions remained at high levels of severity in real terms. At the same time, the positive attitude of market participants after the July meeting of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, at which the rate was immediately reduced by 200 bp, was replaced by increased caution as a result of reducing the reduction step to 100 bp at the September meeting and then to 50 bp at meetings in October and December. External conditions continued to be characterized by increased uncertainty. The negotiation process that started in February gave the market hope for an early de-escalation, but at the end of the year the situation remained unresolved. Sanctions pressure continued to grow, the US autumn restrictions on Russian oil companies contributed to a significant increase in the discount on Russian oil against Brent. An additional factor of uncertainty during the year was the trade policy of the US administration, which contributed to the reorientation of global trade flows. US political actions also led to a change in investment preferences of the global market, which was also reflected in a noticeable decline in the DXY dollar index.

At the end of 2025, oil prices showed strong negative dynamics. The key factors that put pressure on quotes were the growth in production by the countries participating in the OPEC + cartel and the deteriorating global macroeconomic situation. Uncertainty associated with changes in US trade policy also contributed to lower commodity prices. On the other hand, concerns about possible interruptions in oil supplies from Russia and Iran temporarily supported quotations. Also, the global weakening of the dollar played on the side of the raw materials market. In general, at the end of the year, the cost of Brent fell by almost 19% to $60.85 US/barrel (source: Cbonds). At the same time, the autumn expansion of discounts following the tightening of US sanctions had a significant effect on Russian oil. According to the Ministry of Economic Development, the average price of Urals oil in December 2025 was $39.18 US/barrel, compared to $63.44 US/barrel a year earlier (source: Ministry of Economic Development).

The growth of the Russian economy in 2025 was more restrained compared to last year's indicators. The rate of increase in industrial production in December was 3.7% year-on-year (hereinafter – YoY) against 8.7% YoY at the end of 2024 (source: Federal State Statistics Service (hereinafter – Rosstat)). The business climate indicator at the end of the year increased relative to the September values, the minimum since October 2022, but still underwent a significant decline at the end of the year (source: Central Bank of the Russian Federation). The composite PMI from S&P Global in Russia in December amounted to 50.0 points, which is 1.1 point less than in December 2024 (source: S&P Global). Retail sales grew at a moderate rate of 3.9% YoY after 5.0% YoY in December 2024 (source: Rosstat). The portfolio of loans to individuals against the backdrop of strict monetary conditions for the past year showed an increase of only 5.9% YoY compared to 14.3% YoY in December 2024, while the growth rate of banks’ claims to organizations dropped to 11.8% YoY against 18.1% YoY a year earlier (source: CBR). The unemployment rate continued to remain at exceptionally low levels, reaching historically lows of 2.1% in August and November (source: Rosstat). The growth rate of wages of Russians in real terms, according to data for November, amounted to 5.8% YoY (source: Rosstat). According to Rosstat's first estimates, in 2025 Russia's GDP grew by 1.0% YoY compared to 4.9% YoY last year (source: Rosstat).

2 Operating Environment of the Group (continued)

The cooling of the Russian economy was also reflected in price statistics. At the end of December, inflation slowed in annual terms to 5.59% YoY compared to 9.52% YoY last year (source: Rosstat). The annualized price growth rate with a seasonal adjustment in December amounted to 2.6% SAAR compared to 14.1% SAAR observed in December 2024 (source: CBR). At the same time, the price pressure in sustainable components in the last month of the past year was above target levels - core inflation in December was 5.5% SAAR compared to 14.0% SAAR in December (source: CBR). Taking into account the relatively low rate of price growth, in 2025 the Central Bank of Russia reduced the key rate from 21% observed at the beginning of the year to 16% at the final meeting of the Board of Directors last year. The active easing of monetary conditions at the beginning of the year in autumn was replaced by more cautious steps by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. The reasons for this policy were the uneven easing of price pressure by various categories of goods and services, the uncertainty associated with the consequences of the increase in VAT from 20% to 22% in early 2026, as well as still elevated inflation expectations.

The past 2025 was marked by the strengthening of the Russian currency. Demand for foreign currency in the Russian Federation remained low against the backdrop of strict monetary policy and due to the high risks of using foreign currency as a tool for foreign economic activity and cross-border transfers. The supply of foreign currency remained high even taking into account noticeably lower oil prices. The Central Bank of the Russian Federation sold foreign currency not only as part of traditional operations under the budget rule (absorbing the negative effect of falling oil prices), but also as part of mirroring the spending of the NWF. In addition, prices for a number of other Russian exports rose significantly over the year, and their effect on the exchange rate is more significant (the inflow of currency from non-oil and gas exports is not absorbed by the budget rule). As a result, since the beginning of the year, the US dollar/ruble exchange rate decreased by 23%, which was further facilitated by the global weakening of the US dollar, and the Chinese yuan/ruble exchange rate decreased by 17% (source: CBR).

At 31 December 2025, the official exchange rates used for translating foreign currency balances were USD 1 = RUB 78.2267, EUR 1 = RUB 92.0938 and CNY 1 = RUB 11.1592 (2024: USD 1 = RUB 101.6797, EUR 1 = RUB 106.1028 and CNY 1 = RUB 13.4272).

At the end of the year, the Russian share market fell moderately, but during the entire period the Moscow Exchange (MOEX) index was characterized by high volatility. In February, against the backdrop of negotiations between the leaders of the Russian Federation and the United States, the index showed the maximum values for the year (over 3 320 points). However, in October negative geopolitical news, forecasting of the federal budget of the Russian Federation and the slow-down process of reducing the key rate contributed to the achievement of local lows by the index (about 2 480 points). In general, in 2025 the MOEX index fell by 4% to 2 767 points (source: MosExchange).

In 2025, the Russian debt market showed upward dynamics. This was primarily facilitated by the start of the key rate reduction cycle. The market turned to growth in February on positive news about negotiations between the presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States and reached an annual high in August. At the same time, expectations of a forced easing of monetary policy prevailed the most on the market. The final federal budget deficit in 2025 amounted to 5.6 trillion rubles, compared to 1.2 trillion rubles in the initial project. At the end of the year, the RGBI index rose by 11% to 118.1 points (source: MosExchange).

The accompanying summary consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the possible impact of the Russian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

Management of the Group believes that it makes all the necessary efforts to support the sustainability of the Group's business in the current environment. Management believes that there is no significant uncertainty regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

3 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management makes judgements and estimates.

Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the summary consolidated financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in the following notes:

- classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model under which the financial assets are held and evaluation of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding – Note 37;

- establishing the criteria for determining whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating a forward-looking information into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL – Note 37.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the summary consolidated financial statements. Assumptions include judgements about future events that are reasonable in light of the current circumstances.

Assumptions and estimates related to uncertainty are disclosed in the following notes:

- determining the inputs into the ECL measurement model, including the incorporation of the forward-looking information – Notes 3, 9, 37;

- measurement of fair value of investment property – Note 11;

- revaluation of buildings – Note 12;

- measurement of fair value of Level 3 financial instruments – Note 34.

3 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

Macroadjustment

Professional judgement regarding the future probabilities of defaults on loans is the most significant for the impact on the Group’s financial performance for 2025. To estimate expected probabilities of defaults, the Group uses macromodels linking expected values of macroeconomic indicators with default rates for different loan classes. The composition of macroeconomic indicators differs for different loan classes, but all models are built on historical data and actual observed default rates.

As inputs, the Group uses actual values of macroeconomic indicators and forecasts of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation or the Ministry of Economic Development. Adjustments to the values of default probabilities are made as the forecasts are updated. Where data are available, the Group considers different macroeconomic scenarios.

During 2025, there were the following changes in the expected probability of default given the application of the macroadjustment:

- for corporate borrowers – decrease by 12% relative to the default probabilities assumed in the forecast on 31 December 2024;

- for individuals – an increase of 10% on consumer loans relative to the probability of default included in the forecast on 31 December 2024; maintaining the values on mortgage loans at the level of default probabilities included in the forecast on 31 December 2024.

Forecast and scenarios used to estimate the expected probability of default.

% per annum	**2026**	**2027**	**2028 and later**
Expected GDP growth rate in accordance with the Bank’s baseline scenario	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Expected CBR annual average key rate in accordance with the Bank’s baseline scenario	14.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Expected GDP (fall) growth rate in accordance with the Bank’s negative scenario	-3.0%	-2.5%	2.5%
Expected CBR annual average key rate in accordance with the Bank’s negative scenario	18.5%	19.0%	10.5%

The Group assigns a credit risk grade to each legal entity based on the accumulated statistics of defaults. Credit risk ratings are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default. These factors may vary depending on the type of a financial instrument and the type of a borrower.

Credit risk ratings are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates – e.g. the difference in the risk of default between credit risk ratings 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk rating 2 and 3.

A credit risk rating for each financial instrument of legal entities is allocated at initial recognition. Exposures will be subject to ongoing monitoring, and changes in their significance may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk rating as compared to that assigned on initial recognition. For financial assets of individuals and small loans to SMEs the risk estimate is revised only if information about overdue amounts appears or when the customer requests renegotiation of loan agreements.

3 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

The monitoring typically involves analysis of the following data:

Factors determining a rating of a borrower taken into account when determining whether there is a significant increase of credit risk for legal entities	Factors taken into account when determining whether there is a significant increase of credit risk for legal entities and individuals
• Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. financial statements, management accounts, forecasts and plans. The following are examples of indicators which are paid careful attention to: sector where the borrower operates, debt burden, profitability, liquidity ratios, compliance with covenants. • Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities	• Information about payments, including overdue status • Requests for and granting of forbearance

The Group concludes that the credit risk related to a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition if, based on modelling methods used by the Group, it has been determined that the PD figure for the remaining life increased more than 3 times since initial recognition for clients with the highest ratings and more than 2 times for clients with good, medium and the worst ratings. When assessing for a significant increase of credit risk remaining expected credit losses are adjusted for the change of repayment term.

Revaluation of land plots and buildings. The fair values of the Group's land plots and buildings are determined by using valuation methods. The base for the valuation is the market value. Market values of land plots and buildings are estimated by an independent appraiser, who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in valuation of buildings of similar location and category. Two approaches were used to assess buildings and premises: comparison (market) approach and income approach. As part of the income approach, the direct capitalisation method was used.

Using this method, the value is determined by dividing the market annual income from an object by the total capitalisation rate. The Group's land plots and buildings are revalued at least once every 3 years. The frequency of revaluation depends on changes in the fair value of the items of property and equipment to be revalued and is based on reasonable judgement in determining the materiality of changes in the fair value of the items during the reporting period in order to decide on the need for revaluation.

4 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these summary consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly in relation to the structure of the Group's statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for the Management Defined Performance Indicators (MDPIs). The Group is also assessing the impact on the way the information is grouped in the financial statements, including items currently labelled as “other”.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group’s summary consolidated financial statements:

- Classification and Assessment of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7).

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Cash on hand	8 433	8 243
Cash balances with the CBR (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	52 927	27 272
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks of		
- the Russian Federation		
- Group A	12 865	11 343
- Group B	30	3 436
- Group C	153	119
- Group D	11	12
- other countries		
- Group A	644	2 120
- Group B	104	53
- Group C	1	13
- Group D	25	-
Settlement accounts with trading systems		
- Group A	1 508	1 385
- Group B	30	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**76 731**	**53 996**

Cash and cash equivalents of the Group are classified into credit risk grades on the basis of averaging the values of external credit ratings.

Financial instruments are classified into the following groups (according to the ACRA rating agency scale):

Group A – financial assets of counterparties/issuers with a credit rating "AAA".

Group B – financial assets of counterparties/issuers with an average credit rating from "A-" to "AA+".

Group C – financial assets of counterparties/issuers with an average credit rating from "BB-" to "BBB+".

Group D – non-default financial assets of counterparties/issuers with an average credit rating "B+" or lower or not rated.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no credit-impaired balances.

During 2025 and 2024 there were no transfers between the stages of impairment of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Stage 1 credit risk as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group did not have any counterparties, except the CBR, with aggregate balances greater than 10% of the Group's equity.

Maturity and interest rate analyses of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 31.

6 Trading Securities, Including Those Transferred Under Sale and Repurchase Agreements

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Debt trading securities		
Corporate bonds	16 384	1 163
Corporate Eurobonds	7 974	1 034
Federal loan bonds	7 263	2 192
Eurobonds of the Russian Federation	2 122	-
Total debt securities	**33 743**	**4 389**
Equity securities	141	2
Total trading securities	**33 884**	**4 391**
Debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements		
Corporate bonds	425	5 551
Corporate Eurobonds	345	1
Total debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**770**	**5 552**
Total trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**770**	**5 552**
Total trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**34 654**	**9 943**

As at 31 December 2025, debt trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, are measured at fair value through profit or loss, which also reflects the credit risk associated with these securities (2024: at fair value).

The Group's debt securities are classified into credit risk grades on the basis of averaging the values of external credit ratings. For classification into groups by credit risk see Note 5.

The following table provides an analysis of debt trading securities, including debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements by credit quality as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	Corporate bonds	Corporate Eurobonds	Federal loan bonds	Eurobonds of the Russian Federation	Total
Debt trading securities					
Neither past due nor impaired					
Group A	14 923	7 091	7 263	2 122	31 399
Group B	1 461	883	-	-	2 344
Total debt trading securities	**16 384**	**7 974**	**7 263**	**2 122**	**33 743**
Debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements					
Neither past due nor impaired					
Group A	82	-	-	-	82
Group B	343	345	-	-	688
Total debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**425**	**345**	**-**	**-**	**770**
Total debt trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**16 809**	**8 319**	**7 263**	**2 122**	**34 513**

6 Trading Securities, Including Those Transferred Under Sale and Repurchase Agreements (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of debt trading securities, including debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements by credit quality as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	Corporate bonds	Federal loan bonds	Corporate Eurobonds	Total
Debt trading securities				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Group A	418	2 192	1 034	3 644
Group C	745	-	-	745
Total debt trading securities	**1 163**	**2 192**	**1 034**	**4 389**
Debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Group A	5 046	-	1	5 047
Group B	505	-	-	505
Total debt trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**5 551**	**-**	**1**	**5 552**
Total debt trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**6 714**	**2 192**	**1 035**	**9 941**

The Bank is licensed by the Federal Financial Markets Service of the Russian Federation to carry out operations with securities.

Securities transferred or sold under sale and repurchase agreements are transferred to a third party as collateral for borrowed funds. These financial assets may be retransferred or resold by counterparties in the absence of default by the Group, but the counterparty has an obligation to return the securities at the maturity of the contract. Related liabilities under transactions with these securities are disclosed in Note 15.

The Group has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities and therefore does not derecognise them.

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities, as well as the requirements determined by exchanges where the Group acts as an intermediary. See Notes 7,8,10.

The analysis of trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, by maturity and the analysis of interest rates are presented in Note 31.

7 Reverse Sale and Repurchase Agreements

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements with banks	91 552	118 223
Total reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**91 552**	**118 223**

As at 31 December 2025, reverse sale and repurchase agreements represented agreements with banks that were secured by federal loan bonds, corporate bonds, Eurobonds, corporate shares, clearing participation certificates (2024: federal loan bonds, corporate bonds, corporate shares, clearing certificates of participation).

7 Reverse Sale and Repurchase Agreements (continued)

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had no counterparties with aggregated balances under reverse sale and repurchase agreements exceeding 10% of equity of the Group (2024: no counterparties with aggregated balances under reverse sale and repurchase agreements exceeding 10% of the Group's equity).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had active reverse sale and repurchase agreements with an organisation performing the functions of a central counterparty in the financial market in the amount of RUB 91 552 mln (2024: RUB 118 223 mln).

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of securities transferred under reverse sale and repurchase agreements was RUB 95 412 mln (2024: RUB 126 510 mln), of which securities with the fair value of RUB 53 630 mln are transferred under sale and repurchase agreements (2024: RUB 51 713 mln), as at 31 December 2025, the Group sold securities with the fair value of RUB 201 mln (2024: the Group sold securities with the fair value of RUB 2 059 mln). The obligation to purchase these securities is presented in the summary consolidated statement of financial position in the line item Financial liabilities at fair value. In all cases, the amount of collateral for individual transactions is equal to or exceeds the amount of debt under the transaction.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, debt under reverse sale and repurchase agreements is classified into credit risk grades based on averaging values of external credit ratings. For the determination of the groups by the credit risk level see Note 5.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, reverse sale and repurchase agreements are not overdue, have no indicators of impairment and have been classified into Stage 1 (12-month expected credit losses).

During 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between the stages of impairment in the reporting period.

The table below represents the analysis of reverse sale and repurchase agreements by credit quality as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	**12-month ECLs**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets**	**Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets**	**Total**
Group A	91 552	-	-	-	91 552
Total reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**91 552**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**91 552**

The table below represents the analysis of reverse sale and repurchase agreements by credit quality as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	**12-month ECLs**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets**	**Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets**	**Total**
Group A	118 223	-	-	-	118 223
Total reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**118 223**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**118 223**

The analysis of reverse sale and repurchase agreements by maturity and the analysis of interest rates are presented in Note 31.

8 Due from Banks

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Term placements with banks	3 001	73 518
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(18)
Total due from banks	**3 001**	**73 500**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no counterparties, except for the CBR, with aggregate loan balances exceeding 10% of equity of the Group.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, due from banks are not overdue, have no indicators of impairment and have been classified into Stage 1 (12-month expected credit losses).

During 2025 and 2024 there were no transfers between the stages of impairment of due from banks.

The Group’s term deposits placed with the banks are divided by credit risk level based on averaging the values of external credit ratings. For the determination of the groups by the credit risk level see Note 5.

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses during 12 months ended 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**
New assets received or acquired	5	-	-	-	5
Disposal of allowance due to the repayment of loans	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Other changes	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses during 12 months ended 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**
New assets received or acquired	2	-	-	-	2
Disposal of allowance due to the repayment of loans	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Other changes	1	-	-	-	1
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**

8 Due from Banks (continued)

The table below contains the analysis by credit quality of amounts due from banks measured at amortised cost and the related allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Group A	3 001	-	-	-	3 001
Total gross carrying amount of due from banks	**3 001**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 001**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total due from banks	**3 001**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 001**

The table below contains the analysis by credit quality of amounts due from banks measured at amortised cost and the related allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Group A	72 335	-	-	-	72 335
Group B	1 183	-	-	-	1 183
Total gross carrying amount of due from banks	**73 518**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73 518**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(18)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(18)**
Total due from banks	**73 500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73 500**

Lending to banks is carried out on the basis of a system of limits. The method for determining the limits is presented in Note 31. The existing portfolio of interbank loans is a tool primarily for the short-term placement of temporarily available cash funds.

Due from banks are not secured. Due from banks are not past due or impaired.

The analysis of due from banks by maturity and the analysis of interest rates are presented in Note 31.

9 Loans and Advances to Customers

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Loans at amortised cost		
Loans to legal entities		
- loans to finance working capital	699 118	529 521
- investment loans	51 651	50 647
Loans to individuals		
- mortgage loans	164 245	124 811
- consumer loans to VIP clients	647	700
- other consumer loans	36 942	37 664
Allowance for expected credit losses	(28 834)	(33 283)
Loans at fair value		
Loans to legal entities	9 283	7 702
Total loans and advances to customers	**933 052**	**717 762**

The loan portfolio structure by industry is aligned with the industry structure used by the Group in its risk management.

Below there is the loan portfolio structure by industries:

	2025		2024	
(RUB mln)	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	201 834	21.0	163 175	21.8
Production	156 135	16.1	125 866	16.8
Leasing and financial services	151 594	15.8	52 912	7.0
Transport and communications	84 655	8.8	85 128	11.3
Construction	83 573	8.7	67 553	9.0
Wholesale trade	66 857	7.0	66 092	8.8
Oil and gas production and trading	62 595	6.5	35 748	4.8
Retail trade	53 680	5.6	40 798	5.4
Mining industry	41 005	4.3	35 518	4.7
Energy, water and gas supply	39 714	4.1	28 617	3.8
Agriculture	8 552	0.9	20 963	2.8
Real estate	7 401	0.8	20 959	2.8
Other	4 291	0.4	7 716	1.0
Gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers	**961 886**	**100.0**	**751 045**	**100.0**

As at 31 December 2025, the 20 largest groups of the Group’s borrowers have an aggregate loan amount of RUB 484 002 mln (2024: RUB 311 714 mln), which is 50.3% (2024: 41.5%) of the loan portfolio before the allowance for expected credit losses.

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to legal entities during 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**3 330**	**1 213**	**23 610**	**-**	**28 153**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	2	(2)	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	(77)	77	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	(237)	(779)	1 016	-	-
New assets received or acquired	4 000	-	-	-	4 000
Net charge for (income from) charge (recovery) of allowance for expected credit losses	(1 964)	385	14 229	200	12 850
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans	(1 977)	(134)	(193)	-	(2 304)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	751	-	751
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(7 087)	(200)	(7 287)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(11 913)	-	(11 913)
Other changes	(19)	(3)	(600)	-	(622)
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**3 058**	**757**	**19 813**	**-**	**23 628**

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans and advances to legal entities during 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**2 946**	**1 302**	**25 236**	**-**	**29 484**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	17	(17)	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	(172)	172	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	(7)	(987)	994	-	-
New assets received or acquired	5 136	-	-	-	5 136
Net charge for (income from) charge (recovery) of allowance for expected credit losses	(2 626)	789	3 852	-	2 015
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans	(1 985)	(46)	(111)	-	(2 142)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	636	-	636
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(3 087)	-	(3 087)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(5 175)	-	(5 175)
Other changes	21	-	1 265	-	1 286
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**3 330**	**1 213**	**23 610**	**-**	**28 153**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Below there is the analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to legal entities before the allowance for expected credit losses in 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans and advances to legal entities as at 1 January	**528 969**	**20 471**	**30 522**	**206**	**580 168**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	63	(63)	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(4 647)	4 647	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – credit-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(8 766)	(7 084)	15 850	-	-
New assets received or acquired	606 258	-	-	-	606 258
Change in the carrying amount of loans, including partial repayment	(3 309)	9 977	9 653	(6)	16 315
Loans disposed of as a result of repayment	(403 814)	(6 666)	(802)	-	(411 282)
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(7 087)	(200)	(7 287)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(15 440)	-	(15 440)
Other changes	(16 746)	(352)	(865)	-	(17 963)
Total loans and advances to legal entities as at 31 December	**698 008**	**20 930**	**31 831**	**-**	**750 769**

Below there is the analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to legal entities before the allowance for expected credit losses in 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans and advances to legal entities as at 1 January	**478 221**	**10 999**	**30 800**	**199**	**520 219**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	958	(958)	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(8 998)	8 998	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – credit-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(304)	(3 049)	3 353	-	-
New assets received or acquired	479 229	-	-	-	479 229
Change in the carrying amount of loans, including partial repayment	(23 346)	8 129	5 880	7	(9 330)
Loans disposed of as a result of repayment	(399 583)	(3 674)	(181)	-	(403 438)
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(3 087)	-	(3 087)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(7 652)	-	(7 652)
Other changes	2 792	26	1 409	-	4 227
Total loans and advances to legal entities as at 31 December	**528 969**	**20 471**	**30 522**	**206**	**580 168**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to individual customers during 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**1 142**	**320**	**3 668**	**-**	**5 130**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	93	(58)	(35)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	(18)	113	(95)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	(28)	(103)	131	-	-
New assets received or acquired	571	-	-	-	571
Net charge for (income from) charge (recovery) of allowance for expected credit losses	(422)	71	1 148	-	797
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans	(112)	(20)	(228)	-	(360)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	84	-	84
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(917)	-	(917)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(97)	-	(97)
Other changes	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**1 226**	**323**	**3 657**	**-**	**5 206**

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to individual customers during 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**1 384**	**281**	**3 404**	**-**	**5 069**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	90	(59)	(31)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	(26)	108	(82)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	(32)	(108)	140	-	-
New assets received or acquired	424	-	-	-	424
Net charge for (income from) charge (recovery) of allowance for expected credit losses	(561)	117	1 076	-	632
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans	(137)	(19)	(212)	-	(368)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	75	-	75
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(621)	-	(621)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(82)	-	(82)
Other changes	-	-	1	-	1
Total allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**1 142**	**320**	**3 668**	**-**	**5 130**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Below there is the analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans to individual customers before the allowance for expected credit losses in 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans to individual customers as at 1 January	**155 385**	**2 900**	**4 890**	**-**	**163 175**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	750	(605)	(145)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(1 569)	1 888	(319)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – credit-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(1 352)	(482)	1 834	-	-
New assets received or acquired	67 264	-	-	-	67 264
Change in the carrying amount of loans, including partial repayment	(17 046)	(278)	57	-	(17 267)
Loans disposed of as a result of repayment	(9 715)	(166)	(410)	-	(10 291)
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(917)	-	(917)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(124)	-	(124)
Other changes	(2)	-	(4)	-	(6)
Total loans to individual customers as at 31 December	**193 715**	**3 257**	**4 862**	**-**	**201 834**

Below there is the analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of loans to individual customers before the allowance for expected credit losses in 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans to individual customers as at 1 January	**152 318**	**1 861**	**4 690**	-	**158 869**
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	607	(489)	(118)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(2 141)	2 438	(297)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – credit-impaired assets and changes in the carrying amount of loans transferred	(1 294)	(472)	1 766	-	-
New assets received or acquired	34 659	-	-	-	34 659
Change in the carrying amount of loans, including partial repayment	(17 160)	(280)	26	-	(17 414)
Loans disposed of as a result of repayment	(11 606)	(158)	(429)	-	(12 193)
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	-	-	(621)	-	(621)
Loans and advances to customers sold during the period as non-recoverable	-	-	(129)	-	(129)
Other changes	2	-	2	-	4
Total loans to individual customers as at 31 December	**155 385**	**2 900**	**4 890**	-	**163 175**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Changes in estimates and judgements regarding future credit losses described in the Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies section may affect the estimated allowance for expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers.

A change of plus/minus 1 percent in the probability of default for loans to legal entities classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2 would have resulted in the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on loans to legal entities being RUB 483 mln higher/lower as at 31 December 2025 (2024: would have been RUB 504 mln higher/lower).

If the amount of the net present value of the expected cash flows on loans to legal entities classified into Stage 3 changes by plus/minus 1 percent, the amount of the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on loans to legal entities as at 31 December 2025 would be RUB 102 mln lower/higher (2024: RUB 73 mln lower/higher).

A change of plus/minus 1 percent in the probability of default for loans to individual customers classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2 would have resulted in the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on loans to individual customers being RUB 556 mln higher/lower as at 31 December 2025 (2024: RUB 510 mln higher/lower).

If the amount of the net present value of the expected cash flows on loans to individual customers classified into Stage 3 changes by plus/minus 1 percent, the amount of the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on loans to individual customers as at 31 December 2025 would be RUB 11 mln lower/higher (2024: RUB 12 mln lower/higher).

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, loans and advances to legal entities are divided by credit quality into five categories of credit risk:

- Minimal credit risk – the probability of timely repayment of debt is high, slight probability of default.
- Low credit risk – the probability of timely repayment of debt is high, low probability of default.
- Medium credit risk – the probability of timely repayment of debt is high, but there is a vulnerability in the presence of adverse commercial, financial and economic conditions.
- High credit risk – the possibility of timely repayment of debt depends on favourable commercial, financial and economic conditions.
- Defaulted loans – assets with signs of credit impairment.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, loans and advances to individual customers are grouped by days past due.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, loans and advances to customers included loans at fair value.

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, by credit quality, and of corresponding allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans and advances to legal entities:					
Minimal credit risk	524 908	122	-	-	525 030
Low credit risk	171 295	8 967	-	-	180 262
Medium credit risk	1 805	1 712	-	-	3 517
High credit risk	-	10 129	-	-	10 129
Defaulted loans	-	-	31 831	-	31 831
Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to legal entities	**698 008**	**20 930**	**31 831**	**-**	**750 769**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(3 058)**	**(757)**	**(19 813)**	**-**	**(23 628)**
Total loans and advances to legal entities	**694 950**	**20 173**	**12 018**	**-**	**727 141**
Loans and advances to individuals:					
Not past due	192 911	2 230	428	-	195 569
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	804	484	57	-	1 345
- from 31 to 90 days	-	543	69	-	612
- more than 90 days	-	-	4 308	-	4 308
Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to individuals	**193 715**	**3 257**	**4 862**	**-**	**201 834**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(1 226)**	**(323)**	**(3 657)**	**-**	**(5 206)**
Total loans and advances to individuals	**192 489**	**2 934**	**1 205**	**-**	**196 628**
Total loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**887 439**	**23 107**	**13 223**	**-**	**923 769**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of loans and advances to individuals measured at amortised cost, by credit quality, and of corresponding allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Mortgage loans					
Not past due	159 874	1 703	181	-	161 758
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	578	361	39	-	978
- from 31 to 90 days	-	299	26	-	325
- more than 90 days	-	-	1 184	-	1 184
Total gross carrying amount of mortgage loans to customers	**160 452**	**2 363**	**1 430**	**-**	**164 245**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(219)**	**(97)**	**(390)**	**-**	**(706)**
Total mortgage loans to customers	**160 233**	**2 266**	**1 040**	**-**	**163 539**
Consumer loans to VIP customers					
Not past due	482	-	165	-	647
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
- from 31 to 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount of consumer loans to VIP customers	**482**	**-**	**165**	**-**	**647**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(8)**	**-**	**(165)**	**-**	**(173)**
Total consumer loans and advances to VIP customers	**474**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**474**
Other consumer loans					
Not past due	32 555	527	82	-	33 164
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	226	123	18	-	367
- from 31 to 90 days	-	244	43	-	287
- more than 90 days	-	-	3 124	-	3 124
Total gross carrying amount of other consumer loans to customers	**32 781**	**894**	**3 267**	**-**	**36 942**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(999)**	**(226)**	**(3 102)**	**-**	**(4 327)**
Total other consumer loans to customers	**31 782**	**668**	**165**	**-**	**32 615**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, by credit quality, and of corresponding allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Loans and advances to legal entities:					
Minimal credit risk	464 395	73	-	-	464 468
Low credit risk	56 816	4 005	-	-	60 821
Medium credit risk	7 758	16 129	-	-	23 887
High credit risk	-	264	-	-	264
Defaulted loans	-	-	30 522	206	30 728
Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to legal entities	**528 969**	**20 471**	**30 522**	**206**	**580 168**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(3 330)**	**(1 213)**	**(23 610)**	**-**	**(28 153)**
Total loans and advances to legal entities	**525 639**	**19 258**	**6 912**	**206**	**552 015**
Loans and advances to individuals:					
Not past due	154 780	1 963	463	-	157 206
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	605	458	41	-	1 104
- from 31 to 90 days	-	479	62	-	541
- more than 90 days	-	-	4 324	-	4 324
Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to individuals	**155 385**	**2 900**	**4 890**	**-**	**163 175**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(1 142)**	**(320)**	**(3 668)**	**-**	**(5 130)**
Total loans and advances to individuals	**154 243**	**2 580**	**1 222**	**-**	**158 045**
Total loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	**679 882**	**21 838**	**8 134**	**206**	**710 060**

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of loans and advances to individuals measured at amortised cost, by credit quality, and of corresponding allowances for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Mortgage loans					
Not past due	121 053	1 428	207	-	122 688
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	371	336	23	-	730
- from 31 to 90 days	-	235	18	-	253
- more than 90 days	-	-	1 140	-	1 140
Total gross carrying amount of mortgage loans to customers	**121 424**	**1 999**	**1 388**	**-**	**124 811**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(165)**	**(89)**	**(371)**	**-**	**(625)**
Total mortgage loans to customers	**121 259**	**1 910**	**1 017**	**-**	**124 186**
Consumer loans to VIP customers					
Not past due	529	-	171	-	700
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
- from 31 to 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount of consumer loans to VIP customers	**529**	**-**	**171**	**-**	**700**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(11)**	**-**	**(171)**	**-**	**(182)**
Total consumer loans and advances to VIP customers	**518**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**518**
Other consumer loans					
Not past due	33 198	535	85	-	33 818
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	234	122	18	-	374
- from 31 to 90 days	-	244	44	-	288
- more than 90 days	-	-	3 184	-	3 184
Total gross carrying amount of other consumer loans to customers	**33 432**	**901**	**3 331**	**-**	**37 664**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(966)**	**(231)**	**(3 126)**	**-**	**(4 323)**
Total other consumer loans to customers	**32 466**	**670**	**205**	**-**	**33 341**

As at 31 December 2025, the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans to legal entities amounted to RUB 12 018 mln (2024: RUB 7 118 mln) and the fair value of collateral (mainly commercial real estate) held against these loans, weighted taking into account the probability of the scenarios, amounted to RUB 12 018 mln (2024: RUB 7 118 mln). For each loan, the value of the collateral (under pledge agreements) is limited to a maximum nominal amount of the loan originated. The amounts in the table below represent the net carrying amount of loans and do not necessarily represent the fair value of collateral.

9 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

	2025		2024	
(RUB mln)	Net carrying amount	Collateral	Net carrying amount	Collateral
Loans to legal entities				
Loans to finance working capital	7 461	7 461	7 118	7 118
Investment loans	4 557	4 557	-	-
Total	**12 018**	**12 018**	**7 118**	**7 118**

As at 31 December 2025, there are no non-collateralised loans in the loans to legal entities (2024: no non-collateralised loans in the loans to legal entities).

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group did not have any loans for which expected credit losses were not recognised due to the existence of collateral.

The tables below provide information on credit-impaired loans to individuals, taking into account the relationship between the loan amount and the value of the collateral ("LTV"). The LTV ratio is calculated as the ratio of the gross carrying amount of the loan to the value of collateral. The valuation of collateral excludes any costs associated with obtaining and selling this collateral. For credit-impaired loans, the value of collateral is determined based on the most recent estimates.

(RUB mln)	2025			
	Gross carrying amount	Mortgage loans	Consumer loans to VIP customers	Other consumer loans
Credit-impaired loans to individuals				
Ratio between the loan amount and the value of collateral ("LTV ratio")				
< 50%	612	425	165	22
51-70%	483	447	-	36
> 70%	3 767	558	-	3 209
Total	**4 862**	**1 430**	**165**	**3 267**

(RUB mln)	2024			
	Gross carrying amount	Mortgage loans	Consumer loans to VIP customers	Other consumer loans
Credit-impaired loans to individuals				
Ratio between the loan amount and the value of collateral ("LTV ratio")				
< 50%	572	378	171	23
51-70%	420	391	-	29
> 70%	3 898	619	-	3 279
Total	**4 890**	**1 388**	**171**	**3 331**

As at 31 December 2025, other consumer loans with LTV > 70% in the amount of RUB 3 209 mln (2024: RUB 3 279 mln) include loans in the amount of RUB 3 182 mln without collateral (2024: RUB 2 991 mln).

As at 31 December 2025, of the total amount of credit-impaired loans issued to individuals with LTV > 70%, the net carrying amount of loans with LTV = 100% and loans without collateral is RUB 219 mln (2024: RUB 222 mln).

The analysis of loans and advances to customers by maturity is presented in Note 31. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 31. Information on the fair value of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 34. Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 35.

10 Investment Securities

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income owned		
Federal loan bonds	14 701	-
Corporate Eurobonds	477	-
Total debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15 178**	**-**
Equity securities	107	100
Total investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15 285**	**100**
Debt investment securities at amortised cost owned		
Federal loan bonds	18 195	13 094
Corporate bonds	4 162	3 572
Corporate Eurobonds	1 019	9
Bonds of constituent entities of the Russian Federation	-	15
Debt investment securities at amortised cost transferred under sale and repurchase agreements		
Corporate bonds	70 038	83 714
Bonds of constituent entities of the Russian Federation	11 129	11 610
Federal loan bonds	-	4 947
Allowance for expected credit losses	(104)	(130)
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost	**104 439**	**116 831**
Total investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**119 724**	**116 931**

The Group's debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified into credit risk grades on the basis of averaging the values of external credit ratings.

For classification into groups by credit risk see Note 5.

10 Investment Securities (continued)

Below there is an analysis of debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, by credit quality as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Total
Debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Group A	15 178	-	-	15 178
Total debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income owned	**15 178**	**-**	**-**	**15 178**
Debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred under sale and repurchase agreements				
Debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**15 178**	**-**	**-**	**15 178**

Below there is an analysis of debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, by credit quality as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Total
Debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Group A	-	-	-	-
Total debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income owned	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

10 Investment Securities (continued)

Below there is an analysis of debt investment securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, by credit quality as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Total
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Group A	23 376	-	-	23 376
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost owned	**23 376**	**-**	**-**	**23 376**
Debt investment securities at amortised cost transferred under sale and repurchase agreements				
Group A	70 806	-	-	70 806
Group B	10 361	-	-	10 361
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**81 167**	**-**	**-**	**81 167**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(104)**	**-**	**-**	**(104)**
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**104 439**	**-**	**-**	**104 439**

10 Investment Securities (continued)

Below there is an analysis of debt investment securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, by credit quality as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Total
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Group A	15 415	-	-	15 415
Group B	1 275	-	-	1 275
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost owned	**16 690**	**-**	**-**	**16 690**
Debt investment securities at amortised cost transferred under sale and repurchase agreements				
Group A	85 883	-	-	85 883
Group B	14 388	-	-	14 388
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**100 271**	**-**	**-**	**100 271**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(130)**	**-**	**-**	**(130)**
Total debt investment securities at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**116 831**	**-**	**-**	**116 831**

The table below presents a reconciliation of significant changes in the gross carrying amount of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements for 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
New assets received or acquired	15 285	-	-	-	15 285
Sale and repayment of securities	(90)	-	-	-	(90)
Other changes	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
Total balance of gross carrying amount of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements as at 31 December	**15 178**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15 178**

10 Investment Securities (continued)

The table below presents a reconciliation of significant changes in the gross carrying amount of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements for 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**-**	**1 678**	**-**	**-**	**1 678**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
New assets received or acquired	-	-	-	-	-
Sale and repayment of securities	-	(1 762)	-	-	(1 762)
Other changes	-	84	-	-	84
Total balance of gross carrying amount of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements as at 31 December	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The table below presents a reconciliation of significant changes in the gross carrying amount of debt securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements for 2025:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**116 961**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116 961**
New financial assets originated or purchased	5 319	-	-	-	5 319
Disposal of securities	(18 456)	-	-	-	(18 456)
Other changes	719	-	-	-	719
Total balance of gross carrying amount of debt securities at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, as at 31 December	**104 543**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104 543**

The table below presents a reconciliation of significant changes in the gross carrying amount of debt securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements for 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**100 682**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100 682**
New financial assets originated or purchased	43 967	-	-	-	43 967
Disposal of securities	(28 847)	-	-	-	(28 847)
Other changes	1 159	-	-	-	1 159
Total balance of gross carrying amount of debt securities at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, as at 31 December	**116 961**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116 961**

10 Investment Securities (continued)

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of debt securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, for 2025 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**130**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130**
New financial assets originated or purchased	9	-	-	-	9
Disposal of securities	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Other changes	(22)	-	-	-	(22)
Total balance as at 31 December	**104**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104**

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of debt securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, for 2024 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Balance as at 1 January	**121**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**121**
New financial assets originated or purchased	17	-	-	-	17
Disposal of securities	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Other changes	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Total balance as at 31 December	**130**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130**

Related liabilities for investment securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements are disclosed in Note 15.

The analysis of investment securities by maturity and the analysis of interest rates are presented in Note 31.

11 Investment Property

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Land plots	1 714	825
Real estate	5 257	898
Total investment property	**6 971**	**1 723**

Investment property consists of land plots and buildings.

Changes in the investment property are as follows:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Fair value as at 1 January	**1 723**	**1 629**
Transfers from other assets	4 749	-
Revaluation for the period	603	94
Disposals	(104)	-
Fair value as at 31 December	**6 971**	**1 723**

The fair value of investment property as at 31 December 2025 was determined based on the reports of independent appraisers. The comparative (market) approach and income approach were used in the valuation.

The income approach was used for the cash flow generating objects. The capitalisation rate was applied in the range of 7.07% - 11.50% (2024: 6.8%). If the capitalisation rate changed by minus 1 percentage point, the fair value of real estate as at 31 December 2025 would have been RUB 653 mln higher. If the capitalisation rate changed by plus 1 percentage point, the fair value of real estate would have been RUB 537 mln lower (2024: if the discount rate changed by minus/plus 1 percentage point, the valuation of buildings would have been RUB 146 mln higher/RUB 109 mln lower).

Within the comparative approach, the method of comparing sales of objects presented for sale on federal aggregator websites, as well as real transaction data, was used for valuation of the land plots. When performing the valuation, objects similar in the location, size and purpose were analysed.

The fair value estimate of investment property is classified to Level 3 of the hierarchy.

12 Property and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Right-of-Use Assets

(RUB mln)	Note	Buildings and constructions	Office and computer equipment	Construction in progress	Intangible assets	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2024		10 639	9 255	1 015	3 159	24 068
Accumulated depreciation		(276)	(6 040)	-	(1 280)	(7 596)
Accumulated impairment		(173)	-	-	-	(173)
Net book value as at 1 January 2024		**10 190**	**3 215**	**1 015**	**1 879**	**16 299**
Additions		-	-	3 645	-	3 645
Transfers between categories		77	2 838	(3 886)	973	2
Disposals		(5)	(16)	-	-	(21)
Depreciation and amortisation charges	26	(290)	(1 450)	-	(500)	(2 240)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024		**9 972**	**4 587**	**774**	**2 352**	**17 685**
Cost as at 31 December 2024		10 711	11 797	774	4 084	27 366
Accumulated depreciation		(566)	(7 210)	-	(1 732)	(9 508)
Accumulated impairment		(173)	-	-	-	(173)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024		**9 972**	**4 587**	**774**	**2 352**	**17 685**
Additions		-	18	4 388	-	4 406
Transfers between categories		330	2 218	(3 859)	1 311	-
Disposals		(97)	(31)	-	-	(128)
Depreciation and amortisation charges	26	(296)	(1 589)	-	(691)	(2 576)
Net book value as at 31 December 2025		**9 909**	**5 203**	**1 303**	**2 972**	**19 387**
Cost as at 31 December 2025		10 886	13 468	1 303	5 242	30 899
Accumulated depreciation		(852)	(8 265)	-	(2 270)	(11 387)
Accumulated impairment		(125)	-	-	-	(125)
Net book value as at 31 December 2025		**9 909**	**5 203**	**1 303**	**2 972**	**19 387**

Construction in progress in 2025 and 2024 is mainly a re-equipment of the premises of branches and outlets.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not identify impairment of buildings (premises) and functionally supporting land plots and structures. (2024: The Group did not identify any impairment).

The fair value of buildings (premises) was determined by a special Group division. Two approaches were used to perform the valuation: the comparison (market) approach and income approach. Within the comparative approach, the method of comparing sales of objects presented for sale on federal aggregator websites, as well as real transaction data, was used. When performing the valuation, objects similar in the location, size and purpose were analysed.

Within the income approach, the direct capitalisation method was used and performed by dividing the expected annual income from the object corresponding to the market by the total capitalisation rate.

Main parameters of the direct capitalisation method:

- losses from the lack of occupancy of buildings and premises are taken in the range to 14.0%, depending on the characteristics, type and location of real estate;
- operating expenses amounted from 18.0 to 25.0% of actual gross income;
- the capitalisation rate is determined in the range from 10.0 to 11.5%, depending on the characteristics, type and location of real estate.

Changes in the estimates above could affect the value of real estate.

12 Property and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

For example, if the market value of peer items used for valuation using the comparative sales method changed by plus/minus 5 percentage points, the valuation of real estate as at 31 December 2025 would have been RUB 41 mln higher/lower (2024: RUB 40 mln higher/lower). If the capitalisation rate changed by plus/minus 1 percentage point, the valuation of buildings as at 31 December 2025 would have been RUB 396 mln lower / RUB 485 mln higher (2024: if the capitalisation rate changed by plus/minus 1 percentage point, the valuation of buildings would have been RUB 422 mln lower/ RUB 518 mln higher).

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount includes the revaluation of the Group's buildings and constructions in the amount of RUB 3 812 mln (2024: RUB 3 812 mln) for which a deferred tax liability of RUB 953 mln was recognised (2024: RUB 953 mln). The fair value estimate of buildings is classified to Level 3 of the hierarchy.

If the Group's buildings and constructions were accounted for at the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, their carrying amount as at 31 December 2025 would have been RUB 5 619 mln (2024: RUB 5 682 mln).

Right-of-use assets mainly represent premises of branches and additional offices. The table below shows the movements in the right-of-use assets in 2025 and 2024:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Rights of use of property and equipment as at 1 January	**1 820**	**1 077**
Additions of rights of use of property and equipment for the reporting period	385	192
Prolongation of lease term	538	1 196
Accumulated depreciation	(681)	(617)
Disposals	(69)	(28)
Rights of use of property and equipment as at 31 December	**1 993**	**1 820**

13 Other Assets

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Variation margin and other collateral that guarantees the performance of obligations	5 000	5 969
Plastic cards receivables	1 746	3 370
Settlements on transactions with securities	983	1 110
Overdue guarantee receivables	441	276
Settlements on commissions with customers	185	168
Conversion transactions settlements	41	106
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1 608)	(1 557)
Total financial assets	**6 788**	**9 442**
Accounts receivable and advances	1 651	813
Securities settlements under depository and brokerage agreements	656	350
Precious metals and natural precious stones	430	259
Rent receivables	85	12
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	69	31
Advances under construction contracts	-	4 876
Other	689	546
Total non-financial assets	**3 580**	**6 887**
Total other assets	**10 368**	**16 329**

13 Other Assets (continued)

There are no individually impaired and overdue assets among financial assets of the Group, except for settlements on transactions with securities and receivables for overdue guarantees and commissions.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has accounts receivable related to overdue guarantees and non-credit fees in the amount of RUB 626 mln and the allowance made in the amount of RUB 603 mln (2024: RUB 444 mln and RUB 429 mln, respectively).

Accounts receivable and advances include payments made by the Group in respect of software and hardware, as well as prepayment of repairs to existing property and equipment.

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses for other financial assets during 2025 and 2024:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**1 557**	**1 487**
Charge of allowance for expected credit losses on other assets during the year	206	90
Other changes	(100)	50
Amounts written-off as non-recoverable during the period	(55)	(70)
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**1 608**	**1 557**

The analysis of other assets by maturity is presented in Note 31.

14 Long-term Assets Held-for-sale

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Land plots	-	537
Property	602	1 014
Impairment	-	(523)
Total long-term assets held-for-sale	**602**	**1 028**

Long-term assets held-for-sale are mainly items held by the Bank as a result of obtaining control over collateral for loans and advances to customers. The Group's policy is to sell these assets as soon as it is practicable.

15 Due to Banks

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Securities sale and repurchase agreements	93 896	133 135
Term placements of banks	78 820	56 474
Correspondent accounts of banks	1 188	659
Total due to banks	**173 904**	**190 268**

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 1 counterparty with aggregate deposit balances that exceeded 10% of equity of the Group and amounted to RUB 30 690 mln (2024: 1 counterparty with aggregate deposit balances that amounted to RUB 21 073 mln).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had effective securities sale and repurchase agreements with an organisation acting as a central counterparty in the financial market in the amount of RUB 93 896 mln (2024: RUB 133 135 mln).

15 Due to Banks (continued)

Securities pledged under these sale and repurchase agreements and lent are securities:

- from own portfolio of securities measured at fair value in the amount of RUB 770 mln, and securities measured at amortised cost in the amount of RUB 81 167 mln (2024: RUB 5 552 mln and RUB 100 271 mln, respectively), see Notes 6 and 10;
- received by the Group under reverse sale and repurchase agreements (without initial recognition) in the amount of RUB 53 630 mln (2024: RUB 51 713 mln), see Note 7.

The Group received a subordinated loan from the State Corporation “Deposit Insurance Agency”, under which the federal loan bonds with the fair value as at 31 December 2025 of RUB 12 687 mln (2024: RUB 15 420 mln) were transferred to the Group, see Note 32. As at 31 December 2025, these securities were not pledged under sale and repurchase agreements with credit organisations (2024: securities were not pledged under sale and repurchase agreements with credit organisations).

The analysis of due to banks by maturity and the analysis of interest rates are presented in Note 31.

16 Customer Accounts

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
State and public organisations		
- Term deposits	-	16 520
Legal entities		
- Current/settlement accounts	108 052	90 708
- Term deposits	254 079	167 446
Individuals		
- Current/demand accounts	99 295	103 527
- Term deposits	422 041	332 903
Total customer accounts	**883 467**	**711 104**

State and public organisations do not include commercial entities owned by the state.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 2 customers, the aggregate balances on accounts and deposits of which exceeded 10% of the Group’s equity and amounted to RUB 127 815 mln (2024: the Group had 1 customer, the aggregate balances on accounts and deposits of which exceeded 10% of the Group’s equity and amounted to RUB 28 662 mln).

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

	2025		**2024**	
(RUB mln)	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	521 336	59.1	436 430	61.4
Financial services	160 181	18.1	52 359	7.4
Trade	64 156	7.3	67 309	9.5
Construction	35 324	4.0	31 162	4.4
Production	30 411	3.4	30 034	4.2
Real estate	28 564	3.2	27 043	3.8
Art, science and education	14 002	1.6	13 786	1.9
Transport	12 358	1.4	18 324	2.6
Public utilities	3 074	0.3	3 528	0.5
Medical institutions	1 927	0.2	1 726	0.2
Energy	720	0.1	729	0.1
Communications	191	0.0	267	0.0
Other	11 223	1.3	28 407	4.0
Total customer accounts	**883 467**	**100.0**	**711 104**	**100.0**

16 Customer Accounts (continued)

As at 31 December 2025, customer accounts include deposits that are collateral for irrevocable guarantee obligations in the amount of RUB 19 430 mln (2024: RUB 15 448 mln), as well as coverage on letters of credit in the amount of RUB 37 mln (2024: RUB 98 mln).

The analysis of customer accounts by maturity is presented in Note 31. Interest rate analysis of customer accounts is disclosed in Note 31.

Information on the fair value of customer accounts is presented in Note 34. Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 35.

17 Promissory Notes and Deposit Certificates Issued

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Promissory notes and deposit certificates	4 514	4 612
Total promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	**4 514**	**4 612**

The analysis of promissory notes and deposit certificates issued by maturities is presented in Note 31. The analysis of the interest rates of promissory notes and deposit certificates issued is presented in Note 31.

18 Other Liabilities

(RUB mln)	Note	2025	2024
Variation margin and other collateral received that guarantees the performance of obligations		3 636	4 684
Lease liability		2 081	1 815
Plastic card payables		1 475	4 179
Guarantees and import letters of credit		794	353
Dividends payable	29	497	448
Accounts payable		128	268
Other		112	109
Total financial liabilities		**8 723**	**11 856**
Amounts payable to employees		3 127	2 688
Insurance premium liabilities		700	586
Taxes payable other than income tax		677	265
Securities settlements under depository and brokerage agreements		656	350
Income tax liability		517	1 012
Allowance for credit related commitments		430	294
Settlements for social insurance		363	591
Other		955	857
Total non-financial liabilities		**7 425**	**6 643**
Total other liabilities		**16 148**	**18 499**

Below there are movements in lease liabilities for 2025 and 2024:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Lease liabilities as at 1 January	**1 815**	**1 121**
Lease liabilities under new agreements for the reporting period	364	190
Interest expense for the reporting period	277	171
Prolongation of lease term	538	1 196
Principal lease payments	(830)	(834)
Disposals	(83)	(29)
Total lease liabilities as at 31 December	**2 081**	**1 815**

18 Other Liabilities (continued)

Below there is the analysis of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses on credit related commitments during 2025 and 2024:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**294**	**318**
(Recovery)/charge of the allowance for credit related commitments during the year	136	(24)
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**430**	**294**

The analysis of other liabilities by maturity is presented in Note 31.

19 Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments with which the Group conducts operations have either potentially favourable conditions (and are assets), or potentially unfavourable conditions (and are liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market quotes. The fair value of derivatives may vary significantly over time.

The fair value of assets and liabilities for currency and interest derivative contracts entered into by the Group at the reporting date is presented in the table below. The table includes contracts with the settlement date after the end of the relevant reporting period. The amounts for these transactions are shown on a gross basis: before offsetting positions (and payments) for each counterparty.

The analysis of derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

(RUB mln)

Underlying asset	Instrument	Fair value of expected cash flows receivable	Fair value of expected cash flows payable	Assets – positive fair value	Liabilities – negative fair value
Interest rates	Swap	69 721	(72 087)	3 756	(6 122)
	Option	-	(2)	-	(2)
Other	Forward	7 134	(6 485)	668	(19)
	Swap	23 086	(23 204)	14	(132)
	Futures	174	(19)	174	(19)
	Option	-	(1)	-	(1)
	Other instruments	6	-	6	-
Total		**100 121**	**(101 798)**	**4 618**	**(6 295)**

19 Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The analysis of derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

(RUB mln)

Underlying asset	Instrument	Fair value of expected cash flows receivable	Fair value of expected cash flows payable	Assets – positive fair value	Liabilities – negative fair value
Interest rates	Swap	30 297	(31 580)	5 114	(6 397)
	Option	112	(256)	112	(256)
Other	Forward	7 225	(7 715)	162	(652)
	Swap	7 314	(7 313)	63	(62)
	Futures	37	(304)	37	(304)
	Option	11	(15)	-	(3)
	Other instruments	732	(633)	101	(3)
Total		**45 728**	**(47 816)**	**5 589**	**(7 677)**

20 Cash Flows from Financing Activities

The reconciliation of changes in liabilities, equity and cash flows from financing activities for 2025 is as follows:

	Equity				
(RUB mln)	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Treasury shares**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**3 479**	**21 500**	**(1 140)**	**174 756**	**198 595**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(20 594)	(20 594)
Treasury shares	-	-	(1 216)	-	(1 216)
Total changes relating to cash flows from financing activities	**-**	**-**	**(1 216)**	**(20 594)**	**(21 810)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	37 847	37 847
Redemption of treasury shares	(88)	(1 143)	1 140	91	-
Difference between declared and paid dividends	-	-	-	(49)	(49)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**3 391**	**20 357**	**(1 216)**	**192 051**	**214 583**

20 Cash Flows from Financing Activities (continued)

The reconciliation of changes in liabilities, equity and cash flows from financing activities for 2024 is as follows:

	Equity				
(RUB mln)	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**3 510**	**22 178**	**(1 676)**	**146 514**	**170 526**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(22 445)	(22 445)
Treasury shares	-	-	(140)	-	(140)
Total changes relating to cash flows from financing activities	**-**	**-**	**(140)**	**(22 445)**	**(22 585)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	50 779	50 779
Total components of comprehensive income recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	1	1
Redemption of treasury shares	(31)	(678)	676	33	-
Result of disposal of equity securities measured through equity	-	-	-	10	10
Difference between declared and paid dividends	-	-	-	(136)	(136)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**3 479**	**21 500**	**(1 140)**	**174 756**	**198 595**

21 Share Capital

(RUB mln)	Number of outstanding ordinary shares (thousand shares)	Number of outstanding preference shares (thousand shares)	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Share premium	Treasury shares	Total share capital and share premium	Retained earnings
As at 1 January 2024	**445 828**	**20 100**	**3 333**	**177**	**22 178**	**(1 676)**	**24 012**	**-**
Redemption of treasury shares	-	-	(31)	-	(678)	676	(33)	33
Shares buy-back	(460)	-	-	-	-	(140)	(140)	-
As at 31 December 2024	**445 368**	**20 100**	**3 302**	**177**	**21 500**	**(1 140)**	**23 839**	**-**
Redemption of treasury shares	-	-	(88)	-	(1 143)	1 140	(91)	91
Shares buy-back	(3 680)	-	-	-	-	(1 216)	(1 216)	-
As at 31 December 2025	**441 688**	**20 100**	**3 214**	**177**	**20 357**	**(1 216)**	**22 532**	**-**

21 Share Capital (continued)

The nominal registered issued share capital of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 is RUB 466 mln (2024: RUB 478 mln). As at 31 December 2025, all of the Bank’s outstanding shares were declared, issued and fully paid in.

Capital adjustments based on hyperinflation indices were made as of 31 December 2002. The share capital adjusted for hyperinflation indices is RUB 3 391 mln.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has 445 368 thousand ordinary shares with the nominal value of RUB 1 (one), including repurchased shares. One ordinary share carries one vote.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has one type of preference shares with the nominal value of RUB 1 (one) in the amount of 20 100 thousand shares.

Preference shares grant the right to take part in the General Meeting of Shareholders with the right to vote on all issues of its competence, starting with the meeting following the annual General Meeting of Shareholders where, notwithstanding the reasons, no decision on dividends payment was made or a decision on partial payment of dividends was made. If shareholders do not declare dividends on preference shares, the holders of preference shares are entitled to voting rights similar to ordinary shareholders until the dividends are paid. Preference shares are not cumulative.

Share premium represents the excess of capital contributions over the nominal value of shares issued.

On 24 April 2025, the annual sitting of the General Meeting of Shareholders resolved to reduce the share capital of PJSC “Bank Saint Petersburg” by redeeming 11 716 thousand ordinary shares acquired by PJSC “Bank Saint Petersburg” from May to August 2022. On 15 May 2025, the Bank's own ordinary shares held in the treasury account in the shareholder register were redeemed in the amount of 11 716 thousand shares.

On 25 September 2025, the Extraordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting decided to decrease the share capital by redemption of 460 thousand ordinary shares acquired by PJSC “Bank Saint Petersburg” during the period from 29 July 2024 to 29 January 2025. On 30 September 2025, the Bank’s own ordinary shares held on the treasury securities account in the shareholders’ register were redeemed in the amount of 460 thousand.

The Share Capital of the Bank was registered by the Bank of Russia on 12 January 2026 and amounts to RUB 465 million.

On 02 October 2025, the Supervisory Board of the Bank decided to acquire its own outstanding ordinary shares at organised trading in accordance with the Acquisition Programme. The Programme is effective from 06 October 2025 to 20 May 2026. The maximum amount of money allocated for acquisition is RUB 5 000 million.

22 Interest Income and Expense

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	**198 677**	**146 705**
Loans and advances to customers		
- loans and advances to legal entities	120 689	92 581
- loans and advances to individuals	27 930	21 802
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	25 618	17 735
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost	15 960	10 185
Due from banks	8 205	4 220
Debt investment securities measured through other comprehensive income	275	182
Other interest income	**4 669**	**7 483**
Trading securities measured through profit or loss	3 124	6 039
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	1 545	1 444
Total interest income	**203 346**	**154 188**
Interest expense		
Term deposits of individuals	59 140	31 392
Due to banks	34 507	31 270
Term deposits of legal entities	26 544	16 782
Current/settlement accounts	2 362	1 667
Other debt securities issued	373	201
Total interest expense	**122 926**	**81 312**
Contributions to the deposit insurance system	**2 662**	**2 319**
Net interest income	**77 758**	**70 557**

Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 35.

23 Allowance for Expected Credit Losses on Debt Financial Assets

The following table shows the reconciliation between:

- the amounts presented in the reconciliation of the balances of the estimated allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January and 31 December 2025 for the classes of financial instruments presented in Notes 8, 9, 10; and
- the item "Allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets" in the summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2025.

			Debt investment securities measured		
(RUB mln)	Due from banks	Loans and advances to customers	at fair value through other comprehensive income	at amortised cost	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**(18)**	**(33 283)**	**-**	**(130)**	**(33 431)**
New assets received or acquired	-	(4 571)	(17)	(9)	(4 597)
Net charge for (charge) recovery of allowance for expected credit losses, including transfers between the stages	18	(13 647)	-	19	(13 610)
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans/securities	-	2 664	-	13	2 677
Total charge (recovery) of allowance for 12-month expected credit losses	**18**	**(15 554)**	**(17)**	**23**	**(15 530)**
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	(835)	-	-	(835)
Amounts written-off or sold as non-recoverable during the period	-	20 214	-	-	20 214
Allowance disposed of as a result of redemption of securities	-	-	-	3	3
Other changes	-	624	-	-	624
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**-**	**(28 834)**	**(17)**	**(104)**	**(28 955)**

The following table shows the reconciliation between:

- the amounts presented in the reconciliation of the balances of the estimated allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January and 31 December 2024 for the classes of financial instruments presented in Notes 5, 8, 9, 10; and
- the item "Allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets" in the summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2024.

23 Allowance for Expected Credit Losses on Debt Financial Assets (continued)

(RUB mln)	Due from banks	Loans and advances to customers	Debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January	**(18)**	**(34 553)**	**(428)**	**(121)**	**(35 120)**
New assets received or acquired	-	(5 560)	-	-	(5 560)
Net charge for (charge) recovery of allowance for expected credit losses, including transfers between the stages	2	(2 647)	-	(17)	(2 662)
Recovery of allowance due to repayment of loans/securities	-	2 510	428	-	2 938
Total charge (recovery) of allowance for 12-month expected credit losses	**2**	**(5 697)**	**428**	**(17)**	**(5 284)**
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	(711)	-	-	(711)
Amounts written-off or sold as non-recoverable during the period	-	8 965	-		8 965
Allowance disposed of as a result of redemption of securities	-	-	-	7	7
Other changes	(2)	(1 287)	-	1	(1 288)
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December	**(18)**	**(33 283)**	**-**	**(130)**	**(33 431)**

24 Net Gains from Trading in Foreign Currencies, Foreign Exchange Revaluation and from Transactions with Derivative Financial Instruments and Precious Metals

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Net gains from trading in foreign currencies, foreign exchange revaluation and from transactions with derivative financial instruments	5 683	12 715
Net gains from trading in precious metals	210	307
Net gains from trading in foreign currencies, foreign exchange revaluation and from transactions with derivative financial instruments and precious metals	**5 893**	**13 022**

25 Fee and Commission Income and Expense

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Fee and commission income		
Settlement transactions	6 419	6 647
Plastic cards settlements	3 536	3 855
Guarantees and letters of credit issued	2 951	1 967
Agency services under insurance contracts	1 145	1 163
Cash transactions	208	268
Cash collection	89	87
Custody operations	63	69
Other	429	349
including revenue under agreements in scope of IFRS 15:		
- recognised over time	4 159	3 199
- recognised when the service is provided	10 681	11 206
Total fee and commission income	**14 840**	**14 405**
Fee and commission expense		
Plastic cards settlements	1 777	1 824
Loyalty programs	607	285
Securities	388	349
Settlement transactions	151	163
Guarantees and letters of credit	54	103
Other	76	82
Total fee and commission expense	**3 053**	**2 806**
Net fee and commission income	**11 787**	**11 599**

Fee and commission income that is not an integral part of effective interest rate on financial asset or liability is measured based on compensation stated in the agreement and recognised depending on the type of service either at a point of time or over time as the Group fulfils a performance obligation under the contract depending on the point when the Group hands over control of the service to a customer:

- commission fee for settlement transactions, plastic cards and cheques transactions, and cash transfers is charged for the execution of payment orders in accordance with tariffs depending on the type of the transaction and is recognised as income at the moment of the transaction execution;
- commission fee on cash collection is paid in accordance with fixed tariffs and is recognised as income at the moment of the transaction execution;
- fee for operating maintenance, asset management, custody and other management and consulting services is charged monthly based on fixed rates depending on the type of transaction and is recognised over time as the Group provides the corresponding service;
- fee for agency services (for conducting or participating in negotiations on a transaction on behalf of the third party) is recognised at the moment the transaction is executed by the third party.

Information on related party transactions is disclosed in Note 35.

26 Administrative and Other Operating Expenses

(RUB mln)	Note	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	12	3 257	2 857
Software		3 185	2 310
Other costs related to property and equipment		1 797	1 318
Charity		1 449	549
Postal, cable and telecommunications expenses		1 078	934
Other taxes (other than income tax)		535	304
Security		435	356
Information and advisory services		355	303
Transportation expenses		336	296
Rent		212	181
Advertising and marketing services		186	171
Professional services		107	165
Other administrative expenses		1 066	831
Total administrative and other operating expenses		**13 998**	**10 575**

27 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises the following:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	11 852	12 120
Deferred tax	2 033	(183)
Income tax expense for the year	**13 885**	**11 937**

The current income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's profits is 25% (2024: 20%).

Below there is a comparison of theoretical tax expenses with actual tax expenses:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Profit before tax	**51 732**	**62 716**
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate	12 933	12 543
Permanent differences on income tax	1 856	205
Income from government securities taxed at different rates	(904)	(775)
Effect of changes in income tax rate	-	(36)
Income tax expense for the year	**13 885**	**11 937**

Differences between IFRS and the tax legislation of the Russian Federation result in temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for the purposes of the IFRS summary consolidated financial statements and for the purposes of calculating income tax. The tax implications of changes in these temporary differences are detailed below and are recognised at the rate of 25% (2024: 25%), except for the income on state securities which is taxed at 20% (2024: 15%).

27 Income Tax (continued)

(RUB mln)	31 December 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income and directly in equity	31 December 2025
Tax effect of temporary differences				
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1 247)	(2 577)	-	(3 824)
Accrued income/expense	58	28	-	86
Valuation of investment securities measured at amortised cost	(290)	(106)	-	(396)
Valuation of trading and other securities at fair value	216	(23)	1	194
Property and equipment	(1 253)	140	-	(1 113)
Other	748	505	-	1 253
Recognised deferred tax liability	**(1 768)**	**(2 033)**	**1**	**(3 800)**

(RUB mln)	31 December 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recorded in other comprehensive income and directly in equity	31 December 2024
Tax effect of temporary differences				
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2 029)	782	-	(1 247)
Accrued income/expense	481	(423)	-	58
Valuation of investment securities measured at amortised cost	(844)	554	-	(290)
Valuation of trading and other securities at fair value	41	97	79	216
Property and equipment	(924)	(139)	(190)	(1 253)
Other	1 435	(688)	-	748
Recognised deferred tax liability	**(1 840)**	**183**	**(111)**	**(1 768)**

28 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year net of treasury shares.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has no preference shares that potentially dilute earnings per share. Therefore, diluted earnings per share equal basic earnings per share.

Basic earnings per share are calculated as follows:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank	37 847	50 779
Less preference dividends	(9)	(9)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	**37 838**	**50 770**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	444 876	445 804
Basic earnings per share (RUB per share)	**85.05**	**113.88**

29 Dividends

	2025		2024	
(RUB mln)	**Ordinary shares**	**Preference shares**	**Ordinary shares**	**Preference shares**
Dividends payable as at 1 January	**448**	**-**	**319**	**-**
Dividends declared during the year	20 634	9	22 572	9
Dividends paid during the year	(20 585)	(9)	(22 436)	(9)
Write-off of unclaimed dividends	-	-	(7)	-
Dividends payable as at 31 December	**497**	**-**	**448**	**-**
Dividends per share declared during the year (RUB per share)				
- 2023 results	-	-	23.37	0.22
- 2024 results	29.72	0.22	27.26	0.22
- Half-year 2025 results	16.61	0.22	-	-

All dividends were declared and paid in Russian roubles.

On 24 April 2025, the annual sitting of the General Meeting of Shareholders decided to approve the aggregate amount of dividends for 2024 in the amount of RUB 56.98 per 1 ordinary share, RUB 0.44 per 1 preference share. Of which RUB 27.26 per 1 ordinary share and RUB 0.22 per 1 preference share were declared based on the Group's results for the first half of 2024 and were paid in the second half of 2024. Accordingly, the remaining dividends of RUB 29.72 per 1 ordinary share and RUB 0.22 per 1 preference share based on the Group's results for 2024 were declared and paid in the first half of 2025.

On 25 September 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders resolved to pay dividends based on the results of the first half of 2025 in the amount of RUB 16.61 per 1 ordinary share and RUB 0.22 per 1 preference share. The dividends were paid in November 2025.

30 Segment Analysis

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available. The chief operating decision maker is the Management Board of the Bank.

Description of products and services that are revenue sources of the reporting segments

The Group’s operations consist of three main business segments:

- Corporate banking – settlement and current accounts, deposits, credit lines, loans and other credit facilities, foreign currency transactions with commercial and state entities.
- Operations on financial markets – financial instruments trading, loans and deposits on the interbank market, dealing in foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments.
- Retail banking – private banking services, private customer current accounts, deposits, retail investment products, custody services, credit and debit cards, consumer loans, mortgages and other loans to individuals and VIP clients.

30 Segment Analysis (continued)

Transactions between the business segments are concluded at arm’s length. Funds are ordinarily reallocated between segments, resulting in funding cost transfers disclosed in operating income/expense for the segment, i.e. the balance of transfer income and expenses from reallocated financial resources between internal segments. Interest charged for these funds is based on market interest rates. There are no other material items of income or expense between the business segments. Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, being the majority of assets and liabilities of the Group, but excluding some property and equipment and intangible assets, long-term assets held-for-sale, investment property, other assets and liabilities and balances on taxation settlements.

Factors used by management to identify reporting segments

The Group’s segments are groups of strategic business units targeting different customers. They are managed separately because they require different technology, marketing strategies and level of service.

Evaluation of profit or loss, assets and liabilities of operating segments

The Bank’s Management Board analyses the financial information prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Russian legislation. Such financial information differs in certain aspects from International Financial Reporting Standards:

(i) resources are usually redistributed among segments using internal interest rates set by the Treasury Department. These interest rates are calculated based on the basic market interest rates, contractual maturity dates and observable actual maturity dates of customer accounts balances;

(ii) income tax is not allocated to segments;

(iii) fee and commission income on lending transactions is recognised immediately, rather than in the future periods using the effective interest rate method;

(iv) derivative financial liabilities are not included in liabilities but are allocated to equity items of management accounts;

(v) information on consolidated companies is not included.

The Management Board of the Bank evaluates the business segment results based on the amount of profit taking into account analytical calculation of income tax.

30 Segment Analysis (continued)

Information on profit or loss, assets and liabilities of reporting segments

The segment information for the Group's main reporting business segments for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is set out below (in accordance with the management accounts).

(RUB mln)	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Operations on financial markets	Unallocated	Total
For 2025					
Interest income	117 746	28 788	52 640	-	199 174
Interest expense	(28 307)	(61 411)	(35 036)	(60)	(124 814)
Internal funding charge	(69 165)	57 545	(19 728)	31 348	-
Net interest income (loss)	**20 274**	**24 922**	**(2 124)**	**31 288**	**74 360**
Net fee and commission income (expenses)	9 927	3 124	(219)	-	12 832
Net trading income	3 495	517	3 556	-	7 568
Other net operating income (expenses)	2 340	(168)	43	85	2 300
Net operating income	**36 036**	**28 395**	**1 256**	**31 373**	**97 060**
General and administrative expenses	(9 295)	(11 459)	(1 082)	(7 914)	(29 750)
(Expenses for)/income from creation of allowance for expected credit losses	(15 535)	(1 387)	189	-	(16 733)
Profit before tax	**11 206**	**15 549**	**363**	**23 459**	**50 577**
Income tax expense	(2 802)	(3 887)	(91)	(6 423)	(13 203)
Profit (loss) of segment	**8 404**	**11 662**	**272**	**17 036**	**37 374**
Balance as at 31 December 2025					
Reporting segment assets before allowance	**770 353**	**208 863**	**332 127**	**23 991**	**1 335 334**
Reporting segment liabilities	**364 918**	**525 324**	**178 261**	**15 277**	**1 083 780**
Other segment items for 2025					
Depreciation and amortisation charges	(820)	(910)	(90)	(347)	(2 167)

30 Segment Analysis (continued)

(RUB mln)	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Operations on financial markets	Unallocated	Total
For 2024					
Interest income	92 456	22 464	37 521	-	152 441
Interest expense	(17 878)	(32 955)	(31 632)	(146)	(82 611)
Internal funding charge	(56 192)	33 697	(9 127)	31 622	-
Net interest income (loss)	**18 386**	**23 206**	**(3 238)**	**31 476**	**69 830**
Net fee and commission income (expenses)	9 565	2 986	(137)	-	12 414
Net trading income	7 974	697	3 388	-	12 059
Other net operating income	890	6	271	158	1 325
Net operating income	**36 815**	**26 895**	**284**	**31 634**	**95 628**
General and administrative expenses	(7 999)	(8 710)	(1 276)	(7 553)	(25 538)
Expenses for creation of allowance for expected credit losses	(6 188)	(689)	(57)	-	(6 934)
Profit before tax	**22 628**	**17 496**	**(1 049)**	**24 081**	**63 156**
Income tax expense	(4 526)	(3 500)	211	(4 503)	(12 318)
Profit (loss) of segment	**18 102**	**13 996**	**(838)**	**19 578**	**50 838**
As at 31 December 2024					
Reporting segment assets before allowance	**620 265**	**170 223**	**364 192**	**21 302**	**1 175 982**
Reporting segment liabilities	**268 480**	**439 885**	**213 708**	**16 122**	**938 195**
Other segment items for 2024					
Depreciation and amortisation charges	(661)	(673)	(93)	(500)	(1 927)

30 Segment Analysis (continued)

A reconciliation of assets according to the management information with IFRS summary consolidated financial statements results as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is set out below:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Total reporting segment assets before allowance	**1 335 334**	**1 175 982**
Adjustment of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(27 941)	(32 675)
Adjustments of income/expense accruals	(255)	3 062
Adjustments of depreciation and amortisation and fair value of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	(151)	(94)
Fair value and amortised cost adjustments	(2 390)	(2 600)
Adjustment of assets additionally recognised in management accounts	1 475	(2)
Other adjustments	(50)	(48)
Effect of consolidation and elimination of intragroup assets	(263)	(6 193)
Total assets under IFRS	**1 305 759**	**1 137 432**

A reconciliation of liabilities according to the management information with IFRS summary consolidated financial statements results as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is set out below:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Total reporting segment liabilities	**(1 083 780)**	**(938 195)**
Adjustment of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(542)	(404)
Adjustments of income/expense accruals	(2 312)	(5 611)
Income tax adjustments	(551)	1 002
Adjustment of liabilities additionally recognised in management accounts	(1 475)	2
Consolidation effect	331	7 219
Total liabilities under IFRS	**(1 088 329)**	**(935 987)**

A reconciliation of profit before tax according to the management accounts with IFRS summary consolidated financial statements results for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is set out below:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Total reporting segment profit before tax	**50 577**	**63 156**
Adjustment of allowances	2 626	153
Adjustments of income/expense accruals	(2 279)	1 752
Adjustments of depreciation and amortisation and fair value of property and equipment and intangible assets	(57)	(142)
Fair value and amortised cost adjustments	(15)	(1 956)
Consolidation effect	880	(246)
Other adjustments	-	(1)
Total profit before tax under IFRS	**51 732**	**62 716**

30 Segment Analysis (continued)

Geographical information. The major part of the Group's activity is concentrated in the North-West region of the Russian Federation. It also operates in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar.

There are no external customers (groups of related customers) with individual income from operations exceeding 10% of the total income from operations with such customers.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control

Corporate governance and internal control

The Group's corporate governance system is based on full compliance with requirements of statutory legislation and the CBR and protection of the shareholders' interests and considers world best practices to the largest possible extent. The Group fully complies with the legislation requirements concerning shareholders' rights observance.

The supreme managing body of the Bank is the General Shareholders' Meeting that makes strategic decisions on the Bank's operations in accordance with Federal Law No. 208-FZ dated 26 December 1995 *On Joint-Stock Companies* and the Charter.

Functions of the counting commission of the General Shareholders' Meeting are performed by the Independent Registrar – JSC "Independent Registrar Company – R.O.S.T." (before 5 February 2020 – Joint-Stock Company "Independent Registrar Company").

General activities of the Bank are managed by the Supervisory Board, except for areas that are in competence of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Supervisory Board is elected and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Supervisory Board sets the key strategic directions of the Bank's activity and supervises the performance of the executive management bodies.

In 2025, the Supervisory Board of the Bank was elected on 24 April at the annual sitting of the General Meeting of Shareholders, consisting of 9 members. By decision of the Supervisory Board, four Committees of the Bank's Supervisory Board were formed.

The Supervisory Board includes Committees established for the purpose of review and analysis of matters in competence of the Supervisory Board, preparation of recommendations on these matters for the Supervisory Board and execution of other functions vested to these Committees.

The primary objective of the Strategy Committee is to assist the Supervisory Board of the Bank in determining the Bank's long-term and mid-term strategy and priority business areas and to review major innovation and investment programmes and projects of the Bank.

The primary objective of the Risk Management Committee is to assist the Supervisory Board of the Bank in determining priority areas for the Bank's banking risk management efforts and to support appropriate risk management function within the Group.

The objective of the Human Resources and Remuneration Committee is to support the efficient HR policy of the Bank, recruit qualified experts to management positions and create necessary incentives for their successful work, prepare recommendations for the Supervisory Board on applicants for the key management positions and develop principles and criteria for remuneration rates for the key management (personnel) of the Bank.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The primary objective of the Audit Committee is to assist the Supervisory Board in efficient assessment of and control over the Bank's business and to control the completeness and fairness of the Bank's consolidated and stand-alone financial statements and the process of their preparation and presentation, and the performance of internal control and internal audit functions.

The Corporate Secretary is responsible for compliance with the requirements of current legislation, the Charter and other internal policies of the Bank concerning shareholders' rights and protection of their interests during preparation and implementation of corporate action by the Bank. The Corporate Secretary also supports communications between the Bank and its shareholders, holding of General Shareholders' Meetings and performance of the Supervisory Board and its Committees.

Operating activities of the Bank are managed by the sole executive body (the Chairman of the Management Board) and the collective executive body (the Management Board of the Bank).

Internal control

The Internal Audit Function is a structural unit of the Bank in charge of internal audit and an internal control body of the Bank. The Function operates under direct supervision of the Bank's Supervisory Board. The Function reports directly to the Bank's Supervisory Board. The structure and size of the Internal Audit Function are determined by the Supervisory Board of the Bank based on the nature and scale of operations, the level and combination of risks assumed.

The Function operates on an ongoing basis in accordance with the regularity principle, principles of independence, neutrality, professional competence and unhindered and effective performance of its functions, conducting a regular independent assessment of the risk management and internal control systems (monitoring of the Bank's internal control system) reliability and effectiveness, as well as the Bank's corporate governance practice assessment.

The Function conducts internal reviews in the Bank's structural divisions and in the Bank's branch network. Any activity of any structural division of the Bank or the Bank's branch network and any employee can be subject to review.

The Internal Control Department is a structural division of the Bank that performs compliance functions and is an independent internal control body of the Bank. The Department is independent in its activity from other structural divisions of the Bank and operates under direct control of, and reports to, the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank.

The Department has been created to assist to the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank and the Management Board of the Bank in building the system of compliance control in the Bank, effective management of the compliance risk that arises in the course of the Bank's activity (in creation of mechanisms of detection, identification, analysis, estimation, minimisation, monitoring and control of compliance risk).

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The administrative composition of the Internal Control Department is as follows:

- The Controller of the professional participant of the securities market who is an officer of the Bank performing internal monitoring of compliance of the Bank’s activities with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the securities market, the basic and internal standards of the self-regulating organisation in the sphere of the financial market of which the Bank is a member, the charter and internal documents of the Bank related to its professional activities in the securities market. The Controller is independent in his/her activity from other structural divisions of the Bank and operates under direct control of the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank and reports to the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank.
- The responsible officer who performs internal monitoring of compliance with the requirements of the Russian Federation legislation on countermeasures against illegitimate use of insider information and market abuse. The responsible officer is independent in his/her activities from other structural subdivisions of the Bank, acts under direct control of the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank and reports to the Chairman of the Management Board of the Bank.
- The employee who is responsible for arrangement of personal data processing in the Bank.

The Financial Monitoring Department under the supervision of the employee responsible for prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism and extremist activities and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a structural division of the Bank and reports to the First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board (Chief Executive Officer) in accordance with the order on allocation of functional duties and rights on the management of the Bank. The objectives of the Financial Monitoring Department are prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism and extremist activities and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; development and implementation of Internal Control Rules with the purpose of prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism and extremist activities and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as compliance with the requirements of legislation on the identification of clients, representatives of clients, beneficiaries and beneficial owners, on the documentary recording and storage of data (information) and documents, on the identification of operations subject to mandatory control and suspicious operations, on the submission of information in the established manner to the authorised body, on the preparation and training of Bank employees on prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism and extremist activities and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction issues.

Risk management

- credit risk (including counterparty and concentration risk),
- market risk (including equity, interest rate of trade book, currency and commodity risks),
- interest rate risk of the bank portfolio,
- liquidity risk (including concentration risk),
- operational risk,
- as well as other types of risk (compliance risk, strategic risk, reputational risk).

The following risks are significant to the Group: credit, market, interest rate, operational and liquidity risks.

For each significant type of risk a corresponding management system was created to provide adequate risk assessment, including measures for its mitigation. The Group compares the amount of accepted risks with the size of its equity to guarantee its sufficiency at the level required by the CBR, needed for performance of its obligations, including covenants, and for efficient use of equity.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The Group's risk management system promotes financial stability, improvement of the Bank's activities efficiency, securing adequate protection of shareholders, customers, creditors, providing continuity of operations, upholding the reputation.

The risk management system includes creation and implementation of risk management policies and procedures to be further updated depending on changes in the macroeconomic situation, current conditions of the banking system in the Russian Federation, and regulatory changes. The Group has developed a system of reporting on risks and equity (capital). As at 31 December 2025, the Group's internal documentation establishing the procedures and methodologies for identification, managing and stress-testing of the Group's above risks, was approved by the authorised management bodies of the Bank in accordance with the regulations and recommendations issued by the CBR.

Key bodies performing the Group's risk management functions are the Supervisory Board, the Bank's Management Board, the Bank's Asset and Liability Management Committee, the Bank's Large Credit Committee, the Bad Debt Committee, the Project Management Centre, the Investment Committee, and the IT Services Continuity Committee.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for consideration of the risk factor when approving strategic goals and objectives. The Supervisory Board approves the Capital and Risk Management Policy, the compliance with which is supervised by consideration and approvals of the quarterly Group's risk management reports, both consolidated and by types of risk. The Supervisory Board makes decisions on significant transactions, on transactions in respect of which there is an interest, on transactions with related parties exceeding limits established under the Group's Credit Policy and on transactions the amount of which equals to or exceeds 15% of the Bank's equity.

The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for overall organisation of the Bank's risk management system. The Management Board of the Bank is responsible for the control over timely and adequate identification of risks and their exposure, for development of policies and procedures necessary to limit risk exposures. The Management Board coordinates different department actions in case of threat or actual liquidity crisis, approves internal documents of the Bank in respect of risk management and risk management reports.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for day-to-day financial risk management (except for credit risk).

The Asset and Liability Management Committee decides on structural management of the statement of financial position of the Group and the related liquidity risks, and on determining and changing market risk limits, including interest rate risk. The Asset and Liability Management Committee coordinates the main principles and procedures of financial risk management (except for credit risk) and has the right to make decisions on financial risk management in case of emergency.

The IT Services Continuity Committee manages the IT services continuity and availability process in order to ensure the required level of continuity and availability of information systems and IT infrastructure by taking measures to prevent the recurrence of failures and to develop proposals on increasing the level of continuity.

The competence of the Project Management Centre (PMC) is to manage the Group's resources within the approved budget, to approve cost estimates and long-term investment estimates, to approve adjustments to the estimates within the authorities, to monitor project implementation, and to regularly assess the performance of individual businesses/products.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The Management Board, the Large Credit Committee, the Bad Debt Committee, the Investment Committee are responsible for making decisions on management of credit risks. The Management Board approves the Credit Policy and makes decisions on credit transactions exceeding the limits stipulated in the Credit Policy for the Large Credit Committee. The Large Credit Committee makes decisions on credit transactions within the limits stipulated by the Management Board and in excess of the limits stipulated by the Management Board for the Bank’s officials as well as approves terms and conditions of standard programs of lending. The Bank’s Management Board sets limits for the Bank’s officials in making credit decisions. The officials make joint decisions, each decision being considered by representatives of the Corporate Business Unit and Risk Unit. It is deemed that a credit decision is made if it is approved by both representatives. The Bad Debt Committee makes decisions on credit and other operations within work with bad debts.

Decisions on loans to individuals and legal entities granted on standard terms are made by the Bank’s officials within individual powers stipulated by the Bank’s Management Board. The level of authority is determined based on deviations from the standard terms and the risk of these deviations. Risk management departments are independent of the departments that carry out functions related to risk acceptance.

The Banking Risks Department is responsible for implementation of the effective risk management system, maintaining an acceptable level of overall risk, operational risk, and reputational risk. The Banking Risks Department develops common approaches to managing overall risk, aggregating the most significant risks, assessing and monitoring operational risks and the risk of loss of business reputation, as well as procedures for their control.

The Financial Risks Department is responsible for managing the following types of risks: market, interest rate, liquidity, credit risk in terms of operations on financial markets. The Financial Risks Department monitors the risk management system in respect of the above risks, initiates the development of risk assessment methods and management procedures, compliance by the Bank’s departments with current limits, and risk limitation procedures. The Financial Risks Department is not subordinated to, and does not report to, divisions carrying the relevant risks.

The Financial Risks Department performs stress-tests based on scenario analysis for the purpose of timely identification of significant risks applicable to the Group that may significantly affect the financial sustainability of the Group. When required, based on the results of stress-tests, measures to ensure financial stability of the Group are developed.

Current management of credit risks of the Group is mostly performed by its specialised unit, the Credit Risk Department, exercising operational control over credit risk levels. Bad assets are managed by a separate business unit, the Bad Debt Department.

Management is responsible for identifying and assessing risks, designing risk prevention measures and monitoring their effectiveness. Management constantly monitors the effectiveness of internal controls over risk management and introduces changes to existing controls if necessary.

In compliance with the Group’s internal documentation, the Banking Risks Department on a periodical basis prepares reports covering the Group’s significant risks management. Internal Audit Function evaluates the effectiveness of the Group's relevant methods and provides recommendations for their improvement.

Management believes that the risk management system complies with the CBR requirements and is appropriate for the scale, nature and complexity of operations.

Credit risk. The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk of financial loss if a borrower or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The Group considers credit risk to include all financial assets recognised in the summary consolidated statement of financial position, except for assets deposited with the CBR.

The approach of the Group to credit risk management is defined in the Credit Policy. The purpose of the Credit Policy is to define the main principles of credit transactions of the Group and credit risk acceptance, providing for implementation of the Group's strategy goals and objectives concerning the structure, volume and quality of the loan portfolio.

Risk management tools

To maintain credit risks at an appropriate level the Group uses the following risk management tools:

- determination of the credit risk limits for the groups of related borrowers – by clients and types of transactions bearing credit risk – based on credit risk valuation and requirements to the transaction structure.
- structuring of credit transactions in accordance with the Group's requirements, including assessment of the profitability of the transaction taking into account expected losses;
- assessment of the internal credit rating based on statistical models for assessing the level of risk for corporate borrowers;
- assessment of the financial position of borrowers at the stage of consideration of the loan application, and then on a regular basis during monitoring of the credit transaction in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the Bank of Russia;
- scoring evaluation based on statistical risk assessment models for individual borrowers;
- request for credit reports from the credit history bureau and information from other external services, providing information on the borrower's behaviour;
- evaluation of the market value of collateral, control over availability and safety of collateral, arranging insurance for collateral;
- assessment of the risk of credit transactions and creation of allowance for expected credit losses under IFRS in an amount corresponding to expected losses on the transaction, as well as statutory allowance in accordance with the requirements of the Bank of Russia;
- control over compliance with the requirements of the Credit Policy for setting the authorities on decision making in respect of credit transactions, and control over the reflection of terms of credit transactions in the loan and other agreements, as approved by the authorised collective body or official;
- control over timely performance of the borrowers' obligations to the Group related to credit transactions.

For the loan portfolio in general:

- setting the limits for authorities for collective bodies and officials;
- setting of and control over the limits of credit risk;
- control over the deviation of the actual profitability of credit transactions, taking into account realised losses from expected profitability and expected losses.

Reporting forms

The Group's management controls credit risks and the loan portfolio quality based on regular (daily, weekly and monthly) reports.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Limits set by the Group for credit risk management purposes

The Group sets individual limits in respect of borrowers and groups of related borrowers. When setting an individual limit, the Group takes into account all information available. When setting an individual limit, the Group performs a comprehensive analysis of the financial statements, cash flows, available credit history of each borrower or a group of related borrowers. Also the needs of each borrower or the group of related borrowers for credit resources, as well as availability of loan repayment sources are analysed. The Group also takes into account the property pledged as collateral for the loan.

The Bank’s Credit Policy is applicable both to balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments. The Credit Policy establishes unified procedures of transaction approvals, risk mitigating limits and monitoring procedures. The borrower is entitled to use any products offered by the Bank supporting the use of off-balance sheet Bank’s commitments for lending (guarantees, unsecured letters of credit, credit facilities, etc.) within established limits.

The Bank uses the system of limits restricting the maximum debt of counterparty banks and financial companies, corporate counterparties when conducting transactions in the financial lending market and performing purchase and sale of financial assets, including foreign exchange transactions associated with counterparty credit risk. The respective limits are set for each counterparty of the Bank on the basis of a creditworthiness analysis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the summary consolidated statement of financial position and unrecognised contractual commitment amounts. The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Group’s summary consolidated statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable master arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the summary consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group’s derivative transactions that are not transacted on the exchange are entered into under the master agreements (RISDA), which are an integral part of the Standard Documentation for future transactions on Financial Markets, developed and approved by the National Stock Market Participants Association (NAUFOR) taking into account changes developed by SRO NFA and similar agreements.

Transactions with the Group's derivatives executed on the stock exchange are performed in accordance with the Trading Rules of PJSC Moscow Exchange.

In general, under such agreements and rules on the occurrence of an event of non-performance or an event of completion, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed, and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement transactions.

The Group’s sale and repurchase transactions are covered by master agreements with netting terms, in the event of default or termination, stipulated by the Trading Rules of PJSC Moscow Exchange.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The Group receives and accepts collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities in respect of the following transactions:

- derivatives;
- sale and repurchase agreements.

Such collateral is subject to the standard industry terms of the floating margin payment agreement developed and approved by the National Stock Market Participants Association (NAUFOR), similar agreements and the Trading Rules of PJSC Moscow Exchange.

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)				Amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	**Full amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities**	**Full amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities that have been offset in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Net amount of financial assets/financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Financial instruments**	**Cash collateral received/ paid**	**Net amount**
Reverse repurchase transactions	91 552	-	91 552	(91 552)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	4 618	-	4 618	(586)	(3 260)	772
Variation margin	5 000		5 000		(5 000)	-
Total financial assets	**101 170**	**-**	**101 170**	**(92 138)**	**(8 260)**	**772**
Repurchase transactions	(93 896)		(93 896)	93 896		-
Derivative financial instruments	(6 295)	-	(6 295)	586	5 000	(709)
Variation margin	(3 636)		(3 636)		3 260	(376)
Total financial liabilities	**(103 827)**	**-**	**(103 827)**	**94 482**	**8 260**	**(1 085)**

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln) Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	Full amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities	Full amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities that have been offset in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position	Amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position: Financial instruments	Amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position: Cash collateral received/paid	Net amount
Reverse repurchase transactions	118 223	-	118 223	(118 223)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	5 589	-	5 589	(1 040)	(4 279)	270
Variation margin	5 969	-	5 969	-	(4 997)	972
Total financial assets	**129 781**	**-**	**129 781**	**(119 263)**	**(9 276)**	**1 242**
Repurchase transactions	(133 135)	-	(133 135)	133 135	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	(7 677)	-	(7 677)	1 040	4 997	(1 640)
Variation margin	(4 684)	-	(4 684)	-	4 279	(405)
Total financial liabilities	**(145 496)**	**-**	**(145 496)**	**134 175**	**9 276**	**(2 045)**

The maximum exposure of financial assets to credit risk is as follows:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Assets		
Cash balances with the CBR (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	52 927	27 272
Mandatory reserve deposits with the CBR	3 106	2 903
Cash and cash equivalents	15 371	18 481
Trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	34 513	9 941
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	91 552	118 223
Due from banks	3 001	73 500
Loans and advances to customers	933 052	717 762
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	119 617	116 831
Other financial assets	6 788	9 442
Total maximum exposure	**1 259 927**	**1 094 355**

For the analysis of collateral held against loans and advances to customers and concentration of credit risk refer to Note 9.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from credit related commitments at the reporting date is presented in Note 33.

Country risk. Country risk of the Group is almost fully determined by the country risk of the Russian Federation. The exposure to geographical risk of other countries is limited since substantially all assets and liabilities of the Group are concentrated in the Russian Federation.

Foreign economic activity involves correspondent accounts opened in foreign banks and servicing export-import transactions of own customers. Taking into account the current geopolitical situation, the Bank's own operations on international exchanges through foreign brokers were actually curtailed.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Country risks are mitigated through work with the most reliable banks in friendly countries and a system of limits that restrict the Group’s risks related to individual non-resident counterparties, individual countries and aggregate balances in accounts with non-resident counterparties.

Saint Petersburg is the largest centre of the North-Western part of the Russian Federation with a diversified economy. This is why the Bank’s historic business concentration on providing services to individuals and legal entities in Saint Petersburg is an advantage for the Group.

Market risks. The Group is exposed to market risk arising from open positions in currency, interest rate, commodity and equity instruments that are exposed to general and specific market movements. These are:

- currency risk – risk of losses due to exchange rate fluctuations;
- interest rate risk – risk of losses due to fluctuations of market interest rates;
- commodity risk – risk of losses due to fluctuations of commodity market instruments prices;
- other price (equity) risk – risk of losses due to movements in quotations of the equity instrument.

The Financial Risks Department is responsible for developing methods of assessment of the current level of market risks, management procedures for these risks, and for identification and analysis of the current risk level.

Market risk management is a method of limitation of possible losses from open positions that can be incurred by the Group within a set period of time due to movements in exchange rates, securities quotations, prices of goods and interest rates by way of establishing a system of limits on sensitivity to risk factors of the stock, commodity, currency and money markets, as well as stop-loss limits (maximum loss limits, in case of violation of which the position is closed) and VaR-limits.

Objectives and limitations of the VaR methodology. VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates, prices and interest rates over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. The VaR model used by the Bank is based on a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 1-day holding period. The VAR model used is mainly based on historical simulation. The model derives plausible future scenarios based on historical market rate time series, taking into account inter-relationships between different markets and assets.

Although VaR is a valuable tool in measuring market risk exposures, it has a number of limitations, especially in less liquid assets, as follows:

- the use of historical data as a basis for determining future events may not encompass all possible scenarios, particularly those that are of an extreme nature;
- a 1-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged within that period;
- the use of a 99% confidence level does not take into account losses that may occur beyond this level. There is a one percent probability that the loss could exceed the VaR estimate;
- since VaR is only calculated on the end-of-day balances, it does not necessarily reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day;
- the VaR measure is dependent upon the position and the volatility of market prices. The value at risk for the same position will be lower if the volatility of market prices used in the analysis is less and vice versa.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

When evaluating the market risk, the Group relies not only on VaR calculation, but also introduces other additional limits mentioned above (sensitivity limits and stop-loss limits).

VaR limits are set by divisions that open positions in instruments measured at fair value.

The VaR estimates by divisions as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Division		
Financial Markets Operations Department, including	161	766
Algorithmic Trading Management	141	182
Interest Rate Risk Management	98	792
Customer Service Management	3	4
Treasury Department	1 216	442
Aggregated VaR of the Bank	**1 184**	**488**

The VaR estimates above are calculated for the portfolio of trading securities and the portfolio of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for the open currency position of the Bank and for the portfolio of derivative instruments (including commodity instruments).

In 2025, the Group built up the portfolio of debt securities with the purpose of liquidity management, and as a result the VaR of the Treasury Department and the aggregated VaR of the Bank increased. Simultaneously the trade position in the interest rate risk tools decreased. Proposals to set market risk limits used by the Bank (hereinafter, including VaR limits) are prepared by the Financial Risks Department. Limits are set via decision of the Bank's Management Board, Large Credit Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee in accordance with their authorities. The compliance with market risk limits is monitored by the Transactions Support and Control Department (back-office) and Financial Risks Department on a daily basis.

VaR limits are established for all instruments measured at fair value for divisions authorised to accept market risk and for the Bank as a whole, regardless of the initiating division and the purpose of the instrument.

The aggregated VaR is less than the sum of the VaRs of individual divisions due to the diversification effect.

Currency risk. Currency risk is the risk of changes in income or carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments due to exchange rate fluctuations.

The Financial Markets Operations Department currently manages the open currency position within the limits set by the Asset and Liability Management Committee.

To manage currency risk, the Group also uses a system of mandatory restrictions established by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, including open currency position limits for each individual currency (up to 10% of the value of the base capital calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation), balance sheet currency position limits (up to 50% of the value of the base capital) and a limit on the total open currency position for all foreign currencies (up to 20% of the value of the base capital).

The Group follows a conservative currency risk management policy and opens currency positions primarily in currencies of friendly countries (CNY, currencies of CIS countries), while reducing the use of currencies of unfriendly countries (USD, EUR).

The Group takes into account changes in foreign currency volatility levels by preparing proposals concerning changes in internal limits of currency risks and submitting them for approval of the Asset and Liability Management Committee.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Trading book – interest rate risk. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on the fair value of its trading portfolio.

The decision to establish limits on sensitivity to various interest rates is made based on an assessment of the volatility of interest rates and potential permissible losses, taking into account the deadline for closing positions.

Commodity risk. The Group is exposed to open position risk with regard to commodity instruments due to movements in their quotations on commodity market.

The limits for items with breakdown by underlying assets are set based on evaluation of liquidity and volatility of commodity market instruments.

Other price (equity) risk. The Group is exposed to open position risk with regard to equity instruments due to movements in their quotations on equity market.

The limits for particular issuers are set based on analysis of the credit quality of the security issuer and evaluation of liquidity and volatility of financial instruments.

If the risk becomes material, the mitigation arrangements are determined by the Management Board of the Bank.

Interest rate risk, including interest rate risk of bank portfolio. The Group is exposed to fluctuations in market interest rates that can affect its financial position and cash flows. As a result of such changes interest margins and, consequently, profitability of the Group may decrease.

The table below shows an analysis of effective interest rates applied during 2025 and 2024 by currency for major financial instruments.

	2025					2024				
In % p.a.	**RUB**	**USD**	**EUR**	**CNY**	**Other**	**RUB**	**USD**	**EUR**	**CNY**	**Other**
Assets										
Debt trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	14.14	5.85	2.20	7.24	-	16.79	-	2.20	3.20	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	16.64	-	-	0.70	-	22.23	-	-	(2.00)	-
Due from banks	15.85	-	-	-	-	20.85	3.90	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	16.01	7.82	7.76	5.24	-	20.01	12.19	9.26	9.86	-
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements										
- at fair value through other comprehensive income	7.25	-	7.75	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
- at amortised cost	13.19	-	-	6.90	-	14.35	3.38	-	-	-
Liabilities										
Due to banks	15.99	0.00	0.00	0.76	-	20.89	0.00	0.00	3.85	-
Customer accounts										
- current and settlement accounts	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- term deposits										
- individuals	15.45	1.94	1.41	4.44	-	18.86	2.85	1.97	8.06	-
- legal entities	13.34	2.20	1.30	2.59	-	16.64	6.22	3.01	5.21	-
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	12.64	-	-	3.29	-	12.95	-	3.50	7.30	-

The sign "-" in the table above means that the Group does not have any assets or liabilities in the respective currency.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Interest rate risk management is the management of assets and liabilities of the Group to maximise profit from possible fluctuations in interest rates while meeting established limits and restrictions.

The Group's interest rate risk is managed centrally on an ongoing basis. Interest rate risk management bodies are the Bank's Management Board, the Asset and Liability Management Committee, and the Financial Risks Department. The Financial Risks Department is responsible for developing methods for assessing the current level of risk, risk management procedures, and for identifying and analysing the current level of risk. The Treasury Department and the Financial Markets Operations Department are responsible for the current management of interest rate gaps.

The Group uses the following interest rate risk management tools:

- approval of the structure of limits and restrictions for interest rate risk;
- approval of the asset and liability structure;
- management of interest rates and their ratios for different instruments;
- implementation and facilitation of new banking products;
- financial instrument transactions.

To evaluate interest rate risk, the Group uses a report on interest rate risk, which includes interest rate risk indicators, and a GAP report (with a breakdown by main currencies for each calculated item). To evaluate interest rate risk in foreign currencies, calculations are additionally detailed by interest rate components: risk-free curve of interest rates in currency and premium for country risk of the Russian Federation.

The main criterion for interest rate risk evaluation is the change in the present value of the Bank’s claims and liabilities in the most unfavourable scenario of interest rate changes (capital at interest rate risk). In order to limit interest rate risk, the Group has set information limits on capital at interest rate risk.

The indicator of annual net interest income change is used as an additional evaluation criterion in the most unfavourable interest rate change scenario.

To assess the structure of the sensitivity to interest rate risk, GAP reports additionally detailed by main statement of financial position items are used.

The sensitivity analysis of profit or loss and equity to changes in interest rate components is carried out on the basis of simplified scenarios of a parallel shift in interest rate components upward or downward for interest-bearing assets and liabilities by an amount determined expertly by the Treasury Department and the Financial Risks Department based on the current economic situation.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from customer accounts, overnight deposits, current accounts, term deposits, loan draw downs, guarantees and other calls on cash-settled derivative financial instruments.

The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a required amount of cash to meet these obligations can be forecast with a sufficient certainty.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The purpose of liquidity management is to create and maintain the structure of assets and liabilities of the Group by categories and maturities, which will enable the Group to ensure timely payments of its obligations and meeting demands of the Group’s customers. The Group forms liquidity reserves sufficient to provide normal operation of the Bank during a certain period in case of unforeseen outflow of resources caused by macroeconomic events or events directly connected with the Bank. In accordance with the results of analysis of the macroeconomic conditions or the state of the banking market, as well as the general trends in the Group’s activity, management may demand higher amounts of liquidity, if required.

The Group seeks to maintain a diversified and stable structure of funding sources. The Group invests the funds in diversified portfolios of highly liquid assets in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements. In spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and experience indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for active operations of the Group.

All approaches to ensuring sufficiency for all liquidity indicators are implemented in the Group by currency.

The basis for managing short-term liquidity (less than three months) is making liquidity provisions sufficient not only for current standard activities but also to provide the Group with the funds during a period of possible unplanned funds withdrawal caused by macroeconomic events or events directly associated with the Group.

Liquidity management is regulated by the Risks and Capital Management Policy approved by the Bank’s Supervisory Board. Additional liquidity evaluation and management limitations are set in the internal regulations developed for the purpose of the Policy:

- managing the volume and structure of the liquid assets portfolio. Management maintains a portfolio of liquid assets (including trading securities) that can be used for prompt and loss-free funding.
- In certain cases management may impose restrictions on some transactions to regulate the structure of assets and liabilities of the Group. The limits are established when the economic instruments are insufficient in terms of the timing or extent of impact.

The Bank manages current liquidity (for the period of up to seven days) on a daily basis. It is implemented based on statistical and chronological analysis of the balances of customer current accounts, forecast customer deposits, movement of funds in accounts and analysis of the information on obligations and claims of the Group under term contracts in short-term periods. This analytical data serves as a basis for management of the Group’s monetary position.

Short-term (up to three months) liquidity monitoring ensures creation of an asset portfolio that can cover all needs of the current liquidity management within the planning horizon as well as provide the Bank with the funds in case of possible customer funds withdrawal.

The parameters of possible liabilities outflow are set and reviewed regularly by the Asset and Liability Management Committee and the Management Board.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Long-term (over three months) liquidity monitoring is based on the analysis of the Group’s liquidity gaps: comparison of the volume of claims and obligations by the terms of demand (repayment). When attributing assets and liabilities to different term categories the Group takes into account both the contractual term and expected maturity and the statistical data on sustainability, and for securities it uses estimated disposal period of the portfolio without significant effect on the market price. The Group regards equity as a long-term funding source and, therefore, accounts for it by the longest remaining maturity period.

Results of assets and liabilities allocation by maturity and liquidity index calculation are presented in a summary report for all currencies and in reports for each currency with total amount of assets or liabilities exceeding 5% of total assets. The Bank’s regulations state minimum values of liquidity indices.

As a result of the stress scenario realised in 2022-2024 in the financial market of the Russian Federation, i.e. economic sanctions, including those on the financial sector, the Group pays special attention to the currency structure (roubles, hostile and friendly currencies) and manages liquidity taking into account the possible impact of external macroeconomic and political factors, as well as the actual possibilities for settlements and access to financial markets. Due to the growth of assets and liabilities in Chinese yuan, internal analytical reporting on liquidity is also formed for transactions in this currency starting from 2022.

In its current activities, the Bank also focuses on compliance with the requirements of the CBR on maintaining sufficient liquidity ratios (instant liquidity ratio – N2, current liquidity ratio – N3, long-term liquidity ratio – N4). According to the daily calculations, as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Bank complied with the liquidity ratios established by the CBR.

The following tables present the contractual maturities of the Group's assets and liabilities except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, which as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are classified as “Demand and less than 1 month” in the amount of RUB 49 939 mln and RUB 10 043 mln, respectively, and past due loans and advances to customers classified as "From 1 to 5 years” in the amount of RUB 4 190 mln and RUB 4 305 mln respectively.

The maturity analysis for loans and advances to legal entities and individuals is based on contractual maturities taking into consideration payment schedules. In managing liquidity, the inflows in the form of repaid loans are estimated based on expected maturities or, if the Group does not have an estimate of expected maturities, on the contractual maturities. Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements are presented based on possible scope and terms of raising funds under the sale and repurchase transactions.

The Group uses internal methodology to calculate future possible timing for outflows on such customer accounts based on the statistical models of forecast with the proven reliability level of at least 98% in the below management’s assessment of the sustainability of on demand customer resources.

The Group’s opportunities to raise funding under other management’s assessments include mechanisms of raising liquidity using market instruments available to the Group, such as unsecured loans in the short-term interbank market, significant exchange limits, opportunities to raise loans from the Bank of Russia secured by non-market assets, and a portfolio of the securities (subordinated federal loan bonds) held on off-balance sheet accounts.

Management of the Group believes that as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the level of liquidity gaps subject to management’s assessment of impact on GAP in accordance with the statistical models and opportunities of the Group to raise additional funding is acceptable, they do not have substantial operational risk exposure and comply with the going concern principle.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Management expects that movement of cash flows related to certain financial assets and liabilities may differ from contractual one either because the management is entitled to manage movement of cash flows, or because the historical experience evidences that timing of cash flows of these financial assets and liabilities may differ from contractual one.

The Group's liquidity position as at 31 December 2025 prepared on the basis of the IFRS and the management's assessments is presented in the table below.

(RUB mln)	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years or no maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	76 731	-	-	-	-	**76 731**
Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation	1 654	1 245	173	34	-	**3 106**
Trading securities						
- trading securities owned	33 884	-	-	-	-	**33 884**
- trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	770	-	-	-	-	**770**
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	78 597	12 955	-	-	-	**91 552**
Derivative financial assets	415	1 829	568	1 662	144	**4 618**
Due from banks	3 001	-	-	-	-	**3 001**
Loans and advances to customers						
- loans and advances to legal entities	179 596	292 664	110 673	142 388	11 103	**736 424**
- loans and advances to individuals	1 315	7 469	8 852	48 901	130 091	**196 628**
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements						
- investment securities owned	15 286	1 019	3 135	10 239	8 956	**38 635**
- investment securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	2 920	8 284	13 082	54 357	2 446	**81 089**
Investment property	-	-	-	-	6 971	**6 971**
Property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	27	18	12	-	21 323	**21 380**
Long-term assets held-for-sale	-	-	602	-	-	**602**
Other assets	8 754	1 313	174	49	78	**10 368**
Total assets	**402 950**	**326 796**	**137 271**	**257 630**	**181 112**	**1 305 759**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	137 503	36 401	-	-	-	**173 904**
Customer accounts						
- customer accounts of legal entities	214 970	136 918	8 974	1 203	66	**362 131**
- customer accounts of individuals	255 295	217 297	40 270	8 474	-	**521 336**
Financial liabilities at fair value	201	-	-	-	-	**201**
Derivative financial liabilities	140	2 576	808	2 718	53	**6 295**
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	529	2 278	706	-	1 001	**4 514**
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	3 800	**3 800**
Other liabilities	11 260	2 437	68	302	2 081	**16 148**
Total liabilities	**619 898**	**397 907**	**50 826**	**12 697**	**7 001**	**1 088 329**
Net liquidity gap	(216 948)	(71 111)	86 445	244 933	174 111	217 430
Cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2025	**(216 948)**	**(288 059)**	**(201 614)**	**43 319**	**217 430**	
Management's assessment of impact on net liquidity gap in accordance with statistical models:						
Opportunities provided by sale and repurchase transactions with investment securities owned	22 001	153	(3 135)	(10 144)	(8 875)	-
On demand stable resources						
- customer accounts of legal entities	54 147	(8 562)	(2 581)	(43 004)	-	-
- customer accounts of individuals	35 791	(3 276)	(963)	(31 552)	-	-
Total net impact of statistical estimates	**111 939**	**(11 685)**	**(6 679)**	**(84 700)**	**(8 875)**	**-**
Net liquidity gap subject to statistical expectations as at 31 December 2025	**(105 009)**	**(82 796)**	**79 766**	**160 233**	**165 236**	**217 430**
Other management's assessments of impact on net liquidity gap:						
Opportunities provided by sale and repurchase transactions with subordinated federal loan bonds attracted from the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency"	11 780	-	-	(5 932)	(5 848)	-
The Group's opportunities to raise funds within the unused limits	80 536	132 381	(174 217)	(38 700)	-	-
Total net impact of other management's assessments	**92 316**	**132 381**	**(174 217)**	**(44 632)**	**(5 848)**	**-**
Net liquidity gap subject to statistical estimates and management's assessments as at 31 December 2025	**(12 693)**	**49 585**	**(94 451)**	**115 601**	**159 388**	**217 430**

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

The Group’s liquidity position as at 31 December 2024 prepared on the basis of the IFRS and the management’s assessments is presented in the table below.

(RUB mln)	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years or no maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	53 996	-	-	-	-	**53 996**
Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation	1 727	899	247	30	-	**2 903**
Trading securities						
- trading securities owned	4 391	-	-	-	-	**4 391**
- trading securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	5 552	-	-	-	-	**5 552**
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	23 531	90 625	4 067	-	-	**118 223**
Derivative financial assets	290	908	1 040	3 286	65	**5 589**
Due from banks	57 169	1 072	15 259	-	-	**73 500**
Loans and advances to customers						
- loans and advances to legal entities	33 467	253 145	118 396	145 558	9 151	**559 717**
- loans and advances to individuals	1 310	6 933	8 435	46 666	94 701	**158 045**
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements						
- investment securities owned	108	-	147	12 076	4 431	**16 762**
- investment securities transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	-	10 077	2 483	80 216	7 393	**100 169**
Investment property	-	-	-	-	1 723	**1 723**
Property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	19 505	**19 505**
Long-term assets held-for-sale	-	-	1 028	-	-	**1 028**
Other assets	7 359	3 926	4 966	78	-	**16 329**
Total assets	**188 900**	**367 585**	**156 068**	**287 910**	**136 969**	**1 137 432**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	188 348	22	403	1 495	-	**190 268**
Customer accounts						
- customer accounts of legal entities	220 616	49 661	4 047	337	13	**274 674**
- customer accounts of individuals	202 285	170 686	56 483	6 976	-	**436 430**
Financial liabilities at fair value	2 059	-	-	-	-	**2 059**
Derivative financial liabilities	482	1 372	236	5 577	10	**7 677**
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	1 943	1 547	176	6	940	**4 612**
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	1 768	**1 768**
Other liabilities	12 655	3 321	124	461	1 938	**18 499**
Total liabilities	**628 388**	**226 609**	**61 469**	**14 852**	**4 669**	**935 987**
Net liquidity gap	(439 488)	140 976	94 599	273 058	132 300	201 445
Cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2024	**(439 488)**	**(298 512)**	**(203 913)**	**69 145**	**201 445**	
Management’s assessment of impact on net liquidity gap in accordance with statistical models:						
Opportunities provided by sale and repurchase transactions with investment securities owned	15 768	886	(147)	(12 076)	(4 431)	-
On demand stable resources						
- customer accounts of legal entities	71 468	(9 406)	-	(62 062)	-	-
- customer accounts of individuals	38 729	(4 839)	(166)	(33 724)	-	-
Total net impact of statistical estimates	**125 965**	**(13 359)**	**(313)**	**(107 862)**	**(4 431)**	**-**
Net liquidity gap subject to statistical expectations as at 31 December 2024	**(313 523)**	**127 617**	**94 286**	**165 196**	**127 869**	**201 445**
Other management’s assessments of impact on net liquidity gap:						
Opportunities provided by sale and repurchase transactions with subordinated federal loan bonds attracted from the State Corporation “Deposit Insurance Agency”	11 405	-	-	(5 674)	(5 731)	-
The Group’s opportunities to raise funds within the unused limits	73 637	109 959	(152 742)	(30 854)	-	-
Total net impact of other management’s assessments	**85 042**	**109 959**	**(152 742)**	**(36 528)**	**(5 731)**	**-**
Net liquidity gap subject to statistical estimates and management’s assessments as at 31 December 2024	**(228 481)**	**237 576**	**(58 456)**	**128 668**	**122 138**	**201 445**

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

Management holds the portfolio of easily saleable trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, which may be used for repayment of financial liabilities. Cash flows of these securities in the amount of RUB 34 654 mln (2024: RUB 9 943 mln) are shown in the category "Demand and less than 1 month".

Contractual timing of repayment of trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, may be presented as follows:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Demand and less than 1 month	141	2
From 1 to 6 months	7 452	-
From 6 to 12 months	3 351	772
From 1 to 5 years	19 168	4 455
More than 5 years	4 542	4 714
Total trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	**34 654**	**9 943**

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, individuals can withdraw their deposits at any time, usually forfeiting the interest accrued. These deposits are classified according to their stated maturity. The amounts of such deposits by contractual maturity as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Demand and less than 1 month	156 105	98 907
From 1 to 6 months	217 207	170 585
From 6 to 12 months	40 255	56 435
From 1 to 5 years	8 474	6 976
Total term deposits of individuals	**422 041**	**332 903**

The tables below show financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts in the table reflect contractual undiscounted cash flows and differ from the amounts in the summary consolidated statement of financial position that are based on discounted cash flows. The Bank does not use the following analysis of undiscounted maturities to manage liquidity.

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Rules for performing deposit operations in effect at the Bank, individuals and legal entities have the right to withdraw their term deposits at any time, forfeiting, in most cases, already paid and all accrued interest. These term deposits with future payments of interests, included in the tables below, totalling RUB 693 095 mln (2024: RUB 519 380 mln) are classified in accordance with their stated maturity dates, but could legally be withdrawn on demand.

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

As at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Due to banks	138 282	37 368	-	-	-	175 650
Customer accounts	471 005	363 410	52 565	13 329	133	900 442
Financial liabilities at fair value	201	-	-	-	-	201
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	535	2 289	734	-	1 504	5 062
Other financial liabilities	6 642	-	-	-	-	6 642
Derivative financial instruments:						
- Addition	(105 503)	-	-	-	-	(105 503)
- Disposal	107 954	-	-	-	-	107 954
Total future undiscounted cash flows	**619 116**	**403 067**	**53 299**	**13 329**	**1 637**	**1 090 448**
Off-balance sheet credit-related commitments	270 565	-	-	-	-	270 565

As at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 6 months**	**From 6 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Due to banks	189 410	71	451	1 531	-	191 463
Customer accounts	423 763	229 589	67 497	9 262	24	730 135
Financial liabilities at fair value	2 059	-	-	-	-	2 059
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	1 948	1 580	182	6	1 504	5 220
Other financial liabilities	10 042	-	-	-	-	10 042
Derivative financial instruments:						
- Addition	(60 075)	-	-	-	-	(60 075)
- Disposal	61 306	-	-	-	-	61 306
Total future undiscounted cash flows	**628 453**	**231 240**	**68 130**	**10 799**	**1 528**	**940 150**
Off-balance sheet credit-related commitments	141 940	-	-	-	-	141 940

Credit-related commitments are disclosed in Note 33.

Operational risk

The objectives of operational risk ("OR") management are:

- ensuring maximum integrity of the Bank's assets and capital by preventing and/or reducing possible losses due to the realisation of operational risk;
- improving the Bank's reliability and competitiveness;
- ensuring compliance of the Bank's activities with the legislation of the Russian Federation and preventing the application of sanctions and other measures of influence by the regulatory authorities to the Bank;

31 Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Control (continued)

- preserving and supporting the Bank's business reputation with its clients and counterparties, shareholders, financial market participants, state and local government bodies, banking unions (associations), and self-regulatory organisations of which the Bank is a member;
- ensuring the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals.

The Bank's OR management process involves:

- detection and identification of OR;
- collection of information on internal OR events and losses from their implementation and their registration in the OR event database;
- assessment of OR;
- selection and application of a response to OR based on the assessment results;
- OR monitoring and control.

To timely prevent or liquidate the consequences of a potential interruption of the daily activities of the Group or its divisions in case of non-standard and emergency situations, a set of measures to ensure the Group's business continuity and/or recovery in the event of such non-standard and emergency situations has been developed.

As part of improving the operational risk management system and ensuring business continuity, during the reporting period the following changes were introduced to the operational risk management processes:

- procedures for managing operational risk, including outsourcing risk, have been clarified;
- going concern procedures have been updated;
- updated scenarios for responding to the most significant business continuity threats.

32 Capital Management

The Group's capital management objectives are: (i) to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; (ii) to meet the capital requirements set by the CBR; (iii) to meet capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios in accordance with financial covenants set out in agreements signed by the Group to raise funds.

Under the current capital requirements set by the CBR, which include capital adequacy maintenance surcharges and countercyclical surcharge, as at 31 December 2025, the Group is required to maintain a ratio of capital to risk weighted assets: capital adequacy ratio (N 20.0) of at least 8.0%, base capital adequacy ratio (N 20.1) of at least 4.5%, core capital adequacy ratio (N 20.2) of at least 6.0%.

The Bank's strategy sets the target level of core capital adequacy (N 20.2) at 12.0%, which is stricter than the CBR requirements.

Calculation of capital adequacy ratios on a daily basis is performed by the Accounting and Reporting Department. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the capital adequacy ratios were within the limits established by the CBR.

32 Capital Management (continued)

Core capital, base capital and own funds (capital) and capital adequacy ratios based on reports prepared by the Group under Russian statutory accounting standards are presented in the table below:

(RUB mln)	2025	2024
Total capital	207 850	198 314
Base capital	195 724	184 948
Core capital	195 724	184 948
Capital adequacy ratio N 20.0	21.41%	21.87%
Base capital adequacy ratio N 20.1	20.23%	20.47%
Core capital adequacy ratio N 20.2	20.23%	20.47%

The capital adequacy ratio set by the CBR is managed by the Treasury Department through monitoring and forecasting its components.

In September 2015, the Group raised a subordinated loan from the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency" in the form of federal loan bonds in the total nominal amount of RUB 14 595 mln. As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the federal loan bonds is RUB 12 687 mln (2024: RUB 15 420 mln). The interest rate is the coupon rate on the federal loan bonds plus 1% p.a. The loan maturity is from 2025 to 2034, depending on the terms of the respective bond issue. On 25 January 2025, the first loan with a par value of RUB 2 918 mln was repaid. The loan is accounted for off-balance sheet and is included in the additional paid-in capital of the Group at its residual value, including amortisation. As at 31 December 2025, the residual value was RUB 8 757 mln (2024: RUB 10 070 mln).

The Group is subject to certain restrictions on the sale of large blocks of federal loan bonds obtained under the subordinated loan from the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency". Currently, the Group is required to agree with the Ministry of Finance the volumes and dates of sale of OFZ-PK bonds on the secondary market if the total nominal value of OFZ-PK bonds planned for sale within one business day exceeds RUB 2 000 mln. The Group complied with all the restrictions as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Arrangements to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern are performed under the Bank's Strategic Development Plan and divided into long- and short-term capital management.

In the long-term, the Bank plans its business scope under strategic and financial plans developed along with identification of the risks and corresponding capital requirements for three years and one year, respectively. After determining the required amount of capital, the Bank plans the sources of its increase: borrowings on capital markets, share issue and approximate scope thereof. The target scope of business and the amount of capital, as well as the sources of the capital increase are approved collegially by the following management bodies in the established priority order: the Asset and Liability Management Committee, the Management Board of the Bank, the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

In the short-term, the Bank determines the capital surplus/deficit within the period from one to three months and develops the respective plan to increase assets in order to comply with the CBR requirements. In some cases, management uses measures to influence the structure of assets and liabilities through the interest rate policy, and, in exceptional cases, through setting limits for certain banking transactions. The limits are set when the economic instruments are insufficient in terms of the timing and extent of impact.

33 Contingencies, Credit and Non-credit Liabilities

Litigations. From time to time and in the normal course of business, third parties file claims against the Group. The Group management assesses that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims. As at 31 December 2025, there is no provision for litigations (2024: no provision).

Tax legislation. Russian tax legislation is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes. Management’s interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activities of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and federal authorities.

The Russian tax authorities may be taking a more assertive position in their interpretation of the legislation and assessments, and it is possible that transactions and activities that have not been challenged in the past will be challenged.

As a result, significant additional taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for three calendar years preceding the year of review. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the tax, currency, and customs positions of the Group will be sustained. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, no provision for potential tax liabilities was recorded.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had no contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of reconstruction and purchase of real estate (2024: none).

Credit and non-credit related commitments. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

Performance guarantees are contracts that provide for the Group to pay monetary compensation to one party under the contract if the other party fails to meet its contractual obligation.

Documentary letters of credit, which are written undertakings of the Group to execute payments on behalf of customers within an agreed amount provided certain conditions are met, are collateralised with the respective shipments of goods or cash deposits. Loan commitments include the unused portion of amounts for lending.

Bank guarantees and issued letters of credit represent irrevocable assurances to make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and are subject to credit risk.

Credit and non-credit related commitments are as follows:

(RUB mln)	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**
Revocable undrawn credit lines		145 005	55 187
Import letters of credit		7 748	5 886
Financial guarantees		117 806	80 860
Total credit related commitments		**270 559**	**141 933**
Allowance for expected credit losses	18	**(430)**	**(294)**

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash claims, as these obligations may expire or terminate without funds being granted to the borrower. The maturities of credit related commitments depend on types of guarantees and undrawn credit lines and are mainly classified as “Demand and less than 1 month”.

33 Contingencies, Credit and Non-credit Liabilities (continued)

The table below shows collateral for financial guarantees issued by type (excluding overcollateralisation) as at 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	**2025**	**2024**
Surety	68 405	35 540
Real estate	5 455	8 423
Deposits	2 825	4 574
Movable property	96	218
Other collateral	62	135
Promissory notes	1	9
Without collateral	40 962	31 961
Total	**117 806**	**80 860**

The table below presents an analysis of off-balance sheet credit related commitments by credit quality and related allowances as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	**12-month ECLs**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets**	**Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets**	**Purchased or originated credit- impaired assets**	**Total**
Financial credit related commitments: legal entities					
Minimal credit risk	150 529	65	-	-	150 594
Low credit risk	110 400	916	-	-	111 316
Medium credit risk	1	762	-	-	763
High credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted loans	-	-	738	-	738
Total financial credit related commitments: legal entities	**260 930**	**1 743**	**738**	**-**	**263 411**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(15)**	**(19)**	**(187)**	**-**	**(221)**
Financial credit related commitments: individuals					
Not past due	7 140	7	1	-	7 148
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
- from 31 to 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial credit related commitments: individuals	**7 140**	**7**	**1**	**-**	**7 148**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(206)**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(209)**
Total financial credit related commitments	**268 070**	**1 750**	**739**	**-**	**270 559**
Total allowance for expected credit losses	**(221)**	**(21)**	**(188)**	**-**	**(430)**

33 Contingencies, Credit and Non-credit Liabilities (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of off-balance sheet credit related commitments by credit quality and related allowances as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	12-month ECLs	Lifetime expected credit losses – non-impaired assets	Lifetime expected credit losses – impaired assets	Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets	Total
Financial credit related commitments: legal entities					
Minimal credit risk	114 632	31	-	-	114 663
Low credit risk	19 938	114	-	-	20 052
Medium credit risk	129	739	-	-	868
High credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Defaulted loans	-	-	17	-	17
Total financial credit related commitments: legal entities	**134 699**	**884**	**17**	**-**	**135 600**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(12)**	**(15)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(36)**
Financial credit related commitments: individuals					
Not past due	6 324	9	-	-	6 333
Overdue loans:					
- less than 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
- from 31 to 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial credit related commitments: individuals	**6 324**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**6 333**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(255)**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**(258)**
Total financial credit related commitments	**141 023**	**893**	**17**	**-**	**141 933**
Total allowance for expected credit losses	**(267)**	**(18)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(294)**

Fiduciary assets

The Group provides depositary services to clients on the basis of a license issued by the Russian Federal Commission for the Securities Market. These assets are not included in the summary consolidated statement of financial position, as they are not the Group’s assets.

These assets include:

- corporate shares denominated in RUB, USD, EUR, CHF;
- bonds of the federal authorities of the Russian Federation, bonds of federal constituent entities, corporate bonds and Eurobonds denominated in RUB, USD, EUR, CHF, and CNY;
- unit shares of Russian and foreign funds, denominated in RUB, USD and EUR;
- depository receipts denominated in RUB and USD.

33 Contingencies, Credit and Non-credit Liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had 1 125 672 839 and 1 192 069 020 customers' securities in nominee accounts, respectively.

Custody activities are carried out by the Group's Depository on the basis of a depository agreement concluded between the Depository and the Depositor. The Depositor and the Depository are liable for non-fulfilment or improper fulfilment of their obligations under the Depository Agreement in accordance with the applicable legislation of the Russian Federation.

The Depository is not liable to the Depositor for the actions of the issuer and/or its registrar or for losses incurred due to the impossibility of the Depositor to exercise its rights in respect of securities caused by failure to provide or late provision of information, or provision of untrue information by the Depositor to the Depository. The Depository is not liable for losses caused to the Depositor as a result of seizure or foreclosure of securities held on the Depositor's custody account, except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

The Depository is released from liability to the Depositor for compensation for losses caused by failure to timely provide information about it to the registrar, if it duly fulfilled the obligation to provide information to another depository, where it became a depositor in accordance with the written instruction of the Depositor.

The Depository shall indemnify the Depositor for the losses caused to the latter in the event of the Depository's failure to perform or improper performance of the duties of keeping securities and/or recording rights to securities, unless it proves that the losses arose as a result of force majeure, intent or gross negligence of the Depositor.

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Methods and assumptions used in calculation of the fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions. The best evidence of fair value is the quoted price in an active market.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are determined using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation techniques. However, professional judgment is required to interpret market information in order to determine fair value. The Russian Federation continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market and economic conditions, in the face of sanctions pressure, continue to limit the volume of activity in the financial markets. Market quotations may be outdated or reflect distress sale transactions and therefore not represent fair values of financial instruments. Management uses all available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments.

The fair value of instruments with floating interest rates usually equals their carrying amount. The fair value of instruments with fixed interest rates and fixed maturity dates that do not have market prices is based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for instruments with similar credit risk and maturity date.

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The Group measures fair values recognised in the summary consolidated statement of financial position using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable market inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Management uses professional judgment to categorise financial instruments into levels of the fair value measurement hierarchy. If the observable data used for fair value measurement require significant adjustments they are categorised into Level 3. In order to assess the fair value of debt securities and to categorise input data into hierarchy levels, the Group primarily uses the data of the Pricing Centre of the National Settlement Depository. Liabilities to banks and customers for refund of securities received under reverse sale and repurchase agreements and sold by the Group are carried at fair value.

In 2025, the Group retained its methodologies and approaches to fair value measurement based on observable inputs. To assess the fair value of debt securities, the Group primarily uses the data of the Pricing Centre of the National Settlement Depository. To measure the fair value of derivative financial instruments, the Group uses future discounted cash flow method and maximises the use of data from various sections of the Moscow Exchange.

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Below is an analysis of financial instruments at fair value by measurement categories as at 31 December 2025:

(RUB mln)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements			
- Corporate bonds	12 481	4 328	-
- Corporate Eurobonds	4 846	3 473	
- Federal loan bonds	7 263	-	-
- Corporate shares	141	-	-
- Eurobonds of the Russian Federation	-	2 122	-
Loans and advances to legal entities at fair value	-	-	9 283
Investment securities at FVOCI, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements			
- Federal loan bonds	14 701	-	-
- Corporate Eurobonds	477	-	-
- Equity securities	7	-	100
Derivative financial assets	-	4 618	-
Total assets at fair value	**39 916**	**14 541**	**9 383**
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value	201	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	6 295	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**201**	**6 295**	**-**

In 2025, the Bank increased the portfolio of trading debt securities measured based on Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy by RUB 15 851 mln and the portfolio of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy by RUB 15 181 mln. There were no transfers of debt securities from Level 2 to Level 1 or from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Debt securities with a carrying amount of RUB 411 mln were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, because the frequency and volume of trading on the market for such debt securities ceased to meet the criteria of an active market. Management has applied a valuation method based on observable market data to determine the fair value of these debt securities.

For 2025, there were no transfers between levels of the hierarchy for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Below is an analysis of financial instruments at fair value by measurement categories as at 31 December 2024:

(RUB mln)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements			
- *Corporate Eurobonds*	-	1 035	-
- *Corporate bonds*	6 686	28	-
- *Federal loan bonds*	2 192	-	-
- *Corporate shares*	2	-	-
Loans and advances to legal entities at fair value	-	-	7 702
Investment securities at FVOCI, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements			
- *Equity securities*	4	-	96
Derivative financial assets	-	5 589	-
Total assets at fair value	**8 884**	**6 652**	**7 798**
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value	2 059	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	7 677	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**2 059**	**7 677**	**-**

In 2024, the Bank decreased the portfolio of trading debt securities measured based on Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy by RUB 31 763 mln. There were no transfers of debt securities from Level 2 to Level 1 or from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Debt securities with a carrying amount of RUB 1 029 mln were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, because the frequency and volume of trading on the market for such debt securities ceased to meet the criteria of an active market. Management has applied a valuation method based on observable market data to determine the fair value of these debt securities.

For 2024, there were no transfers between levels of the hierarchy for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below presents the reconciliation of opening and closing balances classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during 2025:

(RUB mln)	Level 3 opening value as at 1 January 2025	Income (expenses) recognised in profit or loss	Income (expenses) recognised in OCI	Disposals	Acquisitions	Transfers between the levels	Level 3 closing value as at 31 December 2025
Loans to legal entities at fair value	7 702	1 612	-	(10 093)	10 062	-	9 283
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	96	-	4	-	-	-	100
Total Level 3 assets	**7 798**	**1 612**	**4**	**(10 093)**	**10 062**	**-**	**9 383**

The table below presents the reconciliation of opening and closing balances classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during 2024:

(RUB mln)	Level 3 opening value as at 1 January 2024	Income (expenses) recognised in profit or loss	Income (expenses) recognised in OCI	Disposals	Acquisitions	Transfers between the levels	Level 3 closing value as at 31 December 2024
Loans to legal entities at fair value	7 222	1 051	-	(571)	-	-	7 702
Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	118	-	1	(23)	-	-	96
Total Level 3 assets	**7 340**	**1 051**	**1**	**(594)**	**-**	**-**	**7 798**

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Evaluation of loans to legal entities at fair value

As at 31 December 2025, the Group classifies the loan issued to finance the sale and purchase of real estate as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of the loan is calculated on the basis of discounting of cash flows at a market rate. The loan is measured on the basis of expected cash flow discounted at a market rate of 19.29%, which is determined as at the date of assessment by applying to an asset which has similar risk level. Market value is estimated by the Group’s risk assessment division on a monthly basis. When market value was assessed, assumptions were used that the expected cash flows will meet the contractual ones and the market discounting rate will meet the current discounting rate for assets which have similar risk level. A 1.0% increase/decrease in the market discounting rate leads to the decrease by 3.44%/increase by 3.60% in the fair value of the loan, respectively.

Evaluation of investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements. Securities remeasured at fair value through other comprehensive income are investments in non-listed shares of companies that are estimated based on information not observed at the market.

The fair value of securities remeasured at fair value through other comprehensive income was determined by the Group based on the information currently available, with an additional consideration of the fact that equity securities are minority interests.

The following table provides fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	2025		**2024**	
(RUB mln)	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements	104 439	100 742	116 831	107 047
Loans and advances to customers				
Loans to legal entities				
- loans to finance working capital	679 003	679 671	512 478	510 085
- investment loans	48 138	47 797	39 537	38 439
Loans to individuals				
- mortgage loans	163 539	150 931	124 186	103 020
- consumer loans to VIP clients	474	413	518	425
- other consumer loans	32 615	29 538	33 341	26 772
Total	**1 028 208**	**1 009 092**	**826 891**	**785 788**

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table provides fair values of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	2025		2024	
(RUB mln)	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Customer accounts				
State and public organisations				
- Term deposits	-	-	16 520	16 474
Legal entities				
- Current/settlement accounts	108 052	108 052	90 708	90 708
- Term deposits	254 079	254 091	167 446	167 567
Individuals				
- Current/demand accounts	99 295	99 295	103 527	103 527
- Term deposits	422 041	425 785	332 903	330 533
Promissory notes and deposit certificates issued	4 514	4 669	4 612	4 399
Total	**887 981**	**891 892**	**715 716**	**713 208**

Trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value in the summary consolidated financial statements. The fair value of securities also reflects the credit risk associated with them.

According to the Group’s estimates, fair values of financial assets and liabilities, except for those disclosed in the tables above, do not differ significantly from their carrying amounts.

Loans and receivables carried at amortised cost. The fair value of instruments with floating interest rates usually equals their carrying amount. If the market situation significantly changes, the interest rates on loans and advances to customers and loans to banks with fixed interest rate may be revised. Interest rates on loans to customers issued just before the reporting date do not significantly differ from current interest rates on new instruments with similar credit risk and maturity date. If interest rates on earlier issued loans, according to the Group’s estimates, significantly differ from current interest rates for similar instruments as at the reporting date, the Group determines estimated fair value for these loans. The estimate is based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates based on available market information for new instruments with similar credit risk and maturity date.

Discounting rates depend on currency, maturity date and counterparty. The following table provides an analysis of interest rates on loans and advances to customers in effect as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

% per annum	**2025**	**2024**
Loans and advances to legal entities		
RUB	12.83% - 26.00%	19.61% – 26.15%
USD	7.00% - 11.03%	10.75% – 16.00%
EUR	6.56% - 12.29%	7.67% – 12.00%
CNY	4.50% - 9.80%	6.89% – 19.00%
Loans and advances to individuals		
RUB	0.01% - 61.00%	4.35% – 46.15%
USD	19.49% - 19.49%	26.00% – 26.50%
EUR	n/a	n/a
CNY	n/a	n/a

34 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Liabilities measured at amortised cost. The estimated fair value of instruments with fixed interest rates and fixed maturity dates that do not have market prices is based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and maturity date.

Discounting rates depend on currency, maturity and type of instrument. The table below presents an analysis of interest rates on funds in the accounts of legal entities and individuals (including current accounts, term deposits, promissory notes and deposit certificates) in effect as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

% per annum	**2025** On demand and less than 1 year	**2025** More than 1 year	**2024** On demand and less than 1 year	**2024** More than 1 year
Legal entities				
RUB	0.02% - 15.15%	13.24% - 14.01%	0.81% – 20.59%	19.60% – 19.82%
USD	0.01% - 2.25%	1.68% - 1.70%	0.01% – 6.00%	2.40% – 2.80%
EUR	0.01% - 1.00%	2.55% - 2.60%	0.01% – 3.00%	5.18% – 5.60%
CNY	0.01% - 3.43%	3.75% - 5.00%	0.01% – 8.33%	5.25% – 6.25%
Individuals				
RUB	12.64% - 16.30%	6.66% - 12.15%	17.29% – 23.23%	21.07% – 24.00%
USD	0.01% - 3.10%	1.00% - 1.70%	0.01% – 7.21%	1.00% – 2.80%
EUR	0.01% - 1.02%	2.60% - 3.85%	0.01% – 5.48%	1.00% – 5.60%
CNY	0.01% - 3.00%	3.00% - 5.00%	0.01% – 9.23%	5.25% – 6.25%

35 Related Party Transactions

For the purposes of these summary consolidated financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

In the normal course of business the Group enters into transactions with shareholders, Group’s management and other related parties. All related party transactions are entered into by the Group on an arm’s length basis.

As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

(RUB mln)	**Shareholders**	**Effective interest rate, % per annum**	**Management of the Group**	**Effective interest rate, % per annum**	**Other related parties**	**Effective interest rate, % per annum**
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	40	6.68	1 735	6.75
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	(10)	-
Customer accounts	51 044	14.90	1 473	10.20	1 134	13.89

The income and expense items under transactions with related parties, other than remuneration to the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	**Shareholders**	**Management of the Group**	**Other related parties**
Interest income	-	2	117
Interest expense	(7 807)	(262)	(298)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	7
Fee and commission income	3	2	2

35 Related Party Transactions (continued)

As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

(RUB mln)	Shareholders	Effective interest rate, % per annum	Management of the Group	Effective interest rate, % per annum	Other related parties	Effective interest rate, % per annum
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	29	7.09	1 735	6.75
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	(17)	-
Customer accounts	38 346	18.68	2 028	12.01	1 685	19.14

The income and expense items under transactions with related parties, other than remuneration to the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(RUB mln)	Shareholders	Management of the Group	Other related parties
Interest income	-	2	117
Interest expense	(3 842)	(142)	(140)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	-	1	25
Fee and commission income	6	6	4

In 2025 the total remuneration to the members of the Supervisory and Management Boards of the Bank, including pension contributions and lump-sum payments, was RUB 986 mln, including payments related to long-term remunerations of RUB 184 mln (2024: RUB 2 546 mln, including payments related to long-term remuneration of RUB 842 mln).

36 Consolidation of Companies

The summary consolidated financial statements of the Group include 11 subsidiaries registered in the Russian Federation.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information

The information presented below reflects the summary of significant accounting policies.

Consolidation. Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, 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. In particular, the Group consolidates financial statements of the investees, which are substantially controlled by the Group, including cases when protection rights resulting from the pledge under lending transactions become material. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered. The Bank and its subsidiaries use uniform accounting policies consistent with the Group’s policies.

Effective interest rate. Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments that are not credit-impaired assets the Group assesses future cash flows taking into account all contractual terms of this financial instrument but without considering expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and amounts paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount. The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition less the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest rate method and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

Gross carrying amount of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjustment for the amount of expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves. For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see Credit-Impaired Financial Assets.

Classification of financial instruments. Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model the objective of which is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- on specified dates contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- on specified dates contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the criteria for evaluation at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL evaluation category if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For debt financial assets measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method;
- expected credit losses and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains or losses.

When a debt financial asset measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Business model assessment. The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group’s stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount ('SPPI criterion'), the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features);
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans, for which the Group has the option to revise the interest rate following the change in the key rate set by the CBR. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without significant penalty. The Group has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding. Instead, the Group considers these loans as in essence floating rate loans.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities. If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different (referred to as 'substantial modification'), then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Changes in cash flows on existing financial assets are not considered as modification, if they result from existing contractual terms, e.g. changes in interest rates initiated by the Group due to changes in the CBR key rate, if the loan contract entitles the Group to do so.

The Group performs a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial, i.e. whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the modified or replaced financial asset are substantially different.

The following types of modifications are recognised by the Bank as substantial based on qualitative assessment:

- change of the counterparty;
- change in the currency of the financial asset;
- change of the interest rate type (from fixed to floating, or vice versa);
- change in the lending regime;
- change in the contract terms affecting passing the SPPI test.

The Group performs quantitative and qualitative assessment of whether modification is substantial analysing qualitative factors, quantitative factors and the overall effect of qualitative and quantitative factors. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In making this evaluation the Group analogises to the guidance in IFRS 9 on the derecognition of financial liabilities by analogy.

If the modification is due to financial difficulties of the borrower, the objective of the modification is generally to recover, to the maximum extent possible, the value of the asset under the original terms of the contract, rather than to create (issue) a new asset on terms significantly different from the original terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in the forgiveness of a portion of the contractual cash flows, the Group is required to analyse whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification (see write-offs policy below). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases. The Group further performs qualitative evaluation of whether the modification is substantial.

If the cash flows of the modified asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset. If such modification is caused by a financial distress of the borrower, the related profit or loss is presented in allowance for expected credit losses on debt financial assets. In other cases the related profit or loss is presented in interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

For fixed-rate loans where the borrower has an option to prepay the loan at par without significant penalty, the Group treats the modification of an interest rate to a current market rate using the guidance on floating-rate financial instruments. This means that the effective interest rate is adjusted prospectively.

Impairment. The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantees, which the Group classifies as all types of bank guarantees and uncovered letters of credit;
- loan commitments issued.

No loss allowance is recognised on equity investments.

The Group recognises allowance for expected credit losses:

- in an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses – for financial instruments that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (financial instruments classified as Stage 1).
- in an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses – for financial instruments with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but no evidence of impairment (financial instruments classified as Stage 2), as well as for financial instruments impaired at initial recognition.
- in an amount equal to the difference between the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument and the discounted amount of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the Group in the course of dealing with the overdue debt – for impaired financial instruments (financial instruments classified as Stage 3).

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1' financial instruments.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Financial instruments which are not purchased or originated credit-impaired assets for which a lifetime ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 2' financial instruments (if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but the financial instruments are not credit-impaired) and 'Stage 3' financial instruments (if the financial instruments are credit-impaired).

Expected credit losses. Amounts of allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position in the following way:

- *financial assets measured at amortised cost:* as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *loan commitments and financial guarantee agreements*: generally, as a provision;
- *debt instruments measured at FVOCI*: an expected credit loss allowance is not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position since the carrying amount of such assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters will be derived from internally developed statistical models.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Expected credit losses for credit risk exposures at Stage 1 are calculated by multiplying the PD by the loss amount if a default occurs within 1 year of the assessment date. The loss amount is calculated as a daily average of the product of LGD and EAD for 12 months.

PD estimates are made based on statistical models for various categories of counterparties. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

The Group estimates LGD based on information on cash recovery rates in respect of impaired financial assets. The LGD models take into account the structure of the financial instrument, the type of counterparty and the type of collateral.

For financial assets arising from financial market transactions, statistics from international rating agencies are used to estimate PD and LGD.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group will derive the EAD from the current exposure as at the reporting date considering expected changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and expected early repayments (for individuals). The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default.

For loan commitments EAD represents expected amounts that can be claimed under the contract. For financial guarantee contracts, the EAD value is the amount payable at the time the financial guarantee is executed.

Credit risk grades. To assess expected credit losses the Group classifies financial instruments into one of the following stages depending on the change of the credit quality of a financial asset since its initial recognition:

- Stage 1. Financial instruments with no significant increase of credit risk after their initial recognition. The amount of impairment is determined as the amount of expected credit losses over 12 months.
- Stage 2. Financial instruments with significant increase of credit risk after their initial recognition but with no impairment indicators. The amount of allowance is determined as the amount of expected credit losses expected over the lifetime of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3. Impaired financial instruments. For impaired financial instruments of legal entities expected credit losses are measured on an individual basis based on expected cash flows from debts collection. For large loans, the Bank considers different scenarios of the outcome of work with impaired financial instruments that differ in the term, cost of sale of pledged property, and also in the circumstances of sale (voluntary sale or sale during bankruptcy procedures). For impaired financial instruments of individuals expected credit losses are measured based on historical losses given default for the respective terms of delinquency.

Occurrence of at least one of the following events is an indicator of a significant increase in credit risk:

- delinquency by 31 to 90 days;
- significant decrease of the external or internal rating of a corporate borrower since the initial recognition of a financial instrument that results in an increase in the expected probability by a factor of more than 3 for customers with the best ratings, or by a factor of more than 2 for customers with good, medium and the worst ratings;
- prolongation of the term for principal amount or provision of the grace period for interest payments performed due to financial distress of the client;
- for individual borrowers – existence of debt overdue for 90 days or more within the last 90 days (recovery period) that is repaid at the moment;
- delinquency by 6 to 30 days for interbank loans.

Occurrence of at least one of the following events is an indicator of impairment (default):

- delinquency by 90 or more days;
- bankruptcy or liquidation of the borrower;
- decrease of the interest rate to a level significantly lower compared to the market one due to financial distress of the client;
- other indicators of financial difficulties of the borrower and an actual threat of non-fulfilment or improper fulfilment by the borrower of its obligations towards the Bank;

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

- delinquency by 30 or more days for interbank loans.

Significant increases in credit risk and impairment of financial instruments are identified on a monthly basis:

- if indicators of significant increase in credit risk are identified and there are no indicators of impairment, financial instruments classified as Stage 1 are transferred to Stage 2;
- if indicators of impairment are identified, financial instruments classified as Stage 1 or Stage 2 are transferred to Stage 3;
- if there is no longer any indicator of impairment, financial instruments are transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 2. The period during which financial instruments are classified as Stage 2 (convalescence period) if there is no previous evidence of impairment is 90 days. After the end of the recovery period, if there is no evidence of a significant increase in credit risk, the financial instruments are transferred to Stage 1;
- if indicators of a significant increase in credit risk disappear, loans and credit related commitments are transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1;
- in exceptional cases, when indicators of impairment disappear and there are no indicators of a significant increase in credit risk, loans and credit related commitments can be transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1.

For the loans that were impaired at initial recognition the expected credit loss allowance is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Measurement of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses on a financial instrument. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount of assets and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments*: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts*: as the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder's credit losses less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

The calculation of expected credit losses is performed on an individual basis for loans to legal entities or on a collective basis for financial guarantees and loans to individuals. In order to calculate ECLs, the Group assesses the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. In case of an individual calculation, the assessment of the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default is performed individually at each financial instrument level.

In case of a collective calculation, the assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is similar for all financial instruments classified as the same class and at the same impairment stage, the assessment of exposure at default is performed at the financial instrument level.

Credit-impaired financial assets. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt financial assets measured at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired.

In making the assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt (other financial assets) is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as ‘lender of last resort’ to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms.

This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the consolidated statement of financial position

ECL allowance is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component (loan issued): the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component (loan issued). Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-offs. Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of their recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Trading securities. Trading securities are securities acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or trader’s margin, or securities included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term trading exists. The Group classifies securities as trading securities if it has a goal to manage the asset by sale and the securities correspond to the business model “other”. The reclassification of trading securities is carried out exclusively in cases of a change in the business model for managing this financial asset.

Trading securities are measured at FVTPL. Interest earned on trading securities is presented as other interest income in profit or loss for the year. Dividends are included in other operating income when the Group’s right to receive the dividend payment is established and provided the dividend is likely to be received. All other elements of the changes in the fair value and gains or losses on derecognition are recorded in profit or loss for the year as gains less losses from trading securities in the period in which they arise.

Loans and advances to customers. Loans and advances to customers caption in the consolidated statement of financial position includes:

- loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost, they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transactional costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method;
- loans and advances to customers mandatorily measured at FVTPL due to the non-compliance with SPPI test criteria, with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Investment securities. Investment securities caption in the consolidated statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transactional costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method;
- debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- equity investment securities designated at the Group’s discretion as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group includes investment securities that the Group intends to hold for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold depending on the requirements for maintaining liquidity or as a result of changes in interest rates, exchange rates or stock prices into the category of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if at the time of the acquisition they correspond to the business model of holding the asset to obtain contractual cash flows and sales and SPPI test criteria.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Changes in the fair value of debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, and the cumulative gain or loss is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the year.

Dividends on equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the dividends will be collected.

The Group includes investment securities that the Group intends to hold during contractual terms in order to obtain contractual cash flows into the category of investment securities measured at amortised cost if they meet the criteria of the business model of asset retention for obtaining contractual cash flows and SPPI tests criteria. Investment securities measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus additional direct transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Allowances for expected losses related to debt investment securities are recognised in profit or loss.

Sale and repurchase agreements. Sale and repurchase agreements ("repo agreements"), which in fact provide a lender's return to the counterparty, are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under such sale and repurchase agreements are not derecognised. In such cases they are classified within "Trading securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements" and "Investment securities, including those transferred under sale and repurchase agreements". The respective liabilities are recognised within "Due to banks" or "Customer accounts" line items depending on the counterparty.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse sale and repurchase agreements"), which provide the Group with a creditor's return, are recorded as "Reverse sale and repurchase agreements". The difference between the sale and repurchase price is recognised as interest income and accrued over the life of the reverse repurchase agreement using the effective interest rate method. Reverse sale and repurchase agreements are measured at amortised cost.

If the assets purchased under reverse repurchase agreements are sold to third parties, the obligation to return securities is recorded under financial liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Customer accounts. Customer accounts are non-derivative financial liabilities to individuals, state or legal entities and are measured at amortised cost.

Income and expense recognition except interest income and expense. A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the consolidated financial statements of the Group may be partially within the scope of IFRS 9 and partially within the scope of IFRS 15. In this case, the Group first applies IFRS 9, to separate and evaluate the part of the contract that falls within the scope of IFRS 9, and then applies IFRS 15 to the remainder of this contract.

The Group offers customers a loyalty program in which retail customers accumulate points that entitle them to reimburse purchases made using the Bank's cards. A financial liability is recognised in the amount of the fair value of the points expected to be used prior to their actual maturity or expiry in correspondence with commission income.

All other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Income tax. Tax expenses are recorded in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the effective Russian legislation using tax rates and legislative regulations enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The income tax charge comprises current tax charge and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year except if it is recognised as other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, as other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Additional/one-off payments are recognised in the current tax payments, including the windfall tax of the previous periods in accordance with the federal laws.

Current income tax is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and previous periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if the consolidated financial statements are approved prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is calculated on the basis of balance sheet liability method for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability if the transaction, when initially recorded, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

37 Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date which are expected to apply in the period when the temporary differences or deferred tax losses will be realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted only within the individual companies of the Group. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

Uncertain tax positions. Uncertain tax positions of the Group are reassessed by management at every reporting date. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the reporting date.

Staff costs and related contributions. Wages, salaries, contributions to insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Group's employees.

Segment reporting. Segment reporting is prepared based on the internal management reports regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker of the Group. Segments with revenue, financial result or assets equal to at least ten percent of those from all the segments are reported separately.