Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

Sberbank of Russia and its subsidiaries

For the year ended 31 December 2025

with Independent Auditor's Report

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board
of Sberbank of Russia

Opinion

The accompanying summary consolidated financial statements, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 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 and the summary consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Sberbank of Russia and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (the "audited consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the principles specified in Note 1 "Basis of Preparation of Summary Consolidated Financial Statements" to the summary consolidated financial statements.

Summary consolidated financial statements

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by IFRS Accounting Standards. Reading the summary consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

Audited consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 25 February 2026. That report also includes the communication of key audit matters. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period.

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 principles specified in Note 1 "Basis of Preparation of Summary Consolidated Financial Statements".

NEW CHALLENGES
NEW SOLUTIONS

Auditor's 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 are conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*.

Zaichikova Eugenia Vladimirovna,
acting on behalf of B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company
on the basis of power of attorney dated 19 January 2026,
partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report
(main registration number 21906101351)

25 February 2026

Details of the auditor

Name: B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 5 December 2002, State Registration Number 1027739707203.
Address: 75 Sadovnicheskaya Embarkment, Moscow, 115035, Russia.
B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company is a member of Self-regulatory organization of auditors Association "Sodruzhestvo".
B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company is included in the control copy of the register of auditors and audit organizations, main registration number 12006020327.

Details of the audited entity

Name: Sberbank of Russia
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 16 August 2002, State Registration Number 1027700132195.
Address: Russia 117312, Moscow, ulitsa Vavilova, 19.

SBER

Summary Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,938.0	2,252.2
Mandatory cash balances with central banks		172.8	152.1
Due from banks	6	1,872.2	2,700.5
Derivative financial assets	7	177.7	174.9
Loans and advances to customers	8	47,972.7	43,841.9
Securities	9	6,864.5	7,017.7
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	10	4,079.4	1,434.3
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11	68.2	57.9
Deferred tax asset	29	118.1	121.3
Intangible assets	12	670.0	479.1
Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	13	1,397.1	1,204.3
Other assets	14	1,483.8	1,418.9
TOTAL ASSETS		**68,814.5**	**60,855.1**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	15	5,673.4	4,418.1
Derivative financial liabilities and obligations to deliver securities	16	256.2	304.4
Due to individuals	17	33,465.6	27,821.6
Due to corporate customers	17	15,907.9	16,805.0
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	18	672.8	512.6
Deferred tax liability	29	41.5	36.8
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	19	2,423.5	1,902.9
Other liabilities	20	1,519.5	1,470.2
Subordinated debt	21	507.6	410.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**60,468.0**	**53,681.6**
EQUITY			
Share capital and share premium	22	320.3	320.3
Perpetual subordinated loan	23	150.0	150.0
Treasury shares	22	(44.8)	(34.1)
Other reserves	31	(181.8)	(442.0)
Retained earnings		8,107.9	7,181.5
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank		**8,351.6**	**7,175.7**
Non-controlling interest		(5.1)	(2.2)
TOTAL EQUITY		**8,346.5**	**7,173.5**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**68,814.5**	**60,855.1**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Board on 25 February 2026.

Herman Gref,
Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO

Taras Skvortsov,
Deputy Chairman of the Board

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Summary Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	24	8,651.6	6,857.1
Other interest income	24	993.9	647.2
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	24	(5,662.4)	(4,185.8)
Other interest expense	24	(271.4)	(182.5)
Deposit insurance expenses	24	(155.7)	(136.4)
Net interest income	**24**	**3,556.0**	**2,999.6**
Net credit loss allowance charge for debt financial assets	6,8,9,10	(646.6)	(442.8)
Net interest income after credit loss allowance charge for debt financial assets		**2,909.4**	**2,556.8**
Fee and commission income	25	1,217.1	1,172.1
Fee and commission expense	25	(383.4)	(329.2)
Net gains / (losses) from non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	114.4	(59.6)
Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		4.8	2.4
Net gains from derivatives, trading in foreign currencies, foreign exchange and precious metals accounts translation		27.1	33.7
Net losses arising on initial recognition and modification of financial instruments measured at amortized cost		(13.2)	(25.0)
Revaluation of office premises	13	2.5	—
Impairment of assets	11,12,13,14	(117.8)	(30.1)
Net recovery of / (charge for) other provisions and allowances	14,20	23.1	(1.0)
Revenue of non-core business activities	26	563.0	505.5
Costs and other expenses of non-core business activities	26	(719.3)	(789.6)
Insurance revenue	19,27	250.2	227.4
Insurance service expenses	19,27	(103.1)	(84.4)
Insurance finance expenses	19,27	(347.3)	(129.3)
Net share of (loss) / profit of associates and joint ventures	11	(0.1)	7.5
Other net operating income		60.0	40.0
Operating income		**3,487.4**	**3,097.2**
Staff and administrative expenses	28	(1,237.4)	(1,062.6)
Profit before tax		**2,250.0**	**2,034.6**
Income tax expense	29	(544.1)	(454.3)
Profit for the year		**1,705.9**	**1,580.3**
Attributable to:			
- shareholders of the Bank		1,707.4	1,581.6
- non-controlling interest		(1.5)	(1.3)
Earnings per ordinary share based on profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Bank, basic and diluted (expressed in RR per share)	**30**	**77.81**	**72.03**

Summary Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Profit for the year		**1,705.9**	**1,580.3**
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Net change in fair value, net of tax		246.1	(299.2)
- Accumulated gains transferred to profit or loss upon disposal, net of tax		(3.6)	(1.9)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(8.9)	2.1
Insurance finance (expenses) / income	19,27	(29.8)	45.9
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**203.8**	**(253.1)**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Revaluation of office premises, net of tax	13	52.1	—
Income tax on components of other comprehensive income		—	(2.6)
Actuarial remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans		(2.4)	2.2
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**49.7**	**(0.4)**
Total other comprehensive income / (loss)		**253.5**	**(253.5)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,959.4**	**1,326.8**
Attributable to:			
- shareholders of the Bank		1,960.9	1,328.1
- non-controlling interest		(1.5)	(1.3)

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Summary Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank							Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Perpetual subordinated loan	Treasury shares	Other reserves (Note 31)	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**87.7**	**232.6**	**150.0**	**(39.0)**	**(195.9)**	**6,348.6**	**6,584.0**	**0.4**	**6,584.4**
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024										
Net result from treasury shares transactions		—	—	—	(0.9)	—	2.8	**1.9**	—	**1.9**
Interest payments on perpetual subordinated loan	23	—	—	—	—	—	(9.7)	**(9.7)**	—	**(9.7)**
Dividends declared	30	—	—	—	—	—	(744.1)	**(744.1)**	—	**(744.1)**
Transfer of revaluation reserve for office premises upon disposal or depreciation		—	—	—	—	(1.5)	1.5	**—**	—	**—**
Recognition of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	**(0.2)**	—	**(0.2)**
Disposal of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	2.7	(1.2)	**1.5**	(1.5)	**—**
Net change in reserve for incentive programs for employees		—	—	—	5.8	6.4	1.3	**13.5**	—	**13.5**
Other movements		—	—	—	—	—	0.7	**0.7**	0.2	**0.9**
Profit / (loss) for the year		—	—	—	—	—	*1,581.6*	***1,581.6***	(1.3)	***1,580.3***
Other comprehensive loss for the year		—	—	—	—	*(253.5)*	—	***(253.5)***	—	***(253.5)***
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		—	—	—	—	(253.5)	1,581.6	**1,328.1**	(1.3)	**1,326.8**
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**87.7**	**232.6**	**150.0**	**(34.1)**	**(442.0)**	**7,181.5**	**7,175.7**	**(2.2)**	**7,173.5**
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025										
Net result from treasury shares transactions		—	—	—	(18.1)	—	6.0	**(12.1)**	—	**(12.1)**
Interest payments on perpetual subordinated loan	23	—	—	—	—	—	(9.7)	**(9.7)**	—	**(9.7)**
Dividends declared	30	—	—	—	—	—	(779.1)	**(779.1)**	—	**(779.1)**
Transfer of revaluation reserve for office premises upon disposal or depreciation		—	—	—	—	(1.6)	1.6	**—**	—	**—**
Disposal of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	2.3	(0.5)	**1.8**	(1.8)	**—**
Net change in reserve for incentive programs for employees		—	—	—	7.4	6.0	0.8	**14.2**	—	**14.2**
Other movements		—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)	**(0.1)**	0.4	**0.3**
Profit / (loss) for the year		—	—	—	—	—	*1,707.4*	***1,707.4***	*(1.5)*	***1,705.9***
Other comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—	*253.5*	—	***253.5***	—	***253.5***
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		—	—	—	—	253.5	1,707.4	**1,960.9**	(1.5)	**1,959.4**
Balance as at 31 December 2025		**87.7**	**232.6**	**150.0**	**(44.8)**	**(181.8)**	**8,107.9**	**8,351.6**	**(5.1)**	**8,346.5**

Summary Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method received		8,029.0	6,418.0
Other interest income received		976.0	638.2
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method paid		(5,782.8)	(3,702.1)
Other interest expense paid		(264.2)	(173.5)
Deposit insurance expenses paid		(150.3)	(130.0)
Fees and commissions received		1,202.3	1,172.0
Fees and commissions paid		(367.9)	(267.0)
Net losses paid on non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(24.9)	(5.5)
Dividends received		22.5	24.7
Net gains received on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		4.6	2.4
Net gains / (losses) received on derivatives, trading in foreign currencies and operations with precious metals		26.9	(13.2)
Revenue received from non-core business activities		516.2	492.0
Expenses paid on non-core business activities		(682.5)	(811.1)
Insurance premiums received	19	1,298.4	1,292.7
Claims, acquisition costs and other related insurance services expenses paid	19	(1,006.7)	(786.7)
Other net operating income received		80.1	50.7
Staff and administrative expenses paid		(1,024.6)	(1,017.0)
Income tax paid		(554.7)	(326.5)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**2,297.4**	**2,858.1**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net increase in mandatory cash balances with central banks		(20.7)	(75.0)
Net decrease / (increase) in due from banks		814.4	(1,506.3)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		(4,788.7)	(6,159.1)
Net increase in securities		(2,039.8)	(709.5)
Net (increase) / decrease in other assets		(167.3)	159.5
Net increase / (decrease) in due to banks		1,274.8	(532.8)
Net increase in due to individuals		5,938.4	4,466.5
Net (decrease) / increase in due to corporate customers		(403.9)	2,647.5
Net increase / (decrease) in debt securities in issue and digital financial assets issued		163.0	(152.6)
Net increase / (decrease) in obligations to deliver securities		12.4	(23.0)
Net (decrease) / increase in other liabilities		(83.4)	175.9
Net cash from operating activities		**2,996.6**	**1,149.2**

The notes №1-43 are an integral part of these summary consolidated financial statements.

Summary Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investments in development and acquisition of premises, equipment and intangible assets, including advances transferred and prepayments		(550.2)	(545.8)
Proceeds from disposal of premises, equipment and intangible assets		9.4	8.1
Acquisition of investment property		(0.4)	—
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		—	1.6
Acquisition and additional investments in associates and joint ventures		(12.1)	(20.4)
Proceeds from disposal of associates and joint ventures		8.7	31.1
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of cash and cash equivalents acquired		(2.3)	(19.7)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of		0.2	2.1
Net cash used in investing activities		**(546.7)**	**(543.0)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Funds received from subordinated debt	21	94.2	—
Cash received from non-controlling shareholders		—	0.1
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		(3.3)	(3.2)
Purchase of treasury shares		(229.6)	(280.9)
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares		219.5	288.6
Cash outflow to settle principal amount of lease liabilities		(50.7)	(49.8)
Payments to shareholders	30	(728.0)	(706.5)
Interest on perpetual subordinated loan paid	23	(9.7)	(9.7)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(707.6)**	**(761.4)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(56.5)	20.8
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,685.8**	**(134.4)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**2,252.2**	**2,386.6**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5**	**3,938.0**	**2,252.2**

The notes №1-43 are an integral part of these summary consolidated financial statements.

1 Basis of Preparation of Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

These summary consolidated financial statements of Sberbank of Russia (Sberbank, the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") have been prepared based on audited consolidated financial statemens of the Group prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

These summary consolidated financial statements consist of:

- summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- summary consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- summary consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- summary consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- and selected notes.

These summary consolidated financial statements contain all the information necessary for disclosure under IFRS excluding information stated in Annex 1 to the Bank of Russia Board of directors' decision dated 19 December 2025 "About requirements of financial statements and information disclosure by credit organizations (head credit organizations of bank groups) in 2026" (the "Decision"), in particular:

- gains and losses (net gains) from trading in foreign currencies and foreign exchange;
- transactions (volume of transactions / funds) in foreign currency;
- risks taken, its assessment procedures, risk and capital management;
- subsidiaries of credit organization (bank group);
- restricted assets.

In accordance with the Decision, the Bank doesn't publish audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS and containing information stated in Annex 1 of the Decision.

The Bank is a public joint-stock commercial bank established in 1841 and operating in various forms since then. The Bank was incorporated and is domiciled in the Russian Federation.

The Bank's principal shareholder and the ultimate controlling party is the Russian Federation represented by the Government of the Russian Federation (through the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation (the "Ministry of Finance")) which owns 52.3% of ordinary shares or 50.0% plus 1 share of the issued and outstanding ordinary and preference shares of the Bank.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank includes representatives from the Bank, the Government and independent directors.

The Bank operates under a general banking license issued by the Bank of Russia since 1991. In addition, the Bank holds licenses required for trading and holding securities and engaging in other securities-related activities, including acting as a broker, a dealer, a custodian. The Bank is regulated and supervised by the Bank of Russia as a united regulator for banking, insurance and financial markets activities in the Russian Federation. The Group's banks / companies operate under the banking / companies regulatory regimes of their respective countries.

The Group's principal business activity is corporate and retail banking. This includes, but is not limited to, deposit taking and commercial lending, support of certain clients' export / import transactions, foreign exchange, securities trading, and trading in derivative financial instruments on the financial markets of the countries where the companies of the Group are located.

The Group's operations are conducted primarily in the Russian Federation. As at 31 December 2025 the Group conducts its business in Russia through Sberbank with its network of 11 (31 December 2024: 11) regional head offices, 75 (31 December 2024: 75) branches and 10,638 (31 December 2024: 11,524) banking offices, and through principal subsidiaries located in Russian Federation. As at 31 December 2025 the list of principal subsidiaries of the Bank did not change compared to 31 December 2024.

1 Basis of Preparation of Summary Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The actual headcount of the Group's full-time employees as at 31 December 2025 was 291,795 (31 December 2024: 308,092).

Registered address and place of business. The Bank's registered address is: Vavilova str., 19, Moscow, Russian Federation.

Presentation currency. These summary consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian Roubles ("RR"). All amounts are expressed in RR billions, unless otherwise stated.

2 Operating Environment of the Group

Russian Federation. The major part of the Group's operations is conducted in the Russian Federation.

In 2025, sanctions pressure, caused by conflict with Ukraine and escalation of geopolitical tensions, remains. Below the trends for the main macroeconomic ratios for the 2025 are presented:

Growth rate of the business activity in Russia decreased. GDP in 2025 increased by 1.0%[1], after an increase of 4.9%[1] by the end of 2024.

Construction, consumption and industrial production made the main drivers of the GDP growth. Construction increased by 2.5%[1] in 2025, accelerated significantly by the end of the year – the growth in December 2025 amounted 4.8%[1]. Industrial production increased by 1.3%[1] in 2025. The main contribution to this growth was made by manufacturing industry which increased by 3.6%[1]. The mining decreased by 1.6%[1] in 2025.

Consumer activity has increased in 2025. Total turnover of retail trade, public catering and paid services rendered to the population increased by 2.9%[2] in 2025. Consumption was supported by an increase in real disposable households income. Nominal wages in January – November 2025 increased by 14.2%[1] and in real terms, the growth was 4.8%[1]. Wages growth is mainly driven by shortage of personnel in the labor market. The unemployment rate in 2025 was 2.2%[1].

Consumer price index grew by 5.6%[1] in December 2025 compared to the growth by 9.5%[1] in 2024. The Bank of Russia continues to maintain tight monetary conditions in 2025 in order to decrease inflation. By the end of 2025 the Bank of Russia's key rate was 16.0%[3]. In February 2026 the Bank of Russia decreased the key rate to 15.5%[3] p.a.

The average price of Urals oil in 2025 decreased, amounted to 39.2[2] US dollars per barrel in December 2025 compared to 63.4[2] US dollars per barrel in December 2024.

The average exchange rate was RR 83.4[3] per US dollar in 2025 compared to RR 92.4[3] per US dollar in 2024.The strengthening is related to the Bank of Russia operations of foreign currency sale on internal market among others.

The current account surplus of the Russian Federation payments balance was USD 41.4[3] billion in 2025 versus USD 62.6[3] billion in 2024.

The export of goods in value terms was USD 419.4[3] billion in 2025 decreased by USD 14.2[3] billion compared to 2024 because of less favorable price environment on the oil, coal and grain markets. At the same time the export of services expanded from USD 41.1[3] billion to USD 46.6[3] billion in 2025. The import of goods in turn increased by 0.4%[3] due to Russian ruble strengthening. The positive balance of the financial account in 2025 amounted to USD 45.8[3] billion that is USD 10.8[3] billion higher compared to 2024.

The corporate loan portfolio increased in 2025 by 11.6%[3] compared to 18.7%[3] in 2024. Hard monetary policy affected on growth slowdown of the corporate lending.

Annual growth of mortgage loans portfolio (adjusted for securitization deals) amounted 11.1%[3] in December 2025 compared to 13.3%[3] in December 2024 due to tightening of preferential programs and high market rates.

[1] Rosstat data

[2] Ministry of Economic Development data

[3] Bank of Russia data

2 Operating Environment of the Group (continued)

The decrease of unsecured retail loans portfolio amounted to 4.6%[1] in 2025 compared to growth by 11.3%[1] in 2024 due to moderate growth in consumer activity in terms of high rates. Annual growth of the funds of individuals (adjusted for escrow accounts) was 16.2%[1] compared to 27.7%[1] in previous year.

The MOEX index was at the level of 2,766.6[2] by the end of 2025 decreased by 4%[2] since the beginning of 2025 partly due to deterioration of expectation concerning geopolitical situation. The RTS index for the year increased by 24.7%[2], its level was 1,114.1[2] by the end of 2025.

Other jurisdictions. In addition to the Russian Federation the Group conducts operations in Belarus.

In 2025 economic growth of Belarus was in positive zone - GDP growth amounted 1.3%[3] by the end of the year while industrial production decreased by 1.8%[3]. Internal demand became the key factor of growth. The real disposable households' income increased by 9.9%[3] during January-November 2025. Income growth affected high rates of retail turnover which increased by 6.6%[3]. External vector demonstrated dynamic opposite to positive changes of internal demand components: negative balance of foreign trade of goods and services amounted USD 1,310.0[3] million based on the results of January-November 2025 while negative balance for the same period of previous year amounted USD 873.0[3] million. In 2025 the Belarusian rouble has strengthened against the US dollar by 16.4%[4] to 2.90[4] BYR/USD and has weakened against the Russian ruble by 10.7%[4] to 3.71[4] BYR per 100 RR.

The events mentioned above require the Group's business to adapt to a changing operating environment characterized by high level of uncertainty and having a significant impact on the Group and its operations. The actual future operating environment and its impact on the Group and its operations can differ from the current expectations of the Management. The Management of the Group is continuing to assess the possible impact of the events mentioned above and taking all the necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the Group's operations.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the summary consolidated financial statements, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized 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 include:

Classification of financial assets. Assessment of the business models within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are disclosed in Note 41.

[1] Bank of Russia data

[2] MOEX data

[3] National Committee of statistics of the Republic of Belarus data

[4] National Bank of the Republic of Belarus data

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

Measurement of expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance. The measurement of expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Several significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk (Note 33);
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product / market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL;
- Assessment of the quality of data and measurement models for assets expected to be received as a result of procedures on settlement of problem loans.

The credit loss allowance recognized for financial instruments is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below. The impact of these factors on credit loss allowance balance and charge for the year is presented in the notes related to the respective financial instruments.

- Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances between Stage 1 (12-month ECL) and Stages 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired) or 3 (Lifetime ECL credit-impaired) due to balances experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk within the same stage or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for newly originated or purchased financial instruments during the period;
- Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions and estimates due to changes in the probability of default ("PD"), the exposure at default ("EAD") and the level of the loss arising on default ("LGD") in the period;
- Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest due to the passage of time because ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Financial assets derecognized during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period, as well as recoveries of amounts previously written off;
- Exchange differences on translating assets denominated in foreign currencies, and other movements.

Information on the inputs, assumptions, estimation techniques and judgements used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 33. Definitions of terms related to ECL measurement are detailed in the Note 41.

Based on the information available the Group makes estimates and judgements, which are constantly analysed based on statistical data, actual and forecast information, as well as management experience, including expectations regarding future events that are reasonable in current circumstances.

In the first quarter of 2025 for loans to corporate customers the Group switched to using LGD that considers loss given default model over the entire horizon of the economic cycle and updated LGD model for the default borrowers of non-project profile which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 23.9 billion and decrease of expected credit loss allowance for guarantees and commitments to extend credit to corporate customers in the amount of RR 4.6 billion. The Group also applied new credit conversion factor model for loans to corporate customers which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance for guarantees and commitments to extend credit to corporate customers in the amount of RR 7.4 billion.

For small and micro business sub-portfolio the Group implemented new PD and LGD models which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 23.0 billion in the first quarter of 2025.

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

In the first quarter of 2025 the Group applied new macro-coefficients for retail loans portfolio which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 21.2 billion and decrease of expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 0.4 billion. Also the calibrations of probability of default models for consumer loans, mortgage loans and credit cards were updated which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 7.0 billion and increase of expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 2.9 billion.

In the second quarter of 2025 the Group applied updated macro-coefficients for retail loans portfolio which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 8.3 billion. The calibrations of probability of default models and loss given default models were updated which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 15.0 billion and increase of expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 2.6 billion. The Group also implemented new PD lifetime model for mortgage loans which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 3.8 billion and new PD model for car loans which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 0.9 billion. The recovery horizon was updated for default loans which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 4.9 billion.

In the third quarter of 2025 the Group updated the calibrations of probability of default models for all products of retail loans portfolio which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 18.4 billion and increase of expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 1.9 billion. The Group also updated calculation approach to the loss given default model for mortgage and consumer loans which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 41.6 billion and implemented allowance for future default restructurings for mortgage, consumer and car loans which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 24.2 billion.

In the third quarter of 2025 the Group updated the definition of default and the calibrations of probability of default models for small and micro business portfolio which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 9.3 billion. Also the new definition of default was implemented for corporate borrowers, in accordance with changed regulatory requirements, which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 0.9 billion.

Also in the third quarter of 2025 new LGD models were implemented for the segments of project financing and financing of residential real estate which resulted, with regard to compensation measures, in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 7.1 billion and decrease of expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 0.6 billion. The Group switched to using LGD adjusted for the time period during which the client was in default for factoring products which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 2.3 billion.

In the forth quarter of 2025 the Group updated point-in-time (“PIT”) calibration of probability of default models and loss given default for all retail products which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 32.4 billion and expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 0.7 billion.

In the forth quarter of 2025 the Group updated PIT calibration of probability of default models for commercial loans to legal entities which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 8.4 billion and expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 0.4 billion. The Group updated calibrations and measurement approaches to loss given default for leasing portfolio as well which resulted in an increase of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 0.9 billion. For project financing portfolio the Group revised the level of projected losses for instruments with significant credit risk growth which resulted in a decrease of expected credit loss allowance in the amount of RR 12.9 billion and expected credit loss allowance for commitments to extend credit in the amount of RR 0.8 billion.

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

Fair value of financial instruments. In 2022 escalation of conflict with Ukraine led to the imposition of sanctions by the USA, the EU and a number of other countries on the Russian Federation, in particular a number of Russian institutions, companies, banks and individuals. As a result, Russian companies have lost access to international financial markets including foreign trading platforms. In response to these actions the Russian Federation established a special procedure for conducting transactions on the Russian financial market with companies and individuals from countries implementing unfriendly measures. As a result, two markets have been established for debt and equity instruments issued by Russian residents – internal and external. Factors mentioned above led to a substantial growth of instability on financial markets, considerable decrease of trading volumes, sharp changes in prices for financial instruments, increase in spreads for trading operations.

To determine fair value of financial instruments the Group used all the available market information, including available information on interest rates, quotations on Russian and foreign market platforms, data concerning volumes and parameters of OTC transactions and other available information, and applied appropriate valuation methodologies. The opportunity implemented by the Bank of Russia for Russian issuers to make settlements in RR for financial instruments issued in a currency other than Russian Rouble, as well as opportunity to offset receivables on foreign financial assets against liabilities to counterparties from countries implementing unfriendly measures, was also taken into account in the process of valuation. In these summary consolidated financial statements, the valuation of financial instruments has been determined in view of the factors mentioned above and based on the estimates and assumptions applied by the Management of the Group. Refer to Note 36.

In the third quarter of 2025 the Group implemented new LGD models for the segments of project financing and financing of residential real estate of loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). Refer to Note 8.

Revaluation of office premises. The Group regularly reviews the value of its office premises for comparability with fair value and performs revaluation to ensure that the current carrying amount of office premises does not materially differ from its fair value. Office premises have been revalued to market value as at 31 December 2025. The revaluation was performed based on the reports of independent appraisers, who hold a recognized and relevant professional qualification.

For premises for which market information for comparable transactions or sale offers was observed sales comparison method was used. To estimate the fair value, adjustments to the prices of comparable objects were applied according to the following parameters: type of price (transaction/offer), type of settlement, location, area, class of object, line of location of the object. A change in supply adjustment by 1.0% causes a change in the fair value of RR +/- 1.0 billion.

For the major premises located in Moscow (Vavilova street, 19 and Kutuzovskiy avenue, 32), the fair value was determined by an income approach using the direct capitalization method. To estimate the fair value the following inputs were used: estimated average market rental rates for various types of premises, average market underutilization level, actual operating expenses for the premises, average capitalization rates for this class of real estate. A change in market inputs used in calculation, precisely the capitalization rate in the range of +/- 1.0% leads to a decrease /increase in the fair value of office premises located in Moscow, Vavilova street, 19 by RR -0.6 / +0.7 billion, the office premises located in Moscow, Kutuzovskiy avenue, 32 by RR -12.2 / +14.7 billion in total for the premises, respectively.

The valuation of premises for which comparable objects cannot be found within comparison approach framework and / or which were developed and constructed to fulfil the specific requirements of the Bank, was based on the replacement cost approach. Fair value was determined by adjusting replacement cost for the value of obsolescence determined based on chronological age. A change in the replacement cost, that is, the price of a comparable unit for each type of object, by 1.0% entails a change in the total fair value of buildings assessed by the cost approach by RR 0.2 billion.

Revalued premises are depreciated in accordance with their remaining useful lives since 1 January 2026. Refer to Note 13.

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

Determining lease term. The Group leases office buildings from third parties. Some of such contracts do not have contractual maturity dates and are automatically renewed unless either party submits a termination notice. The Group determines non-cancellable lease period for such leases, taking into consideration penalties that would be incurred upon termination, including economic disincentives to terminate such as leasehold improvements, cost of relocating or the importance of the premises to the Group's operations. As a result, the lease term for the most significant office buildings has been determined as a period of 2 - 10 years.

Insurance contract liabilities. To determine the amount of the liability for life insurance contracts, the Group mainly uses deterministic forecasts to estimate the current value of future cash flows, in calculating which the Group uses the following assumptions: mortality and morbidity rates, life expectancy, investment income, expenses, risks associated with policy holders' decisions (including termination), discount rates. The Group bases mortality and morbidity on standard industry Russian mortality indicators prepared by Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's unique risk exposure, product characteristics, target markets. To determine the amount of liabilities under insurance contracts other than life insurance, the Group uses the following assumptions: loss ratios, loss adjustment expense ratios, administrative expense and termination ratios. The expected loss ratios are estimated based on the statistical data of the Group, as well as considering the observed trends, seasonality, economic and social factors, and expert judgment. Refer to Note 33.

4 Changes in Presentation, Reclassifications and Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

Changes in presentation and reclassifications. Starting from these summary consolidated financial statements, the Group changed presentation of margin calls transferred in the summary consolidated statement of financial position by reclassifying them from Other assets to Due from banks, as well as changed presentation of margin calls received in the summary consolidated statement of financial position by reclassifying them from Other liabilities to Due to banks or Due to corporate customers depending on the counterparty.

Also in these summary consolidated financial statements, the Group changed presentation of Intangible assets and investments in development and acquisition of intangible assets in the summary consolidated statement of financial position by presenting them separately from Other assets.

The Management considers that the amended presentation results in a more informative and relevant presentation of the financial information and corresponds increasingly to market practice.

The effect of the changes mentioned above on the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 is shown below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**As previously reported**	**Reclassification**	**As reclassified**
as at 31 December 2024			
Assets			
Due from banks	2,615.5	85.0	2,700.5
Intangible assets	—	479.1	479.1
Other assets	1,983.0	(564.1)	1,418.9
Liabilities			
Due to banks	4,332.7	85.4	4,418.1
Due to corporate customers	16,801.1	3.9	16,805.0
Other liabilities	1,559.5	(89.3)	1,470.2

The effect of changes on the summary consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**As previously reported**	**Reclassification**	**As reclassified**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net decrease / (increase) in due from banks	(1,454.4)	(51.9)	(1,506.3)
Net (increase) / decrease in other assets	107.6	51.9	159.5
Net increase / (decrease) in due to banks	(576.6)	43.8	(532.8)
Net (decrease) / increase in due to corporate customers	2,644.8	2.7	2,647.5
Net (decrease) / increase in other liabilities	222.4	(46.5)	175.9

Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations. Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of exchangeability with other currencies” became effective for the Group from 1 January 2025, but did not have any material impact on the summary consolidated financial statement of the Group.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents at amortized cost	3,904.3	2,234.4
Cash and cash equivalents at fair value through profit or loss	33.7	17.8
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,938.0**	**2,252.2**

Cash and cash equivalents at amortized cost

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	490.8	567.5
Cash balances with the Bank of Russia (other than mandatory reserve deposits)	3,035.7	1,322.7
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and other financial institutions	282.4	335.6
Reverse repo agreements	95.4	8.6
Total cash and cash equivalents at amortized cost	**3,904.3**	**2,234.4**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 correspondent accounts and overnight deposits with banks and other financial organizations as well as reverse repo agreements are represented by balances with original maturities up to 1 business day mainly with the top Russian state and commercial banks, financial companies and corporate customers.

The table below discloses the credit quality of correspondent accounts and overnight deposits with banks and other financial organizations as well as reverse repo agreements measured at amortized cost based on credit risk grades as at 31 December 2025.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Minimum credit risk	Low credit risk	Moderate credit risk	Total
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and other financial institutions	41.0	234.3	7.1	282.4
Reverse repo agreements	95.4	—	—	95.4
Total correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and reverse repo agreements at amortized cost	**136.4**	**234.3**	**7.1**	**377.8**

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

The table below discloses the credit quality of correspondent accounts and overnight deposits with banks and other financial organizations as well as reverse repo agreements measured at amortized cost based on credit risk grades as at 31 December 2024.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Minimum credit risk	Low credit risk	Moderate credit risk	Total
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and other financial institutions	184.3	148.0	3.3	335.6
Reverse repo agreements	8.6	—	—	8.6
Total correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and reverse repo agreements at amortized cost	**192.9**	**148.0**	**3.3**	**344.2**

Refer to Note 33 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Group. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

For the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. Refer to Note 33 for the ECL measurement approach.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 cash and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost are neither past due nor impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents at fair value through profit or loss

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with banks and other financial institutions	21.1	4.0
Reverse repo agreements	12.6	13.8
Total cash and cash equivalents at fair value through profit or loss	**33.7**	**17.8**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 cash and cash equivalents measured at FVPL were not past due.

Refer to Note 37 for the information on the fair value of securities received under reverse repurchase agreements classified as cash and cash equivalents.

The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 33.

6 Due from Banks

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Due from banks at amortized cost	1,118.5	1,582.5
Due from banks at fair value through profit or loss	753.7	1,118.0
Total due from banks	**1,872.2**	**2,700.5**

Due from banks at amortized cost

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Term placements with banks and other financial institutions	662.8	824.9
Reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	372.5	674.0
Margin calls with banks and other financial institutions	83.6	85.0
Gross carrying amount of due from banks at amortized cost	**1,118.9**	**1,583.9**
Credit loss allowance	(0.4)	(1.4)
Total due from banks at amortized cost	**1,118.5**	**1,582.5**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 term placements with banks and reverse repo agreements are represented by balances with original maturities over 1 business day mainly with the top Russian state and commercial banks and other financial organizations.

6 Due from Banks (continued)

The following table contains an analysis of due from banks balances by credit quality at 31 December 2025 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from banks balances by stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 33 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Group and the approach to ECL measurement of due from banks balances.

in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Total**
Term placements with banks and other financial institutions			
Minimum credit risk	637.6	8.9	646.5
Low credit risk	16.3	—	16.3
Gross carrying amount of term placements with banks and other financial institutions	**653.9**	**8.9**	**662.8**
Credit loss allowance	(0.4)	—	(0.4)
Total term placements with banks and other financial institutions	**653.5**	**8.9**	**662.4**
Reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions			
Minimum credit risk	372.5	—	372.5
Gross carrying amount of reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	**372.5**	**—**	**372.5**
Total reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	**372.5**	**—**	**372.5**
Margin calls with banks and other financial institutions			
Minimum credit risk	**83.6**	**—**	**83.6**
Gross carrying amount of margin calls with banks and other financial institutions	**83.6**	**—**	**83.6**
Total margin calls with banks and other financial institutions	**83.6**	**—**	**83.6**
Total due from banks (gross carrying amount)	**1,110.0**	**8.9**	**1,118.9**
Credit loss allowance	(0.4)	—	(0.4)
Total due from banks at amortized cost	**1,109.6**	**8.9**	**1,118.5**

6 Due from Banks (continued)

The following table contains an analysis of due from banks balances by credit quality at 31 December 2024 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from banks balances by stages for the purpose of ECL measurement.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Term placements with banks and other financial institutions				
Minimum credit risk	802.6	1.5	—	804.1
Low credit risk	19.9	0.1	—	20.0
High credit risk	—	0.3	—	0.3
Default	—	—	0.5	0.5
Gross carrying amount of term placements with banks and other financial institutions	**822.5**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**824.9**
Credit loss allowance	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.4)
Total term placements with banks and other financial institutions	**821.8**	**1.7**	**—**	**823.5**
Reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions				
Minimum credit risk	674.0	—	—	674.0
Gross carrying amount of reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	**674.0**	**—**	**—**	**674.0**
Total reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	**674.0**	**—**	**—**	**674.0**
Margin calls with banks and other financial institutions				
Minimum credit risk	84.8	—	—	**84.8**
Low credit risk	0.2	—	—	**0.2**
Gross carrying amount of margin calls with banks and other financial institutions	**85.0**	**—**	**—**	**85.0**
Total margin calls with banks and other financial institutions	**85.0**	**—**	**—**	**85.0**
Total due from banks (gross carrying amount)	**1,581.5**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**1,583.9**
Credit loss allowance	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.4)
Total due from banks at amortized cost	**1,580.8**	**1.7**	**—**	**1,582.5**

The carrying amount of due from banks balances at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 there were no past due term placements with banks measured at amortized cost.

6 Due from Banks (continued)

Due from banks at fair value through profit or loss

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Reverse repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	672.5	1,116.1
Term placements with banks and other financial institutions	81.2	1.9
Total due from banks at fair value through profit or loss	**753.7**	**1,118.0**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 all due from banks balances at FVPL are not past due.

Refer to Note 37 for the information on the fair value of securities received under reverse repurchase agreements classified as due from banks. The estimated fair value of due from banks and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of due from banks are disclosed in Note 33.

7 Derivative Financial Assets

The composition of derivative financial assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest rate	81.8	104.5
Foreign currency	38.6	25.3
Foreign currency interest rate	27.5	25.0
Commodities including precious metals	23.4	17.1
Equities	6.4	3.0
Total derivative financial assets	**177.7**	**174.9**

Refer to Note 35 for the detailed analysis of the derivative instruments of the Group. Currency and maturity analysis of derivative financial assets are disclosed in Note 33.

8 Loans and Advances to Customers

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost	44,311.6	40,921.3
Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,661.1	2,920.6
Total loans and advances to customers	**47,972.7**	**43,841.9**

Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost

			31 December 2025
in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortized cost
Commercial loans to legal entities	16,518.4	(772.7)	15,745.7
Project finance loans to legal entities	10,987.5	(452.2)	10,535.3
Mortgage loans to individuals	12,452.9	(132.5)	12,320.4
Consumer and other loans to individuals	3,509.8	(636.9)	2,872.9
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	2,515.8	(363.0)	2,152.8
Car loans to individuals	725.6	(41.1)	684.5
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost	**46,710.0**	**(2,398.4)**	**44,311.6**

			31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortized cost
Commercial loans to legal entities	15,813.3	(672.6)	15,140.7
Project finance loans to legal entities	9,003.5	(428.7)	8,574.8
Mortgage loans to individuals	11,153.5	(76.8)	11,076.7
Consumer and other loans to individuals	4,016.7	(522.6)	3,494.1
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	2,342.2	(280.8)	2,061.4
Car loans to individuals	602.2	(28.6)	573.6
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost	**42,931.4**	**(2,010.1)**	**40,921.3**

Commercial loans to legal entities comprise corporate loans, loans to individual entrepreneurs, federal and municipal authorities. Loans are granted for current needs (working capital financing, acquisition of movable and immovable property), portfolio investments, expansion and consolidation of business, etc. The repayment source is cash flow from current production and financial activities of the borrower.

Project finance loans to legal entities include investment and construction project financing and also developers' financing. Generally loan terms are linked to project payback periods or contract execution periods and exceed the terms of commercial loans to legal entities. The principal and interest may be repaid from cash flows generated by the project at the stage of its commercial operation.

Mortgage loans to individuals include loans for acquisition, construction and reconstruction of real estate. These loans are mostly long-term and are collateralized by real estate.

Consumer and other loans to individuals comprise loans to individuals other than housing acquisition, construction and repair of real estate as well as car loans and credit cards and overdrafts. These loans include loans for current needs.

Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals represent revolving credit lines. These loans are considered a comfortable instrument for customers as a reserve source of funds in case of need available anytime. Interest rates for such loans are higher than for consumer loans as they carry higher risks for the Group.

Car loans to individuals include loans for purchasing a car or other vehicle.

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The tables below show the credit quality analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers at amortized cost as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Credit quality in the table below is based on the credit risk grades developed internally by the Group.

					31 December 2025
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Commercial loans to legal entities					
Minimum credit risk	7,525.0	6.4	—	—	7,531.4
Low credit risk	6,435.8	76.2	—	—	6,512.0
Moderate credit risk	891.2	496.2	—	20.6	1,408.0
High credit risk	6.9	236.6	—	—	243.5
Default	—	—	821.9	1.6	823.5
Gross carrying amount of commercial loans to legal entities	**14,858.9**	**815.4**	**821.9**	**22.2**	**16,518.4**
Credit loss allowance	(77.9)	(164.5)	(528.1)	(2.2)	(772.7)
Total commercial loans to legal entities	**14,781.0**	**650.9**	**293.8**	**20.0**	**15,745.7**

					31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Commercial loans to legal entities					
Minimum credit risk	7,126.3	—	—	—	7,126.3
Low credit risk	6,492.8	79.9	—	—	6,572.7
Moderate credit risk	788.7	520.2	—	22.3	1,331.2
High credit risk	5.2	178.2	—	—	183.4
Default	—	—	599.1	0.6	599.7
Gross carrying amount of commercial loans to legal entities	**14,413.0**	**778.3**	**599.1**	**22.9**	**15,813.3**
Credit loss allowance	(58.0)	(164.1)	(448.3)	(2.2)	(672.6)
Total commercial loans to legal entities	**14,355.0**	**614.2**	**150.8**	**20.7**	**15,140.7**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
					31 December 2025
Project finance loans to legal entities					
Minimum credit risk	1,376.2	0.4	—	—	1,376.6
Low credit risk	6,964.7	176.7	—	—	7,141.4
Moderate credit risk	1,790.5	260.0	—	0.1	2,050.6
High credit risk	16.5	139.7	—	—	156.2
Default	—	—	258.3	4.4	262.7
Gross carrying amount of project finance loans to legal entities	**10,147.9**	**576.8**	**258.3**	**4.5**	**10,987.5**
Credit loss allowance	(185.9)	(111.7)	(150.1)	(4.5)	(452.2)
Total project finance loans to legal entities	**9,962.0**	**465.1**	**108.2**	**—**	**10,535.3**

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
					31 December 2024
Project finance loans to legal entities					
Minimum credit risk	1,501.5	4.3	—	—	1,505.8
Low credit risk	5,330.3	145.2	—	—	5,475.5
Moderate credit risk	1,454.2	231.9	—	0.1	1,686.2
High credit risk	8.9	116.3	—	—	125.2
Default	—	—	206.3	4.5	210.8
Gross carrying amount of project finance loans to legal entities	**8,294.9**	**497.7**	**206.3**	**4.6**	**9,003.5**
Credit loss allowance	(173.8)	(127.3)	(123.2)	(4.4)	(428.7)
Total project finance loans to legal entities	**8,121.1**	**370.4**	**83.1**	**0.2**	**8,574.8**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

					31 December 2025
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Mortgage loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	8,679.9	42.7	—	—	8,722.6
Low credit risk	2,922.7	240.1	—	—	3,162.8
Moderate credit risk	71.1	253.9	—	—	325.0
High credit risk	—	39.6	—	—	39.6
Default	—	—	202.9	—	202.9
Gross carrying amount of mortgage loans to individuals	**11,673.7**	**576.3**	**202.9**	**—**	**12,452.9**
Credit loss allowance	(15.4)	(12.1)	(105.0)	—	(132.5)
Total mortgage loans to individuals	**11,658.3**	**564.2**	**97.9**	**—**	**12,320.4**

					31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Mortgage loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	7,757.7	39.3	—	—	7,797.0
Low credit risk	2,691.6	213.9	—	—	2,905.5
Moderate credit risk	82.1	235.5	—	—	317.6
High credit risk	—	31.3	—	—	31.3
Default	—	—	102.1	—	102.1
Gross carrying amount of mortgage loans to individuals	**10,531.4**	**520.0**	**102.1**	**—**	**11,153.5**
Credit loss allowance	(9.8)	(12.5)	(54.5)	—	(76.8)
Total mortgage loans to individuals	**10,521.6**	**507.5**	**47.6**	**—**	**11,076.7**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
					31 December 2025
Consumer and other loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	411.7	0.9	—	—	412.6
Low credit risk	1,790.4	43.8	—	—	1,834.2
Moderate credit risk	464.4	67.6	—	—	532.0
High credit risk	33.7	74.9	—	—	108.6
Default	—	—	620.2	2.2	622.4
Gross carrying amount of consumer and other loans to individuals	**2,700.2**	**187.2**	**620.2**	**2.2**	**3,509.8**
Credit loss allowance	(69.2)	(31.3)	(536.3)	(0.1)	(636.9)
Total consumer and other loans to individuals	**2,631.0**	**155.9**	**83.9**	**2.1**	**2,872.9**

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
					31 December 2024
Consumer and other loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	450.7	0.8	—	—	451.5
Low credit risk	2,168.3	47.5	—	—	2,215.8
Moderate credit risk	626.6	89.9	—	—	716.5
High credit risk	79.8	116.8	—	—	196.6
Default	—	—	434.2	2.1	436.3
Gross carrying amount of consumer and other loans to individuals	**3,325.4**	**255.0**	**434.2**	**2.1**	**4,016.7**
Credit loss allowance	(89.8)	(54.9)	(377.8)	(0.1)	(522.6)
Total consumer and other loans to individuals	**3,235.6**	**200.1**	**56.4**	**2.0**	**3,494.1**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

					31 December 2025
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	549.5	—	—	—	549.5
Low credit risk	1,382.2	—	—	—	1,382.2
Moderate credit risk	148.2	96.7	—	—	244.9
High credit risk	—	34.7	—	—	34.7
Default	—	—	304.5	—	304.5
Gross carrying amount of credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**2,079.9**	**131.4**	**304.5**	**—**	**2,515.8**
Credit loss allowance	(63.2)	(47.2)	(252.6)	—	(363.0)
Total credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**2,016.7**	**84.2**	**51.9**	**—**	**2,152.8**

					31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	451.6	—	—	—	451.6
Low credit risk	1,404.6	—	—	—	1,404.6
Moderate credit risk	143.7	88.8	—	—	232.5
High credit risk	—	41.2	—	—	41.2
Default	—	—	212.3	—	212.3
Gross carrying amount of credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**1,999.9**	**130.0**	**212.3**	**—**	**2,342.2**
Credit loss allowance	(50.9)	(50.0)	(179.9)	—	(280.8)
Total credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**1,949.0**	**80.0**	**32.4**	**—**	**2,061.4**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

					31 December 2025
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Car loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	28.2	—	—	—	28.2
Low credit risk	475.1	—	—	—	475.1
Moderate credit risk	173.8	0.6	—	—	174.4
High credit risk	6.8	7.3	—	—	14.1
Default	—	—	33.8	—	33.8
Gross carrying amount of car loans to individuals	**683.9**	**7.9**	**33.8**	**—**	**725.6**
Credit loss allowance	(14.8)	(2.7)	(23.6)	—	(41.1)
Total car loans to individuals	**669.1**	**5.2**	**10.2**	**—**	**684.5**

					31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Car loans to individuals					
Minimum credit risk	11.2	—	—	—	11.2
Low credit risk	549.6	—	—	—	549.6
Moderate credit risk	4.7	2.8	—	—	7.5
High credit risk	1.6	8.9	—	—	10.5
Default	—	—	23,4	—	23,4
Gross carrying amount of car loans to individuals	**567.1**	**11.7**	**23.4**	**—**	**602.2**
Credit loss allowance	(7.9)	(4.7)	(16.0)	—	(28.6)
Total car loans to individuals	**559.2**	**7.0**	**7.4**	**—**	**573.6**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The following tables explain the changes in the gross carrying amount and credit loss allowance of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost between the beginning and the end of the reporting periods.

Other movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge during the year 31 December 2024 presented in the table below mainly consist of conversion of loans nominated in foreign currency for the total amount of RR 313.4 billion at the exchange rate of the Bank of Russia as at the date of conversion. These changes led to derecognition of loans accounted for at amortized cost and recognition of loans at FVPL.

	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2025	**390.2**	**413.5**	**1,199.7**	**6.7**	**2,010.1**	**39,131.7**	**2,192.7**	**1,577.4**	**29.6**	**42,931.4**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	47.2	(124.5)	(13.8)	—	**(91.1)**	1,288.3	(1,242.7)	(45.6)	—	—
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(96.7)	446.4	(16.1)	—	**333.6**	(2,791.3)	2,839.0	(47.7)	—	—
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(22.8)	(339.1)	828.4	—	**466.5**	(313.5)	(1,052.0)	1,365.5	—	—
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	14.6	(26.8)	(19.4)	—	**(31.6)**	63.9	(43.1)	(20.8)	—	—
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	(21.2)	55.8	(33.7)	(0.2)	**0.7**	—	—	—	—	—
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	224.9	135.4	37.9	0.4	**398.6**	23,295.4	523.7	64.6	2.3	**23,886.0**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(106.4)	(160.5)	(164.6)	(0.2)	**(431.7)**	(18,003.6)	(839.5)	(404.2)	(3.1)	**(19,250.4)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**39.6**	**(13.3)**	**618.7**	**—**	**645.0**	**3,539.2**	**185.4**	**911.8**	**(0.8)**	**4,635.6**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(330.8)	—	**(330.8)**	—	—	(330.8)	—	**(330.8)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(2.9)	(28.3)	(12.0)	—	**(43.2)**	(512.5)	(71.4)	(18.2)	—	**(602.1)**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	92.7	—	**92.7**	—	—	92.7	—	**92.7**
Other movements	(0.5)	(2.4)	27.4	0.1	**24.6**	(13.9)	(11.7)	8.7	0.1	**(16.8)**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**(3.4)**	**(30.7)**	**(222.7)**	**0.1**	**(256.7)**	**(526.4)**	**(83.1)**	**(247.6)**	**0.1**	**(857.0)**
At 31 December 2025	**426.4**	**369.5**	**1,595.7**	**6.8**	**2,398.4**	**42,144.5**	**2,295.0**	**2,241.6**	**28.9**	**46,710.0**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2024	**351.7**	**502.5**	**957.1**	**11.7**	**1,823.0**	**34,097.4**	**2,359.4**	**1,251.1**	**30.7**	**37,738.6**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	31.6	(108.0)	(8.9)	—	**(85.3)**	1,391.5	(1,365.5)	(26.0)	—	—
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(79.2)	410.2	(10.5)	—	**320.5**	(2,276.0)	2,305.1	(29.1)	—	—
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(22.2)	(235.2)	523.9	—	**266.5**	(181.0)	(549.2)	730.2	—	—
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	(30.0)	(60.1)	(21.3)	—	**(111.4)**	—	—	—	—	—
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	(16.9)	47.1	(14.0)	(4.9)	**11.3**	—	—	—	—	—
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	287.4	103.3	34.8	—	**425.5**	24,006.3	346.7	44.1	0.8	**24,397.9**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(133.9)	(129.5)	(114.8)	(0.4)	**(378.6)**	(18,116.0)	(646.9)	(233.6)	(2.2)	**(18,998.7)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**36.8**	**27.8**	**389.2**	**(5.3)**	**448.5**	**4,824.8**	**90.2**	**485.6**	**(1.4)**	**5,399.2**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(220.1)	—	**(220.1)**	—	—	(220.1)	—	**(220.1)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	3.5	15.4	6.0	—	**24.9**	229.1	66.4	9.8	—	**305.3**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	58.9	—	**58.9**	—	—	58.9	—	**58.9**
Other movements	(1.8)	(132.2)	8.6	0.3	**(125.1)**	(19.6)	(323.3)	(7.9)	0.3	**(350.5)**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**1.7**	**(116.8)**	**(146.6)**	**0.3**	**(261.4)**	**209.5**	**(256.9)**	**(159.3)**	**0.3**	**(206.4)**
At 31 December 2024	**390.2**	**413.5**	**1,199.7**	**6.7**	**2,010.1**	**39,131.7**	**2,192.7**	**1,577.4**	**29.6**	**42,931.4**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Loans and advances to legal entities measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2025	**231.8**	**291.4**	**571.5**	**6.6**	**1,101.3**	**22,707.9**	**1,276.0**	**805.4**	**27.5**	**24,816.8**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	18.8	(39.0)	(5.7)	—	**(25.9)**	424.4	(405.4)	(19.0)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(45.6)	173.7	(8.0)	—	**120.1**	(1,270.8)	1,287.5	(16.7)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(3.9)	(111.9)	241.4	—	**125.6**	(119.2)	(439.2)	558.4	—	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	(9.5)	(16.9)	(23.3)	—	**(49.7)**	57.9	(37.1)	(20.8)	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	(24.5)	28.0	7.5	(0.2)	**10.8**	—	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	153.8	117.6	37.9	0.4	**309.7**	17,446.1	455.4	64.6	1.7	**17,967.8**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(53.7)	(136.0)	(104.5)	(0.1)	**(294.3)**	(13,717.2)	(661.9)	(240.1)	(2.5)	**(14,621.7)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**35.4**	**15.5**	**145.3**	**0.1**	**196.3**	**2,821.2**	**199.3**	**326.4**	**(0.8)**	**3,346.1**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(66.1)	—	**(66.1)**	—	—	(66.1)	—	**(66.1)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(2.9)	(28.3)	(12.0)	—	**(43.2)**	(508.4)	(71.4)	(18.2)	—	**(598.0)**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	24.0	—	**24.0**	—	—	24.0	—	**24.0**
Other movements	(0.5)	(2.4)	15.5	—	**12.6**	(13.9)	(11.7)	8.7	—	**(16.9)**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**(3.4)**	**(30.7)**	**(38.6)**	**—**	**(72.7)**	**(522.3)**	**(83.1)**	**(51.6)**	**—**	**(657.0)**
At 31 December 2025	**263.8**	**276.2**	**678.2**	**6.7**	**1,224.9**	**25,006.8**	**1,392.2**	**1,080.2**	**26.7**	**27,505.9**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Loans and advances to legal entities measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2024	**197.4**	**407.0**	**490.7**	**11.6**	**1,106.7**	**19,238.4**	**1,682.9**	**713.1**	**29.3**	**21,663.7**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	11.4	(34.4)	(4.7)	—	**(27.7)**	691.5	(678.5)	(13.0)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(30.0)	137.5	(5.4)	—	**102.1**	(905.2)	916.6	(11.4)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(3.2)	(74.8)	152.6	—	**74.6**	(54.1)	(182.8)	236.9	—	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	23.8	(19.3)	(4.7)	—	**(0.2)**	—	—	—	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	(75.0)	14.5	8.1	(4.9)	**(57.3)**	—	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	178.4	85.6	34.8	—	**298.8**	17,337.5	288.1	44.1	0.1	**17,669.8**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(72.7)	(107.9)	(62.9)	(0.2)	**(243.7)**	(13,807.6)	(493.4)	(123.0)	(2.0)	**(14,426.0)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**32.7**	**1.2**	**117.8**	**(5.1)**	**146.6**	**3,262.1**	**(150.0)**	**133.6**	**(1.9)**	**3,243.8**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(64.9)	—	**(64.9)**	—	—	(64.9)	—	**(64.9)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	3.5	15.4	6.0	—	**24.9**	227.0	66.4	9.8	—	**303.2**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	21.7	—	**21.7**	—	—	21.7	—	**21.7**
Other movements	(1.8)	(132.2)	0.2	0.1	**(133.7)**	(19.6)	(323.3)	(7.9)	0.1	**(350.7)**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**1.7**	**(116.8)**	**(37.0)**	**0.1**	**(152.0)**	**207.4**	**(256.9)**	**(41.3)**	**0.1**	**(90.7)**
At 31 December 2024	**231.8**	**291.4**	**571.5**	**6.6**	**1,101.3**	**22,707.9**	**1,276.0**	**805.4**	**27.5**	**24,816.8**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	Credit loss allowance 12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	Gross carrying amount 12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Mortgage loans to individuals measured at amortized cost								
At 1 January 2025	**9.8**	**12.5**	**54.5**	**76.8**	**10,531.4**	**520.0**	**102.1**	**11,153.5**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:								
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:								
- to 12-month ECL	1.8	(9.0)	(1.7)	**(8.9)**	490.2	(479.4)	(10.8)	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(2.3)	16.8	(2.4)	**12.1**	(682.1)	698.6	(16.5)	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(0.2)	(8.0)	66.8	**58.6**	(32.0)	(113.3)	145.3	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	3.2	(2.8)	(1.7)	**(1.3)**	—	—	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	—	3.6	(5.0)	**(1.4)**	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	4.7	0.4	—	**5.1**	2,993.7	16.7	—	**3,010.4**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(1.6)	(1.4)	(7.4)	**(10.4)**	(1,626.6)	(66.3)	(18.9)	**(1,711.8)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**5.6**	**(0.4)**	**48.6**	**53.8**	**1,143.2**	**56.3**	**99.1**	**1,298.6**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:								
Write-offs	—	—	(2.5)	**(2.5)**	—	—	(2.5)	**(2.5)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	**—**	(0.9)	—	—	**(0.9)**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	4.2	**4.2**	—	—	4.2	**4.2**
Other movements	—	—	0.2	**0.2**	—	—	—	**—**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**—**	**—**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**(0.9)**	**—**	**1.7**	**0.8**
At 31 December 2025	**15.4**	**12.1**	**105.0**	**132.5**	**11,673.7**	**576.3**	**202.9**	**12,452.9**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Mortgage loans to individuals measured at amortized cost								
At 1 January 2024	**13.6**	**26.8**	**35.0**	**75.4**	**9,699.6**	**417.7**	**58.0**	**10,175.3**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:								
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:								
- to 12-month ECL	1.0	(8.9)	(1.0)	**(8.9)**	395.7	(390.0)	(5.7)	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(1.5)	13.2	(1.4)	**10.3**	(582.7)	591.7	(9.0)	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(0.1)	(4.8)	33.3	**28.4**	(17.4)	(55.6)	73.0	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	(7.1)	(23.9)	(5.1)	**(36.1)**	—	—	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	2.4	11.2	(2.2)	**11.4**	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	2.7	0.3	—	**3.0**	2,525.6	11.8	—	**2,537.4**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(1.2)	(1.4)	(6.9)	**(9.5)**	(1,489.9)	(55.6)	(16.9)	**(1,562.4)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**(3.8)**	**(14.3)**	**16.7**	**(1.4)**	**831.3**	**102.3**	**41.4**	**975.0**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:								
Write-offs	—	—	(1.7)	**(1.7)**	—	—	(1.7)	**(1.7)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	**—**	0.5	—	—	**0.5**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	4.4	**4.4**	—	—	4.4	**4.4**
Other movements	—	—	0.1	**0.1**	—	—	—	**—**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**—**	**—**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**—**	**2.7**	**3.2**
At 31 December 2024	**9.8**	**12.5**	**54.5**	**76.8**	**10,531.4**	**520.0**	**102.1**	**11,153.5**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Purchased/ originated credit-impaired**	**Total**
Total other loans to individuals measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2025	**148.6**	**109.6**	**573.7**	**0.1**	**832.0**	**5,892.4**	**396.7**	**669.9**	**2.1**	**6,961.1**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	26.6	(76.5)	(6.4)	—	**(56.3)**	373.7	(357.9)	(15.8)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(48.8)	255.9	(5.7)	—	**201.4**	(838.4)	852.9	(14.5)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(18.7)	(219.2)	520.2	—	**282.3**	(162.3)	(499.5)	661.8	—	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	20.9	(7.1)	5.6	—	**19.4**	6.0	(6.0)	—	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	3.3	24.2	(36.2)	—	**(8.7)**	—	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	66.4	17.4	—	—	**83.8**	2,855.6	51.6	—	0.6	**2,907.8**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(51.1)	(23.1)	(52.7)	(0.1)	**(127.0)**	(2,659.8)	(111.3)	(145.2)	(0.6)	**(2,916.9)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**(1.4)**	**(28.4)**	**424.8**	**(0.1)**	**394.9**	**(425.2)**	**(70.2)**	**486.3**	**—**	**(9.1)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(262.2)	—	**(262.2)**	—	—	(262.2)	—	**(262.2)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3.2)	—	—	—	**(3.2)**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	64.5	—	**64.5**	—	—	64.5	—	**64.5**
Other movements	—	—	11.7	0.1	**11.8**	—	—	—	0.1	**0.1**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**—**	**—**	**(186.0)**	**0.1**	**(185.9)**	**(3.2)**	**—**	**(197.7)**	**0.1**	**(200.8)**
At 31 December 2025	**147.2**	**81.2**	**812.5**	**0.1**	**1,041.0**	**5,464.0**	**326.5**	**958.5**	**2.2**	**6,751.2**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	Credit loss allowance					Gross carrying amount				
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased/ originated credit-impaired	Total
Total other loans to individuals measured at amortized cost										
At 1 January 2024	**140.7**	**68.7**	**431.4**	**0.1**	**640.9**	**5,159.4**	**258.8**	**480.0**	**1.4**	**5,899.6**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Transfers and corresponding remeasurement of credit loss allowances:										
- to 12-month ECL	19.2	(64.7)	(3.2)	—	**(48.7)**	304.3	(297.0)	(7.3)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(47.7)	259.5	(3.7)	—	**208.1**	(788.1)	796.8	(8.7)	—	**—**
- to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(18.9)	(155.6)	338.0	—	**163.5**	(109.5)	(310.8)	420.3	—	**—**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions, estimates and inputs	(46.7)	(16.9)	(11.5)	—	**(75.1)**	—	—	—	—	**—**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance within the same stage	55.7	21.4	(19.9)	—	**57.2**	—	—	—	—	**—**
New originated or purchased and impact of other increases in gross carrying amount	106.3	17.4	—	—	**123.7**	4,143.2	46.8	—	0.7	**4,190.7**
Derecognized and impact of other decreases in gross carrying amount	(60.0)	(20.2)	(45.0)	(0.2)	**(125.4)**	(2,818.5)	(97.9)	(93.7)	(0.2)	**(3,010.3)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**7.9**	**40.9**	**254.7**	**(0.2)**	**303.3**	**731.4**	**137.9**	**310.6**	**0.5**	**1,180.4**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year:										
Write-offs	—	—	(153.5)	—	**(153.5)**	—	—	(153.5)	—	**(153.5)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	—	**—**	1.6	—	—	—	**1.6**
Remeasurement of credit loss allowance to reflect all contractually receivable interest	—	—	32.8	—	**32.8**	—	—	32.8	—	**32.8**
Other movements	—	—	8.3	0.2	**8.5**	—	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
Total movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the year	**—**	**—**	**(112.4)**	**0.2**	**(112.2)**	**1.6**	**—**	**(120.7)**	**0.2**	**(118.9)**
At 31 December 2024	**148.6**	**109.6**	**573.7**	**0.1**	**832.0**	**5,892.4**	**396.7**	**669.9**	**2.1**	**6,961.1**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss

The following tables set out the credit quality analysis of the Group's loans and advances to customers measured at FVPL as at31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 using the credit risk grades same as for loans and advances to customers at amortized cost:

					31 December 2025	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Minimum credit risk**	**Low credit risk**	**Moderate credit risk**	**High credit risk**	**Default**	**Total**
Project finance loans to legal entities	502.9	1,531.7	700.9	206.1	69.2	3,010.8
Commercial loans to legal entities	292.6	143.7	36.1	166.0	8.8	647.2
Consumer and other loans to individuals	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.1
Total loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**795.5**	**1,675.4**	**737.0**	**375.2**	**78.0**	**3,661.1**

					31 December 2024	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Minimum credit risk**	**Low credit risk**	**Moderate credit risk**	**High credit risk**	**Default**	**Total**
Project finance loans to legal entities	208.7	1,264.3	646.6	153.0	90.4	2,363.0
Commercial loans to legal entities	179.5	117.0	23.0	231.3	5.6	556.4
Consumer and other loans to individuals	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.2
Total loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**388.2**	**1,381.3**	**669.6**	**385.5**	**96.0**	**2,920.6**

In the third quarter of 2025 new LGD models were implemented for the segments of project financing and financing of residential real estate which resulted in a positive revaluation of loans and advances to customers measured at FVPL in the amount of RR 16.7 billion.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 net gains / (losses) from non-derivative financial instruments at FVPL include RR 34.1 billion of positive revaluation (for the year ended 31 December 2024: RR 35.5 billion of positive revaluation) of loans and advances to customers at FVPL which is driven by a change in credit quality of respective assets.

Current and past due loans analysis. For the purposes of these summary consolidated financial statements a loan is considered past due when the borrower fails to make any payment due under the loan agreement at the reporting date. In this case the aggregate amount of all amounts due from borrower under the respective loan agreement including accrued interest and commissions is recognized as past due. For the purposes of these summary consolidated financial statements restructured loans are classified as not past due if there are no past due payments on these loans.

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below shows the analysis of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost and credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross carrying amount of loans	Credit loss allowance	Total amortized cost of loans	Credit loss allowance to gross carrying amount of loans
Commercial loans to legal entities				
Loans not past due	15,877.6	(320.6)	15,557.0	2.0%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	110.2	(48.5)	61.7	44.0%
Loans over 90 days overdue	530.6	(403.6)	127.0	76.1%
Total commercial loans to legal entities	**16,518.4**	**(772.7)**	**15,745.7**	**4.7%**
Project finance loans to legal entities				
Loans not past due	10,776.2	(323.3)	10,452.9	3.0%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	57.6	(20.0)	37.6	34.7%
Loans over 90 days overdue	153.7	(108.9)	44.8	70.9%
Total project finance loans to legal entities	**10,987.5**	**(452.2)**	**10,535.3**	**4.1%**
Total loans to legal entities	**27,505.9**	**(1,224.9)**	**26,281.0**	**4.5%**
Mortgage loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	12,194.2	(35.8)	12,158.4	0.3%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	136.6	(17.9)	118.7	13.1%
Loans over 90 days overdue	122.1	(78.8)	43.3	64.5%
Total mortgage loans to individuals	**12,452.9**	**(132.5)**	**12,320.4**	**1.1%**
Consumer and other loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	2,878.4	(110.4)	2,768.0	3.8%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	113.3	(47.6)	65.7	42.0%
Loans over 90 days overdue	518.1	(478.9)	39.2	92.4%
Total consumer and other loans to individuals	**3,509.8**	**(636.9)**	**2,872.9**	**18.1%**
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals				
Loans not past due	2,183.1	(96.5)	2,086.6	4.4%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	49.8	(23.6)	26.2	47.4%
Loans over 90 days overdue	282.9	(242.9)	40.0	85.9%
Total credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**2,515.8**	**(363.0)**	**2,152.8**	**14.4%**
Car loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	684.6	(15.2)	669.4	2.2%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	12.1	(4.1)	8.0	33.9%
Loans over 90 days overdue	28.9	(21.8)	7.1	75.4%
Total car loans to individuals	**725.6**	**(41.1)**	**684.5**	**5.7%**
Total loans to individuals	**19,204.1**	**(1,173.5)**	**18,030.6**	**6.1%**
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost at 31 December 2025	**46,710.0**	**(2,398.4)**	**44,311.6**	**5.1%**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below shows the analysis of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost and credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross carrying amount of loans	Credit loss allowance	Total amortized cost of loans	Credit loss allowance to gross carrying amount of loans
Commercial loans to legal entities				
Loans not past due	15,253.2	(281.2)	14,972.0	1.8%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	143.7	(58.7)	85.0	40.8%
Loans over 90 days overdue	416.4	(332.7)	83.7	79.9%
Total commercial loans to legal entities	**15,813.3**	**(672.6)**	**15,140.7**	**4.3%**
Project finance loans to legal entities				
Loans not past due	8,869.9	(341.1)	8,528.8	3.8%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	54.8	(21.2)	33.6	38.7%
Loans over 90 days overdue	78.8	(66.4)	12.4	84.3%
Total project finance loans to legal entities	**9,003.5**	**(428.7)**	**8,574.8**	**4.8%**
Total loans to legal entities	**24,816.8**	**(1,101.3)**	**23,715.5**	**4.4%**
Mortgage loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	11,003.7	(26.1)	10,977.6	0.2%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	90.8	(9.9)	80.9	10.9%
Loans over 90 days overdue	59.0	(40.8)	18.2	69.2%
Total mortgage loans to individuals	**11,153.5**	**(76.8)**	**11,076.7**	**0.7%**
Consumer and other loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	3,518.4	(120.3)	3,398.1	3.4%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	125.1	(57.9)	67.2	46.3%
Loans over 90 days overdue	373.2	(344.4)	28.8	92.3%
Total consumer and other loans to individuals	**4,016.7**	**(522.6)**	**3,494.1**	**13.0%**
Credit cards and overdrafts to individuals				
Loans not past due	2,085.8	(79.4)	2,006.4	3.8%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	56.1	(27.6)	28.5	49.2%
Loans over 90 days overdue	200.3	(173.8)	26.5	86.8%
Total credit cards and overdrafts to individuals	**2,342.2**	**(280.8)**	**2,061.4**	**12.0%**
Car loans to individuals				
Loans not past due	569.5	(8.5)	561.0	1.5%
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	11.0	(5.0)	6.0	45.5%
Loans over 90 days overdue	21.7	(15.1)	6.6	69.6%
Total car loans to individuals	**602.2**	**(28.6)**	**573.6**	**4.7%**
Total loans to individuals	**18,114.6**	**(908.8)**	**17,205.8**	**5.0%**
Total loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost at 31 December 2024	**42,931.4**	**(2,010.1)**	**40,921.3**	**4.7%**

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

The table below shows the analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at FVPL as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Project finance loans to legal entities		
Loans not past due	2,988.6	2,343.5
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	2.2	14.3
Loans over 90 days overdue	20.0	5.2
Total project finance loans to legal entities	**3,010.8**	**2,363.0**
Commercial loans to legal entities		
Loans not past due	641.0	552.1
Loans 1 to 90 days overdue	0.6	0.1
Loans over 90 days overdue	5.6	4.2
Total commercial loans to legal entities	**647.2**	**556.4**
Total loans to legal entities	**3,658.0**	**2,919.4**
Consumer and other loans to individuals		
Loans not past due	3.1	1.2
Total consumer and other loans to individuals	**3.1**	**1.2**
Total loans to individuals	**3.1**	**1.2**
Total loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	**3,661.1**	**2,920.6**

Modified and restructured loans. The Group derecognizes loans to customers, when the terms and conditions have been modified to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that impairment loss has not already been recorded. If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Group records a modification profit or loss until the moment, when impairment loss has been recorded.

The table below shows loans and advances that were modified are therefore recorded as restructured, with the related modification loss suffered by the Group:

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Loans and advances to customers with life-time ECL:		
Amortized cost before modification	438.1	277.0
Net modification loss	(2.0)	(1.8)
Loans and advances to customers for which loss allowance has changed to 12-month ECL measurement during the period:		
Gross carrying amount	36.8	2.4

8 Loans and Advances to Customers (continued)

Economic sector risk concentration. In 2025 the Group refined economic sector categories within the presentation of risk concentration. These changes lead to more informative and relevant presentation of financial information. In these summary consolidated financial statements the Group presents the structure of loans and advances to customers with risk concentration under refined economic sector categories. The comparative information as at 31 December 2024 was recalculated accordingly.

Economic sector risk concentrations within loans and advances to customers of the Group are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	19,207.2	38.1%	18,115.8	39.5%
Residential property	7,964.8	15.8%	5,812.2	12.7%
Metallurgy and mining	3,833.9	7.6%	3,620.1	7.9%
Oil and gas	3,741.6	7.4%	3,144.5	6.9%
Transport and logistics	2,379.4	4.8%	2,269.6	4.9%
Food and agriculture	2,244.5	4.5%	2,157.0	4.7%
Commercial property	1,868.2	3.7%	1,859.0	4.1%
Trade	1,492.7	3.0%	1,597.7	3.5%
Chemical industry	1,291.6	2.6%	1,229.5	2.6%
Machinery	1,211.0	2.4%	1,264.5	2.8%
Telecommunications	1,076.3	2.1%	1,192.9	2.6%
Energy	1,029.2	2.0%	868.8	1.9%
Construction contractors and production of building materials	711.6	1.4%	612.3	1.3%
Finance and leasing	399.6	0.8%	461.1	1.0%
Services	399.2	0.8%	384.7	0.8%
Government and municipal bodies	388.2	0.8%	153.7	0.3%
Healthcare and pharmaceuticals	317.7	0.6%	361.3	0.8%
Timber industry	314.9	0.6%	259.7	0.6%
Other	499.5	1.0%	487.6	1.1%
Total loans and advances to customers before credit loss allowance	**50,371.1**	**100.0%**	**45,852.0**	**100.0%**

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had 20 largest groups of related corporate borrowers with aggregated loan amounts due from each of these groups exceeding RR 290.1 billion (31 December 2024: 20 largest groups of related corporate borrowers with aggregated loan amounts due from each of these groups exceeding RR 226.4 billion). The total aggregate amount of these loans was RR 11,500.6 billion or 22.8% of the total gross loan portfolio of the Group (31 December 2024: RR 10,180.6 billion or 22.2%).

The Group's policies on obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Group since the prior period.

Refer to Note 37 for the information on amounts in loans and advances to customers which are collateralized by securities received under reverse repurchase agreements and loans transferred without derecognition.

The estimated fair value of loans and advances to customers and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in Note 33. The information on related parties balances is disclosed in Note 39.

9 Securities

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	3,398.4	4,524.4
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,424.3	1,264.7
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,151.5	703.9
Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	890.1	524.5
Securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	0.2	0.2
Total securities	**6,864.5**	**7,017.7**

Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments

The composition of debt securities at FVOCI as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	2,210.5	3,934.4
Mortgage-backed securities	969.1	210.1
Russian Federation Eurobonds	89.4	114.1
Corporate bonds	87.2	207.6
Foreign government and municipal bonds	40.4	49.0
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	1.8	9.2
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	**3,398.4**	**4,524.4**

Refer to Note 33 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Group and the approach to ECL measurement of debt securities at FVOCI and at amortized cost. The carrying amount of debt securities at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

9 Securities (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI as at 31 December 2025, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025 12-month ECL	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)		
Minimum credit risk	2,332.6	**2,332.6**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**2,332.6**	**2,332.6**
Credit loss allowance	(3.4)	(3.4)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(118.7)	(118.7)
Total fair value	**2,210.5**	**2,210.5**
Mortgage-backed securities		
Minimum credit risk	1,040.0	**1,040.0**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**1,040.0**	**1,040.0**
Credit loss allowance	(2.1)	(2.1)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(68.8)	(68.8)
Total fair value	**969.1**	**969.1**
Russian Federation Eurobonds		
Minimum credit risk	100.0	**100.0**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**100.0**	**100.0**
Credit loss allowance	(0.1)	(0.1)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(10.5)	(10.5)
Total fair value	**89.4**	**89.4**
Corporate bonds		
Minimum credit risk	77.3	**77.3**
Low credit risk	14.5	**14.5**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**91.8**	**91.8**
Credit loss allowance	(0.2)	(0.2)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(4.4)	(4.4)
Total fair value	**87.2**	**87.2**
Foreign government and municipal bonds		
Minimum credit risk	34.9	**34.9**
Moderate credit risk	6.0	**6.0**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**40.9**	**40.9**
Credit loss allowance	(0.4)	(0.4)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total fair value	**40.4**	**40.4**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds		
Minimum credit risk	1.4	**1.4**
Low credit risk	0.4	**0.4**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**1.8**	**1.8**
Total fair value	**1.8**	**1.8**
Gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**3,607.1**	**3,607.1**
Credit loss allowance	(6.2)	(6.2)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(202.5)	(202.5)
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	**3,398.4**	**3,398.4**

9 Securities (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI as at 31 December 2024, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2024 12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)			
Minimum credit risk	4,443.6	—	**4,443.6**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**4,443.6**	**—**	**4,443.6**
Credit loss allowance	(6.4)	—	(6.4)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(502.8)	—	(502.8)
Total fair value	**3,934.4**	**—**	**3,934.4**
Mortgage-backed securities			
Minimum credit risk	262.5	—	**262.5**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**262.5**	**—**	**262.5**
Credit loss allowance	(0.5)	—	(0.5)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(51.9)	—	(51.9)
Total fair value	**210.1**	**—**	**210.1**
Corporate bonds			
Minimum credit risk	224.4	—	**224.4**
Low credit risk	12.8	—	**12.8**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**237.2**	**—**	**237.2**
Credit loss allowance	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(29.4)	—	(29.4)
Total fair value	**207.6**	**—**	**207.6**
Russian Federation Eurobonds			
Minimum credit risk	145.1	—	**145.1**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**145.1**	**—**	**145.1**
Credit loss allowance	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(30.8)	—	(30.8)
Total fair value	**114.1**	**—**	**114.1**
Foreign government and municipal bonds			
Minimum credit risk	25.7	—	**25.7**
Low credit risk	—	24.7	**24.7**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**25.7**	**24.7**	**50.4**
Credit loss allowance	—	(1.4)	(1.4)
Total fair value	**25.7**	**23.3**	**49.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds			
Minimum credit risk	11.4	—	**11.4**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**11.4**	**—**	**11.4**
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(2.2)	—	(2.2)
Total fair value	**9.2**	**—**	**9.2**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**5,125.5**	**24.7**	**5,150.2**
Credit loss allowance	(7.3)	(1.4)	(8.7)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(617.1)	—	(617.1)
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	**4,501.1**	**23.3**	**4,524.4**

9 Securities (continued)

Securities measured at amortized cost

The composition of securities measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	898.6	459.2
Corporate bonds	384.8	680.1
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	105.8	92.2
Foreign government and municipal bonds	22.4	12.4
Russian Federation Eurobonds	17.0	23.3
Promissory notes	—	0.5
Total securities measured at amortized cost before credit loss allowance	**1,428.6**	**1,267.7**
Credit loss allowance	(4.3)	(3.0)
Total securities measured at amortized cost	**1,424.3**	**1,264.7**

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2025, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)				
Minimum credit risk	898.6	—	—	898.6
Gross carrying amount	**898.6**	**—**	**—**	**898.6**
Credit loss allowance	(1.4)	—	—	(1.4)
Carrying amount	**897.2**	**—**	**—**	**897.2**
Corporate bonds				
Minimum credit risk	256.4	—	—	256.4
Low credit risk	120.7	—	—	120.7
Moderate credit risk	1.0	5.8	—	6.8
Default	—	—	0.9	0.9
Gross carrying amount	**378.1**	**5.8**	**0.9**	**384.8**
Credit loss allowance	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(2.1)
Carrying amount	**377.5**	**5.2**	**—**	**382.7**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds				
Minimum credit risk	80.2	—	—	80.2
Low credit risk	25.6	—	—	25.6
Gross carrying amount	**105.8**	**—**	**—**	**105.8**
Credit loss allowance	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)
Carrying amount	**105.7**	**—**	**—**	**105.7**
Foreign government and municipal bonds				
Minimum credit risk	13.0	—	—	13.0
Moderate credit risk	9.4	—	—	9.4
Gross carrying amount	**22.4**	**—**	**—**	**22.4**
Credit loss allowance	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)
Carrying amount	**21.7**	**—**	**—**	**21.7**
Russian Federation Eurobonds				
Minimum credit risk	17.0	—	—	17.0
Gross carrying amount	**17.0**	**—**	**—**	**17.0**
Carrying amount	**17.0**	**—**	**—**	**17.0**
Total securities at amortized cost before credit loss allowance	**1,421.9**	**5.8**	**0.9**	**1,428.6**
Credit loss allowance	**(2.8)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.9)**	**(4.3)**
Total securities at amortized cost	**1,419.1**	**5.2**	**—**	**1,424.3**

9 Securities (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2024, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Corporate bonds			
Minimum credit risk	505.3	–	505.3
Low credit risk	173.9	–	173.9
Default	–	0.9	0.9
Gross carrying amount	**679.2**	**0.9**	**680.1**
Credit loss allowance	(1.3)	(0.9)	(2.2)
Carrying amount	**677.9**	**–**	**677.9**
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)			
Minimum credit risk	459.2	–	459.2
Gross carrying amount	**459.2**	**–**	**459.2**
Credit loss allowance	(0.6)	–	(0.6)
Carrying amount	**458.6**	**–**	**458.6**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds			
Minimum credit risk	62.5	–	62.5
Low credit risk	29.7	–	29.7
Gross carrying amount	**92.2**	**–**	**92.2**
Credit loss allowance	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
Carrying amount	**92.1**	**–**	**92.1**
Russian Federation Eurobonds			
Minimum credit risk	23.3	–	23.3
Gross carrying amount	**23.3**	**–**	**23.3**
Credit loss allowance	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
Carrying amount	**23.2**	**–**	**23.2**
Foreign government and municipal bonds			
Minimum credit risk	12.4	–	12.4
Gross carrying amount	**12.4**	**–**	**12.4**
Carrying amount	**12.4**	**–**	**12.4**
Promissory notes			
Minimum credit risk	0.5	–	0.5
Gross carrying amount	**0.5**	**–**	**0.5**
Carrying amount	**0.5**	**–**	**0.5**
Total securities at amortized cost before credit loss allowance	**1,266.8**	**0.9**	**1,267.7**
Credit loss allowance	**(2.1)**	**(0.9)**	**(3.0)**
Total securities at amortized cost	**1,264.7**	**–**	**1,264.7**

At 31 December 2025 there are past due securities measured at amortized cost with gross carrying amount of RR 0.9 billion (31 December 2024: RR 0.9 billion).

At 31 December 2025 the debt securities at FVOCI and at amortized cost are not collateralized except for mortgage-backed securities of RR 969.1 billion accounted at FVOCI which are collateralized by mortgage loans to individuals and guarantee of PJSC “DOM.RF” (31 December 2024: RR 210.1 billion).

9 Securities (continued)

Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The composition of securities mandatorily measured at FVPL as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	383.8	175.9
Corporate bonds	348.7	237.0
Russian Federation Eurobonds	22.7	23.9
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	5.2	5.6
Mortgage-backed securities	0.7	1.2
Foreign government and municipal bonds	0.3	0.2
Total bonds mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**761.4**	**443.8**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	359.1	255.0
Investments in mutual funds	31.0	5.1
Total securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**1,151.5**	**703.9**

Debt securities mandatorily measured at FVPL are carried at fair value, which also reflects any credit risk related adjustments and best represents Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 there are no restructured debt securities mandatorily measured at FVPL that would otherwise be past due. The debt securities mandatorily measured at FVPL are not collateralised except for mortgage-backed securities in amount RR 0.7 billion (31 December 2024: RR 1.2 billion) secured by mortgage loans to individuals. All debt securities mandatorily measured at FVPL are not past due.

Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The composition of securities designated at FVPL as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	579.5	325.5
Corporate bonds	256.9	143.5
Russian Federation Eurobonds	27.0	36.0
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	26.6	19.3
Total bonds designated at fair value through profit or loss	**890.0**	**524.3**
Investments in mutual funds	0.1	0.2
Total securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**890.1**	**524.5**

Debt securities designated at FVPL are carried at fair value, which also reflects any credit risk related adjustments and best represents Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 there are no restructured debt securities designated at FVPL that would otherwise be past due. The debt securities designated at FVPL are not collateralised. All debt securities designated at FVPL are not past due.

The estimated fair value of securities is disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of securities are disclosed in Note 33.

The information on securities issued by related parties is disclosed in Note 39.

10 Securities Pledged under Repurchase Agreements

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	2,979.1	1,404.6
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,100.1	26.3
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	0.2	3.4
Total securities pledged under repurchase agreements	**4,079.4**	**1,434.3**

Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements - debt instruments

The composition of debt securities measured at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	2,709.7	952.4
Corporate bonds	187.6	6.1
Mortgage-backed securities	75.0	446.1
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	6.6	—
Russian Federation Eurobonds	0.2	—
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements - debt instruments	**2,979.1**	**1,404.6**

Refer to Note 33 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Group and the approach to ECL measurement of debt securities at FVOCI and at amortized cost. The carrying amount of debt securities pledged under repurchase agreements at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

10 Securities Pledged under Repurchase Agreements (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at FVOCI as at 31 December 2025, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)		
Minimum credit risk	2,929.1	**2,929.1**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**2,929.1**	**2,929.1**
Credit loss allowance	(4.1)	(4.1)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(215.3)	(215.3)
Total fair value	**2,709.7**	**2,709.7**
Corporate bonds		
Minimum credit risk	126.3	126.3
Low credit risk	67.7	**67.7**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**194.0**	**194.0**
Credit loss allowance	(0.3)	(0.3)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(6.1)	(6.1)
Total fair value	**187.6**	**187.6**
Mortgage-backed securities		
Minimum credit risk	84.4	84.4
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**84.4**	**84.4**
Credit loss allowance	(0.1)	(0.1)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(9.3)	(9.3)
Total fair value	**75.0**	**75.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds		
Minimum credit risk	7.4	**7.4**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**7.4**	**7.4**
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(0.8)	(0.8)
Total fair value	**6.6**	**6.6**
Russian Federation Eurobonds		
Minimum credit risk	0.2	**0.2**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**0.2**	**0.2**
Total fair value	**0.2**	**0.2**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**3,215.1**	**3,215.1**
Credit loss allowance	(4.5)	(4.5)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(231.5)	(231.5)
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements - debt instruments	**2,979.1**	**2,979.1**

10 Securities Pledged under Repurchase Agreements (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at FVOCI as at 31 December 2024, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)		
Minimum credit risk	985.4	**985.4**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**985.4**	**985.4**
Credit loss allowance	(1.5)	(1.5)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(31.5)	(31.5)
Total fair value	**952.4**	**952.4**
Mortgage-backed securities		
Minimum credit risk	554.6	**554.6**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**554.6**	**554.6**
Credit loss allowance	(0.9)	(0.9)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(107.6)	(107.6)
Total fair value	**446.1**	**446.1**
Corporate bonds		
Minimum credit risk	8.3	**8.3**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**8.3**	**8.3**
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(2.2)	(2.2)
Total fair value	**6.1**	**6.1**
Total gross carrying amount at amortized cost	**1,548.3**	**1,548.3**
Credit loss allowance	(2.4)	(2.4)
Fair value adjustment from amortized cost to fair value	(141.3)	(141.3)
Total securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements - debt instruments	**1,404.6**	**1,404.6**

At 31 December 2025 the debt securities at FVOCI pledged under repurchase agreements are not collateralised except for mortgage-backed securities of RR 75.0 billion accounted at FVOCI which are collateralized by mortgage loans to individuals and guarantee of PJSC “DOM.RF” (31 December 2024: RR 446.1 billion).

Refer to Note 37 for more information on securities pledged under repurchase agreements with banks and customers.

Securities measured at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements

The composition of debt securities measured at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	675.1	16.4
Corporate bonds	422.8	9.9
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	4.0	—
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements before credit loss allowance	**1,101.9**	**26.3**
Credit loss allowance	(1.8)	—
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	**1,100.1**	**26.3**

10 Securities Pledged under Repurchase Agreements (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2025, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)		
Minimum credit risk	675.1	675.1
Gross carrying amount	**675.1**	**675.1**
Credit loss allowance	(1.1)	(1.1)
Carrying amount	**674.0**	**674.0**
Corporate bonds		
Minimum credit risk	282.7	282.7
Low credit risk	140.1	140.1
Gross carrying amount	**422.8**	**422.8**
Credit loss allowance	(0.7)	(0.7)
Carrying amount	**422.1**	**422.1**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds		
Minimum credit risk	4.0	4.0
Gross carrying amount	**4.0**	**4.0**
Carrying amount	**4.0**	**4.0**
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements before credit loss allowance	**1,101.9**	**1,101.9**
Credit loss allowance	**(1.8)**	**(1.8)**
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	**1,100.1**	**1,100.1**

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2024, for which an ECL allowance is recognized, based on credit risk grades.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Total
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)		
Minimum credit risk	16.4	16.4
Gross carrying amount	**16.4**	**16.4**
Carrying amount	**16.4**	**16.4**
Corporate bonds		
Low credit risk	9.9	9.9
Gross carrying amount	**9.9**	**9.9**
Carrying amount	**9.9**	**9.9**
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements before credit loss allowance	**26.3**	**26.3**
Total securities measured at amortised cost pledged under repurchase agreements	**26.3**	**26.3**

All securities pledged under repurchase agreements are not past due. None of the securities pledged under repurchase agreements were restructured.

The estimated fair value of securities pledged under repurchase agreements is disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of securities pledged under repurchase agreements are disclosed in Note 33. The information on securities pledged under repurchase agreements issued by related parties is disclosed in Note 39.

11 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The table below summarises the Group's investments in associates and joint ventures ("JVs") according to the accounting method.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		
- associates	19.9	20.0
- joint ventures	12.9	13.6
Total	**32.8**	**33.6**
Investments in associates and joint ventures designated at fair value through profit or loss		
- joint ventures	21.2	14.9
- associates	14.2	9.4
Total	**35.4**	**24.3**
Total investments in associates and joint ventures	**68.2**	**57.9**

The table below summarises the movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investment in associates and JVs accounted for using equity method for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025		2024	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Associates**	**Joint ventures**	**Associates**	**Joint ventures**
Carrying amount at 1 January	**20.0**	**13.6**	**19.3**	**26.0**
Acquisition cost and additional investments in associates and joint ventures	0.2	2.0	0.1	15.1
Net share of profit / (loss) of associates and joint ventures	2.6	(2.7)	2.4	5.1
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	(2.8)	—	(1.3)	(1.2)
Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	—	—	(0.1)	(1.2)
Derecognition of associates and joint ventures due to disposal or obtained control	(0.1)	—	(0.4)	(30.2)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**19.9**	**12.9**	**20.0**	**13.6**

12 Intangible Assets

Movements in intangible assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Intangible assets generated in business combination	Licenses, software and other intangible assets	Investments in development and acquisition of intangible assets	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**28.6**	**206.7**	**100.4**	**335.7**
Cost of intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the year	39.1	363.9	100.4	503.4
Additions	2.7	55.5	157.9	216.1
Internally generated	—	1.8	122.6	124.4
Intangible assets put into operation	—	223.7	(223.7)	—
Other transfers	—	0.4	(0.4)	—
Disposals – at cost	(0.7)	(103.3)	(1.6)	(105.6)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to cost	—	0.2	0.2	0.4
Cost of intangible assets at the end of the year	**41.1**	**542.2**	**155.4**	**738.7**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(10.5)	(157.2)	—	(167.7)
Amortisation charge	(4.6)	(106.2)	—	(110.8)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
Disposals - accumulated amortisation	0.6	22.6	—	23.2
Impairment of intangible assets recognized in the statement of profit or loss	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(3.5)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to amortisation	—	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at the end of the year	**(15.1)**	**(243.3)**	**(1.2)**	**(259.6)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**26.0**	**298.9**	**154.2**	**479.1**
Cost of intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the year	41.1	542.2	155.4	738.7
Additions	—	7.2	224.4	231.6
Internally generated	—	3.6	127.1	130.7
Intangible assets put into operation	—	206.6	(206.6)	—
Other transfers	—	1.9	(1.9)	—
Disposals – at cost	—	(43.7)	(2.4)	(46.1)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to cost	—	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Cost of intangible assets at the end of the year	**41.1**	**717.4**	**295.9**	**1,054.4**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(15.1)	(243.3)	(1.2)	(259.6)
Amortisation charge	(4.6)	(148.4)	—	(153.0)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)
Disposals - accumulated amortisation	—	40.3	—	40.3
Impairment of intangible assets recognized in the statement of profit or loss	—	(9.8)	(0.4)	(10.2)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to amortisation	—	0.3	—	0.3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at the end of the year	**(19.7)**	**(363.1)**	**(1.6)**	**(384.4)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	**21.4**	**354.3**	**294.3**	**670.0**

The Licenses, software and other intangible assets of the Group are mainly represented by independently created intangible assets.

13 Premises, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Premises and equipment	1,182.4	1,048.9
Right-of-use assets	214.7	155.4
Total premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	**1,397.1**	**1,204.3**

in billions of Russian Roubles	Office premises, including land	Other premises	Office and computer equipment	Vehicles and other equipment	Construction in progress and premises and equipment not yet ready for use	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**278.9**	**66.8**	**211.8**	**67.6**	**239.8**	**864.9**
Cost or revalued amount						
Balance at the beginning of the year	278.9	78.9	584.9	116.4	239.8	1,298.9
Additions	0.7	4.3	2.3	23.4	272.8	303.5
Transfers	8.5	32.2	141.7	36.3	(218.7)	—
Disposals – at cost or revalued amount	(5.3)	(0.5)	(24.4)	(9.6)	(5.3)	(45.1)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to cost or revalued amount	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
Other movements	(0.3)	13.8	(0.1)	8.0	0.3	21.7
Cost or revalued amount at the end of the year	**282.7**	**128.7**	**704.5**	**174.7**	**289.0**	**1,579.6**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at the beginning of the year	—	(12.1)	(373.1)	(48.8)	—	(434.0)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation and impairment	0.2	0.5	15.0	4.9	—	20.6
Depreciation charge	(5.1)	(3.4)	(72.0)	(17.9)	—	(98.4)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	—	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.5)
Transfers of accumulated depreciation	—	(0.2)	0.1	0.1	—	—
Impairment of premises and equipment recognized in the statement of profit or loss	—	—	—	(3.3)	—	(3.3)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to depreciation	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.2)
Other movements	—	(8.3)	—	(6.6)	—	(14.9)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at the end of the year	**(4.9)**	**(23.8)**	**(430.2)**	**(71.8)**	**—**	**(530.7)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**277.8**	**104.9**	**274.3**	**102.9**	**289.0**	**1,048.9**
Cost or revalued amount						
Balance at the beginning of the year	282.7	128.7	704.5	174.7	289.0	1,579.6
Additions	4.5	3.6	0.2	11.9	240.3	260.5
Transfers	25.3	25.7	128.5	44.5	(224.0)	—
Transfers to investment property	—	—	—	—	(3.0)	(3.0)
Disposals – at cost or revalued amount	(4.7)	(0.6)	(33.2)	(13.6)	(0.8)	(52.9)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to cost or revalued amount	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.2)
Adjustment of cost due to revaluation	(9.5)	—	—	—	—	(9.5)
Revaluation of office premises recognized in the statement of profit or loss	2.5	—	—	—	—	2.5
Revaluation of office premises recognized in other comprehensive income	69.4	—	—	—	—	69.4
Cost or revalued amount at the end of the year	**369.8**	**157.3**	**799.8**	**217.1**	**301.4**	**1,845.4**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at the beginning of the year	(4.9)	(23.8)	(430.2)	(71.8)	—	(530.7)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation and impairment	—	0.1	29.5	8.3	—	37.9
Depreciation charge	(4.6)	(6.3)	(79.3)	(19.7)	—	(109.9)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	—	(0.4)	(16.1)	(0.1)	—	(16.6)
Adjustment of accumulated depreciation due to revaluation	9.5	—	—	—	—	9.5
Impairment of premises and equipment recognized in the statement of profit or loss	—	(7.4)	(0.7)	(4.6)	(40.7)	(53.4)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations related to depreciation	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at the end of the year	**—**	**(37.8)**	**(496.7)**	**(87.8)**	**(40.7)**	**(663.0)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	**369.8**	**119.5**	**303.1**	**129.3**	**260.7**	**1,182.4**

13 Premises, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Construction in progress consists of construction or refurbishment of the Group's premises and equipment. Upon completion, assets are transferred to office premises, other premises or equipment categories.

Office premises are stated at revalued amount. Office premises have been revalued to market value at 31 December 2025. At 31 December 2025 the carrying amount of office premises would have been RR 239.1 billion (31 December 2024: RR 217.3 billion) had the premises been carried at cost less depreciation and impairment.

Information on model assumptions and inputs for revaluation of office premises is disclosed in Note 3.

Right-of-use assets. The Group leases office premises, warehouse real estate, other real estate and land. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods from 1 to 49 years. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group.

The right-of-use assets are analysed as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**Premises, including land**	**Equipment**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**117.3**	**20.7**
Additions	69.4	2.2
Disposals	(23.2)	(10.4)
Depreciation charge	(27.8)	(2.2)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	(0.3)	—
Modifications and remeasurements	7.7	2.0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**143.1**	**12.3**
Additions	110.9	8.3
Disposals	(52.4)	(1.4)
Depreciation charge	(32.7)	(0.3)
Depreciation charge during the year capitalized in assets	(0.5)	(3.3)
Modifications and remeasurements	25.9	5.3
Impairment recognized in the statement of profit or loss	(0.4)	(0.1)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	**193.9**	**20.8**

Interest expense on lease liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprised RR 27.9 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024: RR 20.5 billion). Refer to Note 24.

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 was RR 67.3 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024: RR 63.5 billion).

Expenses relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets that are not shown as short-term leases, expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities are included in staff and administrative expenses and cost of sales and other expenses of non-core business activities in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Expense relating to short-term leases	3.6	3.0
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases	0.5	0.7
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	7.7	6.9

14 Other Assets

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other financial assets		
Receivables on bank cards settlements	223.2	374.9
Trade receivables	110.1	100.5
Funds in settlement	99.3	10.6
Accrued fees and commissions	47.2	51.4
Settlements on operations with securities	26.5	50.3
Other	104.9	158.0
Total other financial assets before credit loss allowance	**611.2**	**745.7**
Credit loss allowance	(108.0)	(152.9)
Total other financial assets after credit loss allowance	**503.2**	**592.8**
Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments for premises and other assets	312.9	253.9
Precious metals	234.7	114.7
Inventory	228.3	217.6
Tax settlements (including income tax)	85.6	115.4
Goodwill	54.4	51.7
Investment property	52.3	48.1
Prepaid expenses	4.1	4.5
Other	30.3	48.0
Total other non-financial assets before provision for impairment	**1,002.6**	**853.9**
Provision for impairment of other non-financial assets	(33.1)	(34.9)
Total other non-financial assets after provision for impairment	**969.5**	**819.0**
Assets related to reinsurance contracts		
Assets related to reinsurance contracts	11.1	7.1
Total assets related to reinsurance contracts	**11.1**	**7.1**
Total other assets	**1,483.8**	**1,418.9**

As at 31 December 2025 receivables on bank cards settlements of RR 223.2 billion (31 December 2024: RR 374.9 billion) represent receivables due within 30 days on operations of the Group's customers with banking cards and receivables related to settlements with payment systems and for the purpose of ECL measurement are included in Stage 1 (12-month ECL).

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 inventory represents goods and finished products, stocks in the form of real estate, raw material and other stocks. In the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 the line "Impairment of assets" includes expense recognized in amount of RR 53.7 billion related to reducing the cost of Group stocks to the net selling price.

14 Other Assets (continued)

Credit loss allowance and provision for impairment of other assets. The following tables explain the changes in the credit loss allowance / provision for impairment of other assets between the beginning and the end of the annual period.

In billions of Russian Roubles	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Credit loss allowance and provision for impairment of other assets at 1 January 2025	**152.9**	**34.9**	**187.8**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance / provision charge for the year	(12.3)	0.7	**(11.6)**
Assets written off during the year	(4.8)	(3.3)	**(8.1)**
Other movements	0.2	0.8	**1.0**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(28.0)	—	**(28.0)**
Credit loss allowance and provision for impairment of other assets at 31 December 2025	**108.0**	**33.1**	**141.1**

In billions of Russian Roubles	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Credit loss allowance and provision for impairment of other assets at 1 January 2024	**166.1**	**20.2**	**186.3**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance / provision charge for the year	(25.1)	19.0	**(6.1)**
Assets written off during the year	(4.3)	(4.0)	**(8.3)**
Other movements	0.3	(0.3)	**—**
Foreign currencies translation	15.9	—	**15.9**
Credit loss allowance and provision for impairment of other assets at 31 December 2024	**152.9**	**34.9**	**187.8**

Provision for impairment of other assets is recognized by the Group on operations conducted in the normal course of the Group's business. Provision is assessed on the basis of the Group's best estimates of recoverability of other assets.

Goodwill. Movements in goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are:

In billions of Russian Roubles	2025	2024
Carrying amount as at 1 January	**51.7**	**51.3**
Acquisition of subsidiaries	2.7	9.9
Impairment of goodwill	—	(9.5)
Carrying amount as at 31 December	**54.4**	**51.7**

Assets estimated fair value of other financial assets is disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of other assets are disclosed in Note 33. The information on related parties balances is disclosed in Note 39.

15 Due to Banks

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Due to banks at amortized cost	4,623.6	3,778.8
Due to banks at fair value through profit or loss	1,049.8	639.3
Total due to banks	**5,673.4**	**4,418.1**

Due to banks at amortized cost

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Direct repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	4,238.9	2,007.3
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of banks and other financial institutions	194.6	1,190.7
Term placements of banks and other financial institutions	110.7	495.4
Margin calls received from banks and other financial institutions	79.4	85.4
Total due to banks at amortized cost	**4,623.6**	**3,778.8**

As at 31 December 2025 direct repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions are mainly direct repo agreements with the Bank of Russia.

Term placements of banks and other financial organizations represent funds received on interbank market.

Due to banks at fair value through profit or loss

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Direct repo agreements with banks and other financial institutions	748.9	425.6
Term placements of banks	209.1	94.1
Overnight placements of banks	91.8	119.6
Total due to banks at fair value through profit or loss	**1,049.8**	**639.3**

Refer to Note 37 for information on the amounts included in due to banks received under sale and repurchase agreements and fair value of securities pledged.

The estimated fair value of due to banks and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of due to banks are disclosed in Note 33.

16 Derivative Financial Liabilities and Obligations to Deliver Securities

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Derivative financial liabilities	134.2	193.9
Obligations to deliver securities	122.0	110.5
Total derivative financial liabilities and obligations to deliver securities	**256.2**	**304.4**

The composition of derivative financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest rate	88.8	127.9
Foreign currency interest rate	17.0	31.5
Equities	15.4	21.7
Foreign currency	12.2	11.1
Commodities including precious metals	0.8	1.7
Total derivative financial liabilities	**134.2**	**193.9**

For the detailed analysis of the derivative instruments of the Group refer to Note 35.

Currency and maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities and obligations to deliver securities are disclosed in Note 33.

17 Due to Individuals and Corporate Customers

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Individuals:		
- Current / demand accounts	14,152.9	11,719.0
- Term deposits	19,297.9	16,073.3
- Direct repo agreements	14.8	29.3
Total due to individuals	**33,465.6**	**27,821.6**
State and public organizations:		
- Current / settlement accounts	213.7	218.3
- Term deposits	4,223.7	4,724.8
- Direct repo agreements	402.2	138.0
Total due to state and public organizations	**4,839.6**	**5,081.1**
Other corporate customers:		
- Current / settlement accounts	2,776.2	2,986.5
- Term deposits	8,149.8	8,692.6
- Direct repo agreements	142.3	44.8
Total due to other corporate customers	**11,068.3**	**11,723.9**
Total due to corporate customers	**15,907.9**	**16,805.0**
Total due to individuals and corporate customers	**49,373.5**	**44,626.6**

As at 31 December 2025 included in amounts due to individuals are current accounts with individuals in unallocated precious metals as well as term deposits and direct repo with individuals designated at FVPL in the amount of RR 459.4 billion (31 December 2024: RR 365.6 billion).

As at 31 December 2025 included in amounts due to corporate customers are current accounts in unallocated precious metals, term deposits and direct repo with corporate customers designated at FVPL in the amount of RR 213.4 billion (31 December 2024: RR 75.3 billion).

17 Due to Individuals and Corporate Customers (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 included in due to corporate customers are deposits of RR 241.2 billion (31 December 2024: RR 309.0 billion) held as collateral for irrevocable commitments under import letters of credit and letters of credit for domestic settlements. Refer to Note 34.

Economic sector risk concentration. In 2025 the Group specified economic sector categories within the risk concentration presentation. These changes lead to more informative and relevant presentation of financial information. In these summary consolidated financial statements, the Group presents the structure of the amounts due to individuals and corporate customers with risk concentration according to specified categories of economic sectors. The comparative information as at 31 December 2024 was recalculated accordingly.

Economic sector risk concentrations within due to individuals and corporate customers are as follows:

		31 December 2025		**31 December 2024**
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Individuals	33,465.6	67.8%	27,821.6	62.2%
Government and municipal bodies	4,271.9	8.7%	4,313.6	9.6%
Oil and gas	2,856.3	5.8%	3,057.6	6.9%
Machinery	990.5	2.0%	1,096.1	2.5%
Telecommunications	892.1	1.8%	751.9	1.7%
Construction contractors and production of building materials	887.5	1.8%	844.2	1.9%
Finance and leasing	763.6	1.5%	1,156.8	2.6%
Trade	738.0	1.5%	784.6	1.8%
Commercial property	632.7	1.3%	478.3	1.1%
Food and agriculture	632.2	1.3%	701.5	1.6%
Services	606.8	1.2%	652.7	1.5%
Transport and logistics	463.7	0.9%	671.0	1.5%
Residential property	411.4	0.8%	583.4	1.3%
Metallurgy and mining	388.1	0.8%	317.1	0.7%
Housing and public utilities	360.6	0.7%	315.2	0.7%
Healthcare and pharmaceuticals	216.9	0.4%	211.7	0.5%
Chemical industry	205.2	0.4%	174.9	0.4%
Energy	162.6	0.3%	274.8	0.6%
Timber industry	91.5	0.2%	112.1	0.3%
Other	336.3	0.8%	307.5	0.6%
Total due to individuals and corporate customers	**49,373.5**	**100.0%**	**44,626.6**	**100.0%**

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had 20 largest groups of related customers with balances above RR 47.9 billion each (31 December 2024: 20 largest groups of related customers with balances above RR 46.9 billion each). The aggregate balance of these customers was RR 8,182.5 billion (31 December 2024: RR 8,445.8 billion) or 16.6% (31 December 2024: 18.9%) of total due to individuals and corporate customers.

Refer to Note 37 for information on the amounts due to corporate customers received under sale and repurchase agreements and carrying value of assets pledged.

The estimated fair value of due to individuals and corporate customers and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of due to individuals and corporate customers are disclosed in Note 33. The information on related parties balances in Note 39.

18 Debt Securities in Issue and Digital Financial Assets

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities issued on the local market:		
- measured at amortized cost	412.7	406.3
- measured at fair value through profit or loss	187.8	106.3
Digital financial assets issued on monetary claims	72.3	—
Total debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	**672.8**	**512.6**

As at 31 December 2025 included in debt securities issued on the local market are debt securities issued by the Bank which are represented by stock exchange bonds issued in RR with maturity dates from January 2026 to September 2030, contractual interest rates of 7.40% to 14.85% p.a. as well as discount bonds and floating rate bonds depending on the RUONIA rate in the amount of RR 325.7 billion (31 December 2024: RR 301.1 billion).

The estimated fair value of debt securities in issue and digital financial assets and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of debt securities in issue and digital financial assets are disclosed in Note 33.

19 Liabilities related to insurance contracts

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investment and pension life insurance	2,264.4	1,741.9
Life risk insurance	90.0	110.4
Inrurance other than life insurance	69.1	50.6
Total liabilities related to insurance contracts	**2,423.5**	**1,902.9**

The tables below show changes in the book value of liabilities related to insurance contracts that happened during the period between the beginning and the end of reporting periods. These changes and liabilities do not include movements and balances of outgoing reinsurance contracts, assets of which are presented in line Other assets of summary consolidated statement of financial position (Note 14).

	2025				2024			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage				Liabilities for remaining coverage			
in billions of Russian Roubles	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Liabilities related to insurance contracts as at 1 January	**1,835.7**	**1.7**	**65.5**	**1,902.9**	**1,384.4**	**4.6**	**66.9**	**1,455.9**
Insurance revenue	**(250.2)**	**—**	**—**	**(250.2)**	**(227.4)**	**—**	**—**	**(227.4)**
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other related insurance service expenses	—	(3.8)	87.7	**83.9**	—	(1.7)	84.7	**83.0**
Changes related to previous period services - changes in fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims	—	—	(5.5)	**(5.5)**	—	—	(11.9)	**(11.9)**
Losses / (reversals of losses) on onerous contracts	—	5.1	—	**5.1**	—	(1.4)	—	**(1.4)**
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	17.9	—	—	**17.9**	14.7	—	—	**14.7**
Insurance service expenses	**17.9**	**1.3**	**82.2**	**101.4**	**14.7**	**(3.1)**	**72.8**	**84.4**
Insurance services result	**(232.3)**	**1.3**	**82.2**	**(148.8)**	**(212.7)**	**(3.1)**	**72.8**	**(143.0)**
Insurance finance expenses / (income) recognized in profit or loss	343.9	0.2	3.8	**347.9**	129.9	0.2	(0.2)	**129.9**
Insurance finance expenses / (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	29.3	—	0.5	**29.8**	(45.7)	—	(0.2)	**(45.9)**
Insurance finance expenses / (income)	**373.2**	**0.2**	**4.3**	**377.7**	**84.2**	**0.2**	**(0.4)**	**84.0**
Total amount recognized in comprehensive income	**140.9**	**1.5**	**86.5**	**228.9**	**(128.5)**	**(2.9)**	**72.4**	**(59.0)**
Investment components	(905.4)	—	905.4	**—**	(697.5)	—	697.5	**—**
Cash flows								
Premiums received	1,298.4	—	—	**1,298.4**	1,292.7	—	—	**1,292.7**
Claims and other related insurance service expenses paid	—	—	(984.9)	**(984.9)**	—	—	(771.3)	**(771.3)**
Acquisition cash flows	(21.8)	—	—	**(21.8)**	(15.4)	—	—	**(15.4)**
Total cash flows	**1,276.6**	**—**	**(984.9)**	**291.7**	**1,277.3**	**—**	**(771.3)**	**506.0**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts as at 31 December	**2,347.8**	**3.2**	**72.5**	**2,423.5**	**1,835.7**	**1.7**	**65.5**	**1,902.9**

19 Liabilities related to insurance contracts (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	2025 Present value of future cash flows	2025 Risk adjustment	2025 Contractual service margin	2025 Total	2024 Present value of future cash flows	2024 Risk adjustment	2024 Contractual service margin	2024 Total
Liabilities related to insurance contracts as at 1 January	**1,473.9**	**16.5**	**412.5**	**1,902.9**	**1,086.3**	**19.5**	**350.1**	**1,455.9**
Changes that relate to current services								
Contractual service margin recognized for the services provided	—	—	(148.4)	**(148.4)**	—	—	(141.6)	**(141.6)**
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	—	(0.6)	—	**(0.6)**	—	2.9	—	**2.9**
Experience adjustments related to insurance expenses	0.6	—	—	**0.6**	9.2	—	—	**9.2**
Total	**0.6**	**(0.6)**	**(148.4)**	**(148.4)**	**9.2**	**2.9**	**(141.6)**	**(129.5)**
Changes that relate to future services								
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	217.5	1.2	(218.7)	**—**	121.2	(4.0)	(117.2)	**—**
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	1.4	0.1	—	**1.5**	(1.5)	0.1	—	**(1.4)**
Contracts initially recognized during the period	(212.1)	7.1	208.6	**3.6**	(155.6)	0.4	155.2	**—**
Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the reporting period which relate to future period services	(201.4)	—	201.4	**—**	(146.6)	—	146.6	**—**
Total	**(194.6)**	**8.4**	**191.3**	**5.1**	**(182.5)**	**(3.5)**	**184.6**	**(1.4)**
Changes that relate to past services								
Changes in fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims	(2.0)	(3.5)	—	**(5.5)**	(8.5)	(3.4)	—	**(11.9)**
Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the reporting period which relate to past period services	—	—	—	**—**	(0.2)	—	—	**(0.2)**
Total	**(2.0)**	**(3.5)**	**—**	**(5.5)**	**(8.7)**	**(3.4)**	**—**	**(12.1)**
Insurance services result	**(196.0)**	**4.3**	**42.9**	**(148.8)**	**(182.0)**	**(4.0)**	**43.0**	**(143.0)**
Insurance finance expenses recognized in profit or loss	328.8	1.1	18.0	**347.9**	109.5	1.0	19.4	**129.9**
Insurance finance expenses / (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	29.8	—	—	**29.8**	(45.9)	—	—	**(45.9)**
Insurance finance expenses	**358.6**	**1.1**	**18.0**	**377.7**	**63.6**	**1.0**	**19.4**	**84.0**
Cash flows								
Premiums received	1,298.4	—	—	**1,298.4**	1,292.7	—	—	**1,292.7**
Claims and other related insurance service expenses paid	(984.9)	—	—	**(984.9)**	(771.3)	—	—	**(771.3)**
Acquisition cash flows	(21.8)	—	—	**(21.8)**	(15.4)	—	—	**(15.4)**
Total cash flows	**291.7**	**—**	**—**	**291.7**	**506.0**	**—**	**—**	**506.0**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts as at 31 December	**1,928.2**	**21.9**	**473.4**	**2,423.5**	**1,473.9**	**16.5**	**412.5**	**1,902.9**

19 Liabilities related to insurance contracts (continued)

The following table sets out when the Group expects to recognize the remaining contractual service margin after the reporting date on insurance contracts issued as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
1 year	98.0	85.9
2 years	53.2	47.9
3 years	36.1	36.8
4 years	27.1	26.4
5 years	22.3	19.6
6-10 years	78.3	58.6
More than 10 years	158.4	137.3
Total	**473.4**	**412.5**

Information on composition and fair value of the underlying items for insurance contracts with direct participation features as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is disclosed below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	43.7	10.2
Due from banks	382.7	350.3
Securities	1,268.7	840.3
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,695.1**	**1,200.8**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts with direct participation features	(1,779.7)	(1,150.2)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**(1,779.7)**	**(1,150.2)**

20 Other Liabilities

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		244.9	170.9
Payables on bank card settlements		202.8	219.6
Dividends payable	30	151.2	100.1
Payables		132.3	121.6
Accrued employee benefit costs		123.6	113.1
Funds in settlement		108.2	209.2
Settlements on debt issued under the MTN program of Sberbank on demand		91.6	121.3
Deposit insurance system fees payable		40.6	35.3
Settlements on operations with securities		17.6	17.4
Other		45.6	85.1
Total other financial liabilities		**1,158.4**	**1,193.6**
Other non-financial liabilities			
Income tax payable		88.9	19.0
Taxes payable (other than income tax)		88.5	80.2
Credit loss allowance / provision for credit related commitments and other contingencies and commitments		83.3	87.2
Advances received		48.8	43.2
Deferred income received, including deferred commissions		24.3	15.2
Prepayments on bank card commissions		4.0	4.5
Other		23.3	27.3
Total other non-financial liabilities		**361.1**	**276.6**
Total other liabilities		**1,519.5**	**1,470.2**

Settlements on debt issued under the MTN program of Sberbank on demand represent the outstanding balance of subordinated loans of Series 12 and Series 16 under the MTN program of the Bank, which will be paid in RR in favor of owners undetermined at the maturity date after completion of the identification procedure.

20 Other Liabilities (continued)

Movement in the credit loss allowance / provision for impairment of credit related commitments, disclosed in Note 35, and provision for other contingencies and commitments during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Guarantees issued	Commitments to extend credit and undrawn credit lines	Letters of credit	Other contingencies and commitments	Total
Credit loss allowance / provision for credit related commitments and for other contingencies and commitments at 1 January 2025	**10.4**	**65.6**	**0.4**	**10.8**	**87.2**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance / provision charge for the year	(6.2)	1.1	(0.4)	(0.7)	**(6.2)**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions and estimates	1.1	(6.4)	—	—	**(5.3)**
Write-off and utilization	—	—	—	(3.1)	**(3.1)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	(0.9)	—	—	**(0.9)**
Provision for other contingent liabilities capitalized in assets	—	—	—	9.3	**9.3**
Other movements	—	—	—	2.3	**2.3**
Credit loss allowance / provision for credit related commitments and for other contingencies and commitments at 31 December 2025	**5.3**	**59.4**	**—**	**18.6**	**83.3**

Movement in the credit loss allowance / provision for impairment of credit related commitments, disclosed in Note 35, and provision for other contingencies and commitments during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Guarantees issued	Commitments to extend credit and undrawn credit lines	Letters of credit	Other contingencies and commitments	Total
Credit loss allowance / provision for credit related commitments and for other contingencies and commitments at 1 January 2024	**12.5**	**60.8**	**1.3**	**6.0**	**80.6**
Net remeasurement of credit loss allowance / provision charge for the year	(2.1)	1.4	(0.9)	5.5	**3.9**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions and estimates	—	3.2	—	—	**3.2**
Write-off and utilization	—	—	—	(0.9)	**(0.9)**
Foreign exchange differences and exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	0.2	—	—	**0.2**
Other movements	—	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
Credit loss allowance / provision for credit related commitments and for other contingencies and commitments at 31 December 2024	**10.4**	**65.6**	**0.4**	**10.8**	**87.2**

20 Other Liabilities (continued)

Pension plans for employees of the Group. The Group applies IAS 19 Employee Benefits for accounting for its pension liabilities. As at 31 December 2025 the Group operates following defined benefit plans:

- Monthly payment from the Bank in addition to the state pension - all the employees of the Bank (including retired) who were entitled to state pension payments or had five years or less to retirement as at 1 January 2011 participate in the pension plan with defined benefits. The amount of payments is determined mainly based on overall period of employment with the Bank and salary of an employee as at the date of dismissal. Employees who participate in this pension plan are not eligible for participation in other pension plans.
- «Social pension plan» - participation of those employees who have entered into an employment relationship with the Bank up to and including 31 December 2020, with more than three years of continuous employment with the Bank and who reached 40 years old for women and 45 years old for men. According to the program employees whose continuous employment with the Bank reaches seven years become entitled to these contributions (opening of personal pension account) upon retirement. The size of contribution rate is calculated as a percent of annual salary.
- «Parity pension plan» - participation of employees at their own decision. The plan assumes the Bank's co-financing of employee's pension account. The Bank performs contribution semi-annually in the proportion 1:1 to total amount of employee's contribution although limited to 5 percent of employee's annual salary for men under the age of 59 (inclusively) and for women under the age of 54 (inclusively), 7.5 percent of employee's annual salary for men aged 60 and over and for women aged 55 and over, 10 percent of employee's annual salary for men aged 65 and over and for women aged 60 and over (taking into account the coefficients of district regulation and employment rate). Employees with continuous participation in the program for at least 5 years receive the right to pension savings from the Bank's contributions.

As at 31 December 2025 pension liabilities of the Group comprised RR 57.7 billion (31 December 2024: RR 45.6 billion) and were included in accrued employee benefit costs in Other liabilities line of the summary consolidated statement of financial position. Pension expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to RR 11.8 billion (31 December 2024: RR 2.1 billion) and were included in staff costs within staff and administrative expenses in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss.

21 Subordinated Debt

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Subordinated debt received from the Bank of Russia	349.1	349.1
Subordinated deposit received from the Federal Treasury	94.4	—
Other subordinated debt	64.1	60.9
Total subordinated debt	**507.6**	**410.0**

Other subordinated debt in the table above represents subordinated debt attracted on the local market by the Bank in RR.

Changes in the carrying value of subordinated debt are represented by repayments of principal and interest disclosed in the summary consolidated statement of cash flows and incurred interest expense disclosed in Note 24.

Description of the subordinated debt received by the Group from the Bank of Russia is presented in the table below:

			31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Drawdown date	**Currency**	**Contractual interest rate, % p.a.**	**Nominal value in currency of issue, in millions**	**Carrying value, in billions of RR**	**Effective interest rate, % p.a.**	**Nominal value in currency of issue, in millions**	**Carrying value, in billions of RR**	**Effective interest rate, % p.a.**
October - November 2008	RR	6.5	295,646	**299.0**	6.5	295,646	**299.0**	6.5
June 2014	RR	6.5	49,993	**50.1**	6.5	49,993	**50.1**	6.5
Total subordinated debt received from the Bank of Russia				**349.1**			**349.1**	

In March 2015, following the amendments to the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On additional measures for supporting the financial system of the Russian Federation" terms and conditions of the subordinated loans received from the Bank of Russia were modified. As it was allowed by the Federal Law the Bank elected to roll over these subordinated loans for 50 years from the date of origination with an ability to unilaterally (without consent from the Bank of Russia) roll over this subordinated facility at its maturity. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the interest rate on the subordinated loan was set at 6.5% p.a.

In May 2025 the Bank attracted the subordinated deposit from the Federal Treasury with maturity date in 2049 in order to finance an infrastructure project. The Bank accrues and pays out interest on the subordinated deposit at the rate set by the Bank of Russia for deposit operations at fixed interest rates – as for the funds which are not directed at financing of infrastructure project. The Bank accrues and pays out interest on the subordinated deposit at the rate of 1% per annum – as for the funds directed at financing of infrastructure project. As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding amount of the subordinated deposit from the Federal Treasury amounted to 94.4 billion.

In the event of the Bank's liquidation the claims of the holders of the subordinated debt would be subordinated to all other creditors.

The estimated fair value of subordinated debt and fair value measurement technique used are disclosed in Note 36. Currency and maturity analysis of subordinated debt are disclosed in Note 33. The information on related parties balances and operations with state institutions is disclosed in Note 39.

22 Share Capital and Treasury Shares

in billions of Russian Roubles, except for number of shares	31 December 2025 Number of shares, in millions	Nominal amount	Inflation adjusted nominal amount	31 December 2024 Number of shares, in millions	Nominal amount	Inflation adjusted nominal amount
Ordinary shares	21,587	64.8	83.3	21,587	64.8	83.3
Preference shares	1,000	3.0	4.4	1,000	3.0	4.4
Total share capital	**22,587**	**67.8**	**87.7**	**22,587**	**67.8**	**87.7**
Share premium			232.6			232.6
Total share capital and share premium			**320.3**			**320.3**

As at 31 December 2025 all ordinary shares have a nominal value of RR 3 per share and rank equally. Each ordinary share carries one vote. All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. Preference shares have a nominal value of RR 3 per share and carry no voting rights but rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of the Bank's liquidation. Preference shares are not redeemable. Dividend payments are at the discretion of the Bank. When a dividend is paid, the preference shares attract a minimum payment of annual dividends of 15.0% of their nominal value and approved by shareholders meeting. If preference dividends are not declared, the preference shareholders obtain the right to vote as ordinary shareholders, but lose this right when the next dividend is paid.

Preference share dividends were set at 1,161.3% of nominal value for the year ended 31 December 2024 and was paid in August 2025 (preference share dividends for the year ended 31 December 2023 was paid in July 2024). Preference share dividends rank above ordinary share dividends.

The treasury shares as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 were as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles, except for number of shares	31 December 2025 Number of shares, in millions	Inflation adjusted nominal amount	Acquisition cost	31 December 2024 Number of shares, in millions	Inflation adjusted nominal amount	Acquisition cost
Ordinary shares	199.2	0.8	41.5	183.2	0.7	30.8
Preference shares	34.3	0.1	3.3	34.4	0.1	3.3
Total treasury shares	**233.5**	**0.9**	**44.8**	**217.6**	**0.8**	**34.1**

23 Perpetual Subordinated Loan

In accordance with applicable law, in the second quarter of 2020 the Bank of Russia ceded RR 150.0 billion claims to the Bank under the subordinated loan agreement dated 16 June 2014 in favor of the Ministry of Finance. In the third quarter of 2020 the Bank and the Ministry of Finance signed an additional agreement in relation to this loan balance, resulting in classification of this loan balance as equity financial instrument, which is included in Tier 1 capital for the purpose of capital adequacy ratio calculation in accordance with the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision requirements. The Bank of Russia also confirmed the inclusion of this loan balance in Tier 1 capital for the purpose of regulatory capital adequacy ratio calculation. Taking into consideration revised terms and conditions of this loan balance and its classification as equity, the Group accounts for interest payments as distributions from equity and only once those are paid or committed.

The interest payments on perpetual subordinated loan in the amount of RR 9.7 billion were made in December 2025 (in December 2024: RR 9.7 billion).

24 Interest Income and Expense

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest income on debt financial assets / liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
- Loans and advances to customers	7,410.1	5,847.9
- Debt securities	225.4	118.8
- Operations with banks and cash equivalents	117.8	145.8
- Other	1.3	2.3
	7,754.6	**6,114.8**
Interest income on debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	897.0	742.3
	897.0	**742.3**
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method	**8,651.6**	**6,857.1**
Other interest income:		
- Loans and advances to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	630.8	374.9
- Due from banks measured at fair value through profit or loss	184.9	170.8
- Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	175.3	99.0
- Derivatives used for treasury risk management purposes	2.9	2.5
Total other interest income	**993.9**	**647.2**
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
- Due to individuals - term deposits	(2,557.7)	(1,442.0)
- Due to corporate customers - term deposits	(1,716.0)	(1,460.7)
- Due to individuals - current / demand accounts	(508.6)	(371.0)
- Operations with banks	(404.4)	(598.2)
- Due to corporate customers - current / settlement accounts	(380.5)	(232.1)
- Subordinated debt	(36.4)	(27.1)
- Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	(30.9)	(34.2)
- Lease liabilities	(27.9)	(20.5)
Total interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	**(5,662.4)**	**(4,185.8)**
Other interest expense:		
- Due to banks measured at fair value through profit or loss	(206.5)	(151.3)
- Derivatives used for treasury risk management purposes	(30.1)	(6.5)
- Due to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss	(21.4)	(13.6)
- Obligation to deliver securities	(13.4)	(11.1)
Total other interest expense	**(271.4)**	**(182.5)**
Deposit insurance expenses	**(155.7)**	**(136.4)**
Net interest income	**3,556.0**	**2,999.6**

25 Fee and Commission Income and Expense

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Fee and commission income		
Operations with bank cards	655.9	629.0
Cash and settlements transactions	360.2	362.0
Client operations with foreign currencies and precious metals	52.0	54.0
Documentary and other credit related commitments commissions	50.3	61.6
Credit related commitments commissions on undrawn balance of credit lines	23.9	20.9
Securities and commodities brokerage, custodian and investment banking commissions	13.2	9.0
Other	61.6	35.6
Total fee and commission income	**1,217.1**	**1,172.1**
Fee and commission expense		
Operations with bank cards	(341.2)	(299.6)
Settlement transactions	(16.2)	(13.8)
Other	(26.0)	(15.8)
Total fee and commission expense	**(383.4)**	**(329.2)**
Net fee and commission income	**833.7**	**842.9**

26 Net Results of Non-core Business Activities

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Revenue of non-core business activities	**563.0**	**505.5**
Costs and other expenses:		
Cost of sales	(285.7)	(327.8)
Staff costs	(143.1)	(137.8)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(80.4)	(93.1)
Depreciation of premises and equipment and right-of-use assets, amortization of intangible assets	(78.2)	(63.2)
Telecommunication expenses and advertising	(56.0)	(78.3)
Repairs and maintenance of premises and equipment, and lease expenses	(23.3)	(14.8)
Other expenses	(52.6)	(74.6)
Total costs and other expenses of non-core business activities	**(719.3)**	**(789.6)**
Total net result of non-core business activities	**(156.3)**	**(284.1)**

For the year ended 31 December 2025 wages, salaries of permanent staff include the cost of insurance contributions to the state fund in the amount of RR 17.2 billion (31 December 2024 RR 17.2 billion). These amounts include expenses for defined contribution state pension plans, which cannot be allocated from the total amount of insurance premiums.

27 Revenue and Expenses on Insurance Operations

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025				Year ended 31 December 2024			
	Investment and pension life insurance	Life risk insurance	Inrurance other than life insurance	Total	Investment and pension life insurance	Life risk insurance	Inrurance other than life insurance	Total
Insurance revenue								
Contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach								
Amounts related to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage:								
- contractual service margin recognized for the services provided	54.1	57.5	36.8	**148.4**	47.6	62.9	31.1	**141.6**
- expected incurred claims and other related insurance service expenses	28.8	22.3	28.1	**79.2**	22.8	18.7	26.8	**68.3**
- change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	0.8	—	2.3	**3.1**	0.2	—	2.1	**2.3**
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the reporting period other than those related to future period services	0.2	0.1	1.3	**1.6**	0.1	0.2	0.2	**0.5**
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	2.1	2.7	13.1	**17.9**	2.1	3.2	9.4	**14.7**
Total insurance revenue	**86.0**	**82.6**	**81.6**	**250.2**	**72.8**	**85.0**	**69.6**	**227.4**
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other related insurance service expenses	(29.5)	(23.5)	(30.9)	**(83.9)**	(23.0)	(26.8)	(33.2)	**(83.0)**
Changes related to previous period services - changes in fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims	1.2	4.3	—	**5.5**	2.1	9.8	—	**11.9**
(Losses) / reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(0.1)	—	(5.0)	**(5.1)**	1.1	—	0.3	**1.4**
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2.1)	(2.7)	(13.1)	**(17.9)**	(2.1)	(3.2)	(9.4)	**(14.7)**
Total insurance service expenses	**(30.5)**	**(21.9)**	**(49.0)**	**(101.4)**	**(21.9)**	**(20.2)**	**(42.3)**	**(84.4)**
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	—	—	(1.7)	**(1.7)**	—	—	—	**—**
Total insurance service result	**55.5**	**60.7**	**30.9**	**147.1**	**50.9**	**64.8**	**27.3**	**143.0**
Insurance finance (expenses) / income on insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held								
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts	(248.9)	—	—	**(248.9)**	(79.0)	—	—	**(79.0)**
Interest accrued	(57.5)	(11.8)	(7.5)	**(76.8)**	(43.7)	(12.8)	(5.2)	**(61.7)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(64.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)	**(65.8)**	64.9	0.6	(0.3)	**65.2**
Foreign exchange differences	14.0	—	0.4	**14.4**	(7.9)	—	—	**(7.9)**
Total insurance finance expenses	**(356.7)**	**(13.2)**	**(7.2)**	**(377.1)**	**(65.7)**	**(12.2)**	**(5.5)**	**(83.4)**
recognized in profit or loss	(327.1)	(13.2)	(7.0)	**(347.3)**	(111.6)	(12.2)	(5.5)	**(129.3)**
recognized in other comprehensive income	(29.6)	—	(0.2)	**(29.8)**	45.9	—	—	45.9

28 Staff and Administrative Expenses

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Staff costs	762.8	668.9
Amortization of intangible assets	115.8	81.9
Depreciation of premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	101.9	94.0
Repairs and maintenance of premises and equipment	53.3	51.1
Administrative expenses including expenses on payment facilities, professional services and other administrative expenses	52.8	53.2
Advertising and marketing services	51.9	43.2
Charity activities	39.0	19.4
Telecommunication and information systems services	35.2	30.5
Short-term, low value and variable lease expenses	9.2	9.0
Taxes payable (other than income tax)	7.3	7.1
Other expenses	8.2	4.3
Total staff and administrative expenses	**1,237.4**	**1,062.6**

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the cost of insurance premiums to the state fund included in staff and administrative expenses amounted to RR 138.8 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024: RR 120.8 billion). These amounts include expenses related to the defined contribution state pension program, which cannot be allocated from the total amount of insurance premiums.

The Group operates several long-term share-based incentive programs for employees that are cash-settled and equity-settled.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 expenses for long-term share-based incentive programs, cash-settled (including revaluation due to changes in Bank's ordinary shares price) as well as equity-settled, amounted to RR 23.1 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024: RR 18.0 billion).

Payables on cash-settled long-term share-based incentive programs as at 31 December 2025 amounted to RR 7.7 billion (31 December 2024: RR 6.6 billion). The related obligation is included in accrued employee benefit costs as part of other liabilities in the summary consolidated statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2025 the total maximum number of shares that can be received by participants under equity-settled programs comprised 97.4 million ordinary shares of the Bank (as at 31 December 2024: 98.9 million ordinary shares of the Bank).

The amount of reserve for equity-settled long-term share-based incentive programs as at 31 December 2025 amounted to RR 23.5 billion (31 December 2024: RR 17.5 billion). The related reserve is included in other reserves in the summary consolidated statement of financial position until distribution.

29 Income Taxes

Income tax expenses consist of the following components:

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Current tax	633.8	307.9
Deferred tax	(89.7)	146.4
Income tax expense for the year	**544.1**	**454.3**

The income tax rate applicable to the major part of the Group's income for 31 December 2025 is 25.0% (31 December 2024: 20.0%).

Reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below:

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Profit before tax	**2,250.0**	**2,034.6**
Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate (2025: 25%; 2024: 20%)	562.5	406.9
Tax effect on income on securities taxed at rates other than 25% (2024: other than 20%)	(55.9)	(40.6)
Unrecognized tax assets	35.1	55.5
Other non-temporary differences	2.4	32.5
Income tax expense for the year	**544.1**	**454.3**

Starting from 1 January 2025 in accordance with the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 176-FZ dated 12 July 2024 "On modifications of part one and part two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation and on invalidation of certain provisions of legislative acts of the Russian Federation" income tax rate is increased from 20.0% to 25.0%.

Differences between IFRS and Russian statutory taxation regulations and between IFRS and local taxation regulations for foreign subsidiaries give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below and is recorded at the rate of 25.0% (31 December 2024: 20.0%), except for income on state, municipal and certain other types of securities that is taxed at 20.0% (31 December 2024: 15.0%) and on dividends that are taxed at 13.0% and 0.0% (31 December 2024: 13.0% and 0.0%) and except for the temporary differences related to foreign subsidiaries for which local corporate tax rates are applied.

29 Income Taxes (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2024	Business combinations and disposal of subsidiaries	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	31 December 2025
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences					
Staff expenses accrued (bonuses, annual leave, pension liabilities)	8.9	—	4.3	—	**13.2**
Provision for impairment of debt financial assets	—	—	5.4	—	**5.4**
Accounting for derivatives at fair value	4.3	—	2.1	—	**6.4**
Accounting for loans	122.9	—	(43.9)	—	**79.0**
Other provisions	26.2	—	5.3	—	**31.5**
Write-down of low value assets	1.8	—	(0.5)	—	**1.3**
Accrual of expenses on customer loyalty programs	8.0	—	(0.3)	—	**7.7**
Accounting for securities	52.5	—	129.5	(81.1)	**100.9**
Tax losses carry forward	34.5	—	24.9	—	**59.4**
Other	36.6	0.7	17.9	—	**55.2**
Gross deferred tax asset	**295.7**	**0.7**	**144.7**	**(81.1)**	**360.0**
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences					
Provision for impairment of debt financial assets	(83.7)	—	(31.9)	—	**(115.6)**
Accounting for derivatives at fair value	(4.8)	—	(18.1)	—	**(22.9)**
Accounting for loans	(12.0)	—	1.2	—	**(10.8)**
Other provisions	(0.8)	—	(0.3)	—	**(1.1)**
Accounting for financing by the effective rate method and early redemption of own issued bonds	(14.7)	0.4	4.2	—	**(10.1)**
Depreciation and initial cost or revalued amount of premises and equipment	(58.9)	—	(1.9)	(17.2)	**(78.0)**
Credit related commitments provision	(3.3)	—	(1.3)	—	**(4.6)**
Accounting for securities	(6.9)	—	(1.0)	—	**(7.9)**
Other	(26.1)	(0.4)	(5.9)	—	**(32.4)**
Gross deferred tax liability	**(211.2)**	**—**	**(55.0)**	**(17.2)**	**(283.4)**
Net deferred tax asset	**121.3**	**0.7**	**77.2**	**(81.1)**	**118.1**
Net deferred tax liability	**(36.8)**	**—**	**12.5**	**(17.2)**	**(41.5)**

29 Income Taxes (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2023	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Currency translation differences	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences					
Staff expenses accrued (bonuses, annual leave, pension liabilities)	4.9	4.0	—	—	**8.9**
Accounting for derivatives at fair value	6.3	(2.0)	—	—	**4.3**
Accounting for loans	79.8	43.1	—	—	**122.9**
Other provisions	22.6	3.6	—	—	**26.2**
Write-down of low value assets	1.7	0.1	—	—	**1.8**
Accrual of expenses on customer loyalty programs	7.9	0.1	—	—	**8.0**
Accounting for securities	74.8	(145.0)	122.7	—	**52.5**
Tax losses carry forward	18.9	15.6	—	—	**34.5**
Other	33.8	2.8	—	—	**36.6**
Gross deferred tax asset	**250.7**	**(77.7)**	**122.7**	**—**	**295.7**
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences					
Provision for impairment of debt financial assets	(49.5)	(34.2)	—	—	**(83.7)**
Accounting for derivatives at fair value	(10.2)	5.4	—	—	**(4.8)**
Accounting for loans	(6.9)	(5.1)	—	—	**(12.0)**
Other provisions	(0.6)	(0.2)	—	—	**(0.8)**
Accounting for financing by the effective rate method and early redemption of own issued bonds	(7.2)	(7.5)	—	—	**(14.7)**
Depreciation and initial cost or revalued amount of premises and equipment	(46.7)	(9.1)	(3.1)	—	**(58.9)**
Credit related commitments provision	(3.4)	0.1	—	—	**(3.3)**
Accounting for securities	—	(6.9)	—	—	**(6.9)**
Other	(14.7)	(11.2)	—	(0.2)	**(26.1)**
Gross deferred tax liability	**(139.2)**	**(68.7)**	**(3.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(211.2)**
Net deferred tax asset	**133.0**	**(134.4)**	**122.7**	**—**	**121.3**
Net deferred tax liability	**(21.5)**	**(12.0)**	**(3.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(36.8)**

30 Earnings per Share and Dividends

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding treasury shares. The Bank has no dilutive potential ordinary shares, except for share-based long-term incentive programs settled in shares. The effect of those programs as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is negligible, therefore the diluted earnings per share for the purpose of these summary consolidated financial statements presented equal to the basic earnings per share.

Earnings per ordinary share based on profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Bank, basic and diluted, are calculated in the table below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Bank		1,707.4	1,581.6
Less preference dividends declared		(33.6)	(32.3)
Less interest payments on perpetual subordinated loan	23	(9.7)	(9.7)
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank		**1,664.1**	**1,539.6**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (billions)		21.4	21.4
Earnings per ordinary share based on profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Bank, basic and diluted (expressed in RR per share)		**77.81**	**72.03**

30 Earnings per Share and Dividends (continued)

In June 2025 the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank declared dividends for 2024 of RR 786.9 billion (including RR 6.6 billion of ordinary dividends and RR 1.2 billion of preference dividends attributable to the treasury shares).

In June 2024 the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank declared dividends for 2023 of RR 752.1 billion (including RR 7.0 billion of ordinary dividends and RR 1.0 billion of preference dividends attributable to the treasury shares).

Dividends payable are presented in Other liabilities in the summary consolidated statement of financial position.

		2025		2024	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Note**	**Ordinary**	**Preference**	**Ordinary**	**Preference**
Dividends payable as at 1 January		97.1	3.0	61.0	2.7
Dividends declared during the year		745.5	33.6	711.8	32.3
Derecognition of liability related to prior period dividends not claimed		—	—	(1.2)	—
Dividends paid during the year		(695.0)	(33.0)	(674.5)	(32.0)
Dividends payable as at 31 December	**20**	**147.6**	**3.6**	**97.1**	**3.0**
Dividends per share declared during the year (expressed in RR per share)		**34.8**	**34.8**	**33.3**	**33.3**

31 Other Reserves

in billions of Russian Roubles	Revaluation reserve for office premises	Fair value reserve for debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest	Foreign currency translation reserve	Reserve for remeasure-ment of defined benefit pension plans	Reserve for incentive programs for employees	Reserve for insurance finance income / (expenses)	Total
	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank							
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**38.9**	**(263.5)**	**(6.0)**	**(4.6)**	**0.1**	**11.1**	**28.1**	**(195.9)**
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024								
Transfer of revaluation reserve for office premises upon disposal or depreciation	(1.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1.5)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(2.6)	(301.1)	—	2.1	2.2	—	45.9	(253.5)
Recognition of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest	—	—	(0.2)	—	—	—	—	(0.2)
Disposal of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	2.7
Net change in reserve for incentive programs for employees	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	—	6.4
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**34.8**	**(564.6)**	**(3.5)**	**(2.5)**	**2.3**	**17.5**	**74.0**	**(442.0)**
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025								
Transfer of revaluation reserve for office premises upon disposal or depreciation	(1.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1.6)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	52.1	242.5	—	(8.9)	(2.4)	—	(29.8)	253.5
Disposal of liabilities reserve for buyout of non-controlling interest	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.3
Net change in reserve for incentive programs for employees	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	6.0
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**85.3**	**(322.1)**	**(1.2)**	**(11.4)**	**(0.1)**	**23.5**	**44.2**	**(181.8)**

32 Segment Analysis

Segments represent business lines, the operating results of which are regularly reviewed by the authorized management which is represented by the Bank's Executive Board and the heads of business units (the “Management”). The Management determines the strategy, allocates resources and evaluates the results of the Group's performance.

The Group's management considers segment reporting in the context of business blocks, and makes management decisions based on the results of these business blocks.

Description of the main products and services of the segments

In accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”, the Group has identified the following reportable segments:

- B2B (business to business);
- B2C (business to consumer);
- Other.

B2B (business to business)

The B2B segment is focused on providing banking products and services to corporate customers (largest customers, large, medium and small businesses, government bodies, financial organizations). This segment includes the following main products / services and areas of activities:

- lending products to corporate clients (lending, trade and export financing, interbank and overdraft lending, REPO, leasing, other financing instruments);
- operations with derivative financial instruments, foreign currencies, precious metals, commodities and securities;
- activities and operations with distressed assets (settlement and collection of loans including loans to individuals);
- debt and capital markets funding services and custody services;
- documentary operations: guarantees, letters of credit;
- deposit and corporate structured products;
- cash and settlement services for corporate clients;
- currency control;
- corporate insurance products;
- other commission services (for example, collection services).

32 Segment Analysis (continued)

B2C (business to consumer)

The B2C segment is focused on providing a wide range of products and services for end consumers – individuals. This segment includes the following main products / services and areas of activities:

- lending products to individuals (consumer loans, credit cards and overdrafts, mortgage loans, car loans);
- issuance and maintenance of banking cards;
- deposit products;
- domestic and international payments and transfers of individuals;
- provision of lending products to individuals on operations in financial markets (REPO, margin lending, securities lending);
- pension accounts management;
- investment and endowment life insurance;
- risk insurance;
- other commission services.

Other

The "Other" segment includes a number of non-core assets and unallocated items.

Factors taken into account in determining the reportable segments

The presentation of segment reporting by the Group is based on the main business blocks that have their own lines of business, development strategies, separate management procedures, and the results of which are regularly reviewed by the Management for making management decisions.

Assessment of segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities

Segment reporting is generally based on IFRS, taking into account differences caused by the time of reporting, the perimeter of the included subsidiaries and a number of adjustments to comply with the Group's management reporting standards. Where applicable, segment income and expense line items include results from reallocations of financial resources performed by treasury and transactions between segments / subsidiaries. Transactions between segments and between subsidiaries are carried out on a regular basis and generally on the terms reflecting market conditions. Segments result also includes the allocation of support functions costs which is based on the most appropriate drivers. The main differences between the Group's reporting under IFRS and segment reporting are presented later in this Note.

The Group evaluates the operating results of its segments based on profit before tax. Information on performance of the reportable segments for year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below.

32 Segment Analysis (continued)

in billions of Russian roubles	B2B		B2C		Other		Intersegment eliminations		Total	
Year ended 31 December	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Revenue from:										
- external customers	5,602.6	4,364.6	4,750.0	4,140.5	1,096.5	997.2	—	—	11,449.1	9,502.3
- other segments	131.7	79.5	74.2	96.2	68.6	61.1	(274.5)	(236.8)	—	—
Total revenue	**5,734.3**	**4,444.1**	**4,824.2**	**4,236.7**	**1,165.1**	**1,058.3**	**(274.5)**	**(236.8)**	**11,449.1**	**9,502.3**
Segment performance:										
Operating income / (loss) before credit loss allowance and other provisions	2,244.5	2,129.5	2,055.5	1,870.4	(152.4)	(432.3)	(81.2)	(37.8)	4,066.4	3,529.8
Net (charge of) / recovery for credit loss allowance and other provisions	(60.7)	(56.2)	(529.8)	(368.6)	(1.3)	6.2	—	—	(591.8)	(418.6)
Staff and administrative expenses	(485.1)	(420.8)	(561.7)	(519.2)	(221.7)	(180.4)	30.4	41.6	(1,238.1)	(1,078.8)
Profit / (loss) before tax (segment result)	**1,698.7**	**1,652.5**	**964.0**	**982.6**	**(375.4)**	**(606.5)**	**(50.8)**	**3.8**	**2,236.5**	**2,032.4**

32 Segment Analysis (continued)

The revenue of the B2B and B2C reporting segments includes the following components: interest income, commission income, insurance income, non-core activities income, other operating income.

The table below comprises information on assets and liabilities of each reportable segment as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Segment assets 31 December 2025	Segment assets 31 December 2024	Segment liabilities 31 December 2025	Segment liabilities 31 December 2024
B2B	34,128.6	30,121.1	16,561.9	15,647.7
B2C	22,675.7	21,092.7	32,331.5	27,560.0
Other	15,661.4	13,330.0	13,699.7	13,138.4
Intersegment eliminations	(3,549.4)	(3,875.6)	(1,913.2)	(2,731.7)
Total	**68,916.3**	**60,668.2**	**60,679.9**	**53,614.4**

The table below shows a more detailed structure of income and expenses of the B2B segment.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Net interest income		
- Corporate customers	610.2	617.4
- Individuals	581.6	441.2
- Securities	35.5	11.1
- Banks	(33.0)	38.3
- Other	443.9	464.4
Total net interest income	**1,638.2**	**1,572.4**
Net fee and commission income		
- Cash and settlements transactions	138.8	127.6
- Operations with bank cards	133.1	138.0
- Guarantees and documentary operations	61.4	64.2
- Exchange operations and operations on financial markets	45.2	45.9
- Agent and other commission income	30.2	27.3
Total net fee and commission income	**408.7**	**403.0**
Net income from trading operations	39.9	6.4
Other net operating income	157.7	147.7
Operating income before credit loss allowance and other provisions	**2,244.5**	**2,129.5**
Net charge for credit loss allowance and other provisions	(60.7)	(56.2)
Staff and administrative expenses	(485.1)	(420.8)
Profit before tax (segment result)	**1,698.7**	**1,652.5**

32 Segment Analysis (continued)

The table below shows a more detailed structure of income and expenses of the B2C segment.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Year ended 31 December 2025	2024
Net interest income		
- Individuals	1,751.4	1,742.6
- Securities	214.1	152.5
- Banks	127.8	65.3
- Other	159.5	135.3
Total net interest income	**2,252.8**	**2,095.7**
Net fee and commission income		
- Cash and settlements transactions	210.9	207.4
- Operations with bank cards	168.6	190.2
- Exchange operations and operations on financial markets	42.2	32.4
- Agent and other commission income	26.6	33.1
Total net fee and commission income	**448.3**	**463.1**
Net income / (loss) from trading operations	84.1	(67.3)
Net insurance (expenses) / income	(210.1)	14.8
Other net operating loss	(519.6)	(635.9)
Operating income before credit loss allowance and other provisions	**2,055.5**	**1,870.4**
Net charge for credit loss allowance and other provisions	(529.8)	(368.6)
Staff and administrative expenses	(561.7)	(519.2)
Profit before tax (segment result)	**964.0**	**982.6**

32 Segment Analysis (continued)

Profit before tax (segment result) insignificantly differs from profit before tax of the Group presented in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss prepared under IFRS. Differences for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the year ended 31 December 2024 arose from timing differences in income and expenses recognition.

The segment assets and liabilities insignificantly differ from those in the summary consolidated statement of financial position prepared under IFRS. These differences arise from classification and valuation of some assets and liabilities.

Revenue from external clients for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the year ended 31 December 2024 was mostly concentrated in Russia based on the geographical location of the Group's companies. Non-current assets of the Group's companies for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the year ended 31 December 2024 were mostly concentrated in Russia.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management

Integrated risk management of the Group is performed taking into account the requirements of the Bank of Russia, recommendations of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision and the requirements of local regulators of the countries where the members of the Group operate.

The Group manages the following risks: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, insurance risk, operational risk, compliance risk and other risks.

Risk management system is the part of the overall management system of the Group which aims to provide sustainable development of the Bank and the Group members in line with the approved Development Strategy.

Basic principles of the risk management system are set in Strategy for managing risks and capital of the Group approved by Supervisory Board.

The main objectives and goals of the risk management system are:

- provision / maintenance of acceptable risk level within the risk appetite and/or other limits and restrictions;
- provision of capital adequacy in order to cover substantial / material risks;
- ensuring the financial stability of the Bank and the Group, minimizing possible financial losses from the impact of risks recognized by the Bank and the Group within the defined risk appetite in accordance with the Development Strategy;
- ensuring the efficient allocation of resources to optimize the risk / return ratio of the Group;
- ensuring the business going concern and planning the optimal management of the Bank’s and Group’s business, taking into account possible stressful conditions;
- compliance with the requirements of the state authorities of the Russian Federation governing the activities of the Group as a whole and individual members of the Group, as well as the requirements of the state authorities of the countries where the members of the Group operate.

To ensure effective risk management and to minimize conflict of interests between risk acceptance, limits and control over risk level, as well as audit of risks and capital management system, the organizational structure of the Bank and the members of the Group is developed taking into consideration the need for segregation of functions and responsibilities between departments in line with “three defence lines” principle:

- at the first defence line, risk level management is performed within the limits set up;
- at the second defence line, independent risk assessment and control are realized;
- at the third defence line, independent appraisal of efficiency of risk management and capital management system and its compliance with internal and external requirements is performed.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Risk management is performed at five levels defined below:

- at the level of the General Shareholders' Meeting – approval of transactions / significant transactions for which concernment exists, in cases provided by federal law and the Charter of the Bank within the framework of credit risk management;
- at the level of the Supervisory Board of the Bank – approval of the Risk management and capital management strategy of the Group; establishment and control of appetite for risk and target levels of risk of the Bank and the Group; approval of stress-testing scenarios and Plan for recovery of financial stability of the Group; control of the effectiveness of risk management and capital adequacy management;
- at the level of the Bank's Executive Board, through the Group Risks Committee – management of aggregated Group risk; organization of risk management and capital adequacy management; approval of committees list responsible for certain risks management and departments responsible for risks;
- at the level of the Bank's committees responsible for certain risks management – certain risks management within the framework of restrictions and requirements established by the Bank's Executive Board, the Group Risks Committee;
- at the level of structural departments of the Bank responsible for certain risks as well as at the level of collegiate bodies and structural departments of the Group's members – certain risks management in the Bank and in the companies of the Group within the framework of restrictions and requirements established by the Bank's Executive Board, the Group Risks Committee, the Bank's committees responsible for certain risks management.

Integrated risk management process includes five core steps:

- risks identification and their assessment for significance – aimed to identify all the risks which the Group is exposed to;
- aggregated assessment of risks and amount of capital – the purpose of the stage is to determine the amount of capital required to cover losses in case of risks realization;
- setting up risk appetite – the purpose of the stage is approval by the Bank's Supervisory Board of the maximum acceptable level of risks that the Group is entitled to take, as well as to set up the system of limits and restrictions to meet the Group's defined risk appetite;
- planning the level of exposure to the risks – the purpose of the stage is to determine the target level of risks of the Group by taking into account risk metrics in the business plan of the Group;
- management of aggregated risk level – aimed to match actual risk level of the Group with the target levels.

The Group is constantly developing risk management system in order to fit to the best practices and recommendations of regulators. Thereby risk management methods and processes are continually integrated and improved on aggregate level as well as on the level of specific risks management systems.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Credit risk is the risk of losses caused by full or partial loss of asset's value or increase in liabilities due to default or deterioration of credit quality (migration) of the counterparty / issuer / third party for the following instruments (received as collateral as well):

- for financial instrument in transaction with counterparty;
- for security of the issuer;
- for derivative financial instrument linked to credit event of third party.

Credit risk is divided into Credit risk B2B (credit risks of corporate customers) and Credit risk B2C (credit risks of individuals except for those referred to corporate customers) which are managed separately.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the summary consolidated statement of financial position. For guarantees and commitments to extend credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment.

Credit risk management policy applied by the Group aims to:

- implement comprehensive approach to credit risk management; optimize industry, regional and product structure of loan portfolios of the Bank and other Group members for the purposes of credit risk level management;
- increase competitive advantage of the Group in the area of rendering products exposed to credit risks by more precise assessment of credit risks accepted and implementation of credit risks management actions;
- maintenance of sustainability during expansion of product range of the Group members (introduction of more complicated products) by means of adequate risk assessment and risk management, including credit risk management.

The Group applies the following main methods of credit risk management:

- prevention of credit risk by identifying, analysing and assessing potential risks before entering the transaction creating risk exposure;
- planning the level of credit risk by assessing the level of expected losses;
- implementation of common risk assessment and identification processes;
- limiting credit risk by setting exposure and / or risk limits;
- structuring of transactions;
- collateral management;
- monitoring and control of credit risk level;
- application of decision-making authority system;
- making credit loss allowances for financial instruments.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Credit risk management system of the Group is organized on the basis of integrated risk management principles including:

- risk awareness – decision on conducting of operations is made only when a comprehensive analysis of credit risks accompanying these operations is done;
- segregation of duties – minimization of conflict of interests that may potentially arise when accepting credit risks or in the process of methodology for risks assessment/management/control development as well as in the process of audit (“3 defense lines” principle);
- improvement of systems for assessment and management of credit risks;
- monitoring and control of credit risks;
- combination of centralized and decentralized approach – ensuring greater efficiency and responsiveness to changes in the level of certain types of credit risks and their aggregated level accepted by the members of the Group;
- key management involvement – regular review of information about the level of accepted credit risks and facts of violation of established procedures on credit risks management, limits and restrictions;
- development of risk culture;
- application of motivation system which complies to the requirements of the Bank of Russia taking into account credit risks;
- usage of information technologies.

The Group’s credit risk level control and monitoring system works on the basis of principles stated in Group’s internal documents which provide preliminary, current and subsequent control over operations subject to credit risk, compliance with risk limits and their timely actualization.

For all the instruments at credit risk, the concentration risk is also identified.

The concentration risk (in terms of credit risk) is the risk of:

- provision of large loans to single borrower or to related borrowers group;
- debt concentration by economy sector, portfolio, geographical area and other segments;
- implementation of credit risks reduction actions (application of identical types of collateral, independent guarantees provided by one counterparty);
- significant investments in financial instruments of one type and instruments for which the price depends on general factors changes.

The Group closely monitors its credit risk concentration and compliance with requirements of the regulator, making analysis and forecast of credit risk level. In analysis, monitoring and management of credit risk concentration the following steps are used:

- keeping the list of related borrowers groups which is based on the criteria for identification of legally and economically related borrowers;
- control of large loans to single borrower or to related borrowers within the group;
- control over exposures to country.

Also the system of limits and signal values is determined under organization of control as well as monthly monitoring of current status of group ratios and assessment of the impact of regulatory changes on credit risk concentration normatives.

The purpose of credit risk concentration normatives compliance monitoring within the Bank as well as within the Group is to ensure the implementation of the regulator requirements aimed at prevention of significant losses and threat to reliability of the Bank, its ability to carry out principal business activity.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The control and limitation of risk, as well as the control of expected losses of the Bank and the Group members due to the default of the borrower / group of related borrowers, is performed using a system of limits for each line of business. The limit is determined on the basis of risk level of the borrower, which is calculated based on assessment of financial and non-financial (qualitative) position of the borrower. Indicators of market and external influence of the borrower, characteristics of management quality, business reputation assessment and other factors are used as non-financial factors in assessment. The Bank has implemented an automated system for managing credit risk limits.

In relation to corporate credit risks, a multilevel system of limits has been developed for managing credit risk, which is used to limit the risks of credit operations and operations on financial markets.

Country risk refers to the group of credit risks. Country risk is a risk of losses related to impossibility or unwillingness of the Group's counterparties to fulfill their obligations due to economic, political, social changes which took place in a foreign state, or if the currency of the foreign state is inaccessible to the Group's counterparty due to specifics of local and/or national legislation (irrespective of financial position of the counterparty). The counterparties exposed to country risk are:

- residents of the foreign state (including sovereign borrowers);
- those counterparties who have assets on the territory of the foreign state;
- those counterparties who carry the ultimate risk in the foreign jurisdiction (if sources of debt repayments for the Group's counterparty are connected with residents of the foreign state).

There is country risk management system built in the Group that includes assessment, accounting and control under country risk taken. The core element of country risk management system is a country credit strategy, which defines the criteria for transactions containing deviations from the country credit strategy, as well as sets limits on decision-making powers, taking into account the functioning system of country risk limits.

Retail credit risks limits are set to limit the credit risk of individuals and are grouped in the following way:

- structural limits (this group includes such limit types as limit for lending scheme, limit for the product/group of approved products);
- authority limits (divided into authority limits of collegial body and authority limits of certain executives);
- limits of risk concentration by the exposure to the borrower (this group includes the limit of borrower's debt amount);
- limits for the lending department (this group includes the limit of received application amount).

The Group operates a system of internal ratings which is based on economic-mathematical models for estimating the probability of default of counterparties. Assessment of credit risks of the Group's counterparties depends on the type of counterparty:

- corporate customers, credit institutions, financial companies, small business and micro business clients, sovereigns, municipals, insurance and leasing companies are assessed on the basis of the system of credit ratings and expected cash flow models or other significant indicators;
- individuals are assessed based on their creditworthiness in accordance with the Group's internal regulatory documents including application of scoring models and express assessment.

The Group's system of credit ratings provides a differentiated assessment of probability of default/ failure to fulfil obligations by analysing quantitative (financial) and qualitative (market and external influence of the borrower, characteristics of management quality, assessment of business reputation and others) factors of credit risk, significance of their impact on the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its obligations.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The Group's internal regulatory documents imply the usage of multi-factor approach, where the list of factors is standardized depending on the counterparty's type: risk factors related to counterparty's creditworthiness and its development, ownership structure, business reputation, credit history, cash flow and financial risks control system, transparency, position of the client in the industry and the region, strength of support from government authorities and parent companies (in case of a holding) as well as the so-called early warning factors which are subject to mandatory monitoring and control. Based on the analysis of these risk factors the probability of default of counterparty is assessed and appropriate credit risk rating is allocated.

Collateral is one of the main instruments which mitigates credit risk of a borrower. Different types of collateral could be accepted in order to limit credit risk. The Group combines in a proper way the requirements to the borrower's creditworthiness and the requirements to the collateral which improves substantially the effectiveness of the lending process. In accordance with the Group's policy, the requirements to the collateral depend on the range of factors which determine the level of credit risk and the borrower's creditworthiness.

The Main principles and elements of organizing work with different types of collateral in the lending process defined by the Group's collateral policy.

This policy is aimed to establish the approaches to work with collateral in order to reduce credit risks, maintain the required quality of the loan portfolio from collateral perspective and encourage an increase in the recoverability of bad debts. The quality of the collateral is determined by the degree of protection provided by it against credit risk and the probability of cash receipt in amount of collateral value in case of enforcement or sale of collateral. Collateral quality can be indirectly characterized by the list and significance of risks related to collateral and is represented by the range of factors (liquidity, reliability of fair value assessment, impairment risks, susceptibility to the risks of loss and damage, legal risks and others).

Collateral value assessment is performed on the basis of valuation made by the internal experts, by the independent valuers or, in case there is no possibility or expedience to determine market value, on the basis of the collateral value stated in the accounting records of the borrower or nominal value with application of appropriate discount. Use of collateral in the form of guarantees requires the procedure of analysis and assessment of a legal entity or an individual who gives such type of collateral, for the purpose of categorizing and assessment of probability of fulfilment of liabilities if the certain credit event occurs.

Collateral monitoring includes control of qualitative, quantitative and cost parameters of collateral securities, and control of entities and individuals who provided such collateral for guaranties, in order to assess their ability to fulfill their obligations to the Group. Monitoring is carried out throughout the whole term of loan product.

At the same time, the Group operates a multi-dimensional system of authority limits to determine the decision-making level required for each loan application. Each collegial body of territorial unit and subsidiary is assigned a risk profile, which defines the discretionary powers of this body to take independent decisions on approving credit products and transactions on financial markets, depending on the limit position of the borrower / group of related borrowers, the counterparty's rating and nonstandard parameters of the deal. Thus, existing systems of limits and decision-making authority allows to optimize the lending process and results in proper credit risk management.

Using the macroeconomic scenarios, the Group conducts sensitivity analysis of credit risk level for individual counterparties and loan portfolios to identify macro factors of maximum correlation with the counterparties' probability of default. For the purpose of stress-testing statistics on abrupt changes of macro factors is used to model ratings in stress scenarios.

The Group monitors debt collection processes at all stages of collection. In case of identification of triggers of drop in debt recovery ratio, growth in non-performing loans in certain territorial units, customer or product segments, the optimization of lending/collection process is performed.

Overdue and non-performing debt collection procedures of the Group are based on maximum automation, which results in elimination of human factor at various phases of non-performing loans collection and supports usage of a unified approach in debt collection process.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

In non-performing debt settlement process Group uses methods, which are consistent with international practice: remote communications, visits, debt restructuring, work with debt collection agencies, court and legal enforcement proceedings, etc. The use of one or another method is determined by flexible strategy depending on risk level of client and loan using machine-learning algorithms (ML-algorithms).

The Group regularly reviews actual debt collection process for its compliance with market trends and best practices. As a result of review required amendments in the process are made in order to achieve improvement of recoverability of impaired loans, optimization of debt collection procedures and increase of client service level.

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Group exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Determining the cash flows for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery requires judgement.

Management considered the following indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery:

- the conclusions of state and government bodies about inability of recovery;
- documented evidences that a client is not performing its obligations during more than a year, and that all possible attempts of recovery have been carried out without success;
- reasons to believe that costs of the Group on collection of default loan or repossession of collateral are higher than expected result.

Terms and procedures of financial assets' write-off are detailed and disclosed in the Group's internal documents.

Credit risk. Expected credit losses allowance model and main provisioning principles. The Group applies a model for assessment of credit loss allowance for financial instruments, the key principle of which is the timely reflection of the deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments taking into account current and forecasted information. The amount of expected credit losses recognized as a credit loss allowance depends on the degree of deterioration in credit quality since the initial recognition of a debt financial instrument.

Depending on the change in risk of default occurrence from the time of initial recognition, the Group classifies debt financial instruments measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI as:

- "12-month expected credit loss (ECL)" (Stage 1) - debt financial instruments for which there was recorded no significant increase in credit risk, and provisions for such debt financial instruments are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses;

- "Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired" (Stage 2) - debt financial instruments for which there was recorded significant increase in credit risk compared to the date of initial recognition, but not being impaired, and expected credit loss allowance for such instruments is calculated in the amount equal to expected credit losses for the whole lifetime period of financial instrument;

- "Lifetime ECL credit-impaired" (Stage 3) – impaired debt financial instruments.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial instruments expected credit loss allowance represents the amount of cumulative changes of expected credit losses for the entire life of the instrument from the moment of acquisition or origination.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Signs of a significant increase in credit risk before transfer of assets to credit impaired. The main factors either of which indicates that a significant increase in credit risk occurred are:

- Overdue payments owed to the Group for the period of 31-90 days (inclusive);
- Significant changes in the external and internal credit rating that arose as a result of changes in credit risk compared to the date of initial recognition;
- Deterioration of financial and performance ratios as indication of possible financial difficulties;
- Identification of criteria that may affect the ability of the counterparty to pay, and transfer of an asset in section of monitoring relevant for increased risk level.

The main signs of debt financial instrument being credit-impaired (stage 3):

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Group member;
- Default restructuring of the debt and / or financial obligation and the expected insolvency;
- Other signs of insolvency, which lead to assignment of default rating to the borrower (bankruptcy, expected decision on borrower's liquidation or activity ceasing, expectations of overdue payments etc.).

Recovery of the credit quality. Improvement of financial instrument credit quality to Stage 1 risk level, for which significant increase in credit risk was recorded on previous reporting dates, is based on existence of factors indicating the significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date.

Recovery of the credit-impaired credit quality to stage 1 risk level is recognized only if as of the reporting date no signs of impairment (taking into account recovery period) or indicators of significant increase in credit risk are noted. At the same time purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets are an exception as they can not be designated to Stage 1 by their nature.

Expected credit loss allowance recognition for assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. Expected credit loss allowance for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets is measured as cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition.

Debt financial asset is classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired when one or more events occurred which negatively impact expected cash flows for such financial asset and those events are present as of the date of initial recognition. Such events include:

- significant financial difficulties of the counterparty / issuer;
- breach of the contract terms, such as past due payment;
- provision of favorable terms to a counterparty / issuer for economic reasons or contractual terms underpinned by financial difficulties of such counterparty / issuer and which the creditor would not otherwise provide;
- probability of a bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the market becomes inactive for a financial asset as a result of the issuer's financial difficulties;
- acquisition or origination of a financial asset with significant discount which reflects incurred credit losses.

Expected credit loss allowance valuation methods and approaches. For the purpose of expected credit loss allowance assessment two methods are used: at the transaction level or at the portfolio level. An assessment at the portfolio level is used for all debt financial instruments within the retail business. An assessment at the transaction level is applied to all other businesses.

The Group mainly uses collective assessment for calculation of expected credit loss allowance. Collective assessment is applied for financial instruments that are not individually material for the Group as well as for individually material financial instruments for which there were no significant increase in credit risk recorded during the reporting period or default.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Individual assessment of expected credit losses. Individual assessment is applied to financial instruments with exposure of borrower / group of borrowers exceeding the materiality level and if financial assets are assigned to the Stage 2 or Stage 3 of credit loss allowance assessment model. The amount of expected credit loss allowance for debt financial asset is based on an estimate of the weighted average expected credit losses for scenarios under consideration on each individually assessed agreement, taking into account:

- The number of scenarios and their weights (probability of scenario realization) are determined in accordance with the Group methodology, taking into consideration current and reasonable forecasted information. The number of scenarios under consideration can not be less than two and the probability of each of them should be greater than zero.
- Estimation of expected credit losses with an individual approach takes into account time value of money, as well as reasonable information on past, current and expected future economic conditions. The amount of expected credit loss is determined as the difference between the gross carrying amount of a debt financial asset and its recoverable amount.

To calculate the recoverable amount the method of discounted cash flows is used based on expected future payments on the debt financial asset (or other cash flows) and effective interest rate used as discount rate which takes into account the following cash inflows:

- free cash flows from operating activities;
- future amounts recoverable upon the sale of a collateral;
- cash receipts from other sources - for example, as a result of court proceedings (other than the sale of a collateral) or bankruptcy.

Collective assessment of expected credit losses. Collective assessment of expected credit loss allowance for debt financial assets is performed on the basis of individual risk metrics (PD, LGD, EAD), which are assigned to each particular counterparty / issuer upon the analysis of financial and other information. Regular monitoring is carried out for such risk metrics.

PD – a probability of default which is based on the risk segment and the internal rating (or past due group) for the relevant period (12 months or the entire life of the instrument (Lifetime PD)). Values are determined based on internal models, as well as migration matrices (Markov chains). PD calculations are adjusted for forward looking information.

Current and expected changes in macroeconomic situation are used as forward looking information (real GDP growth, increase of real/nominal salary, increase of real disposable households' income, etc.). The effect of these economic variables on the probability of default is determined by statistical regression analysis and calculated as an impact of those variables on default level during previous periods. Forecasts concerning these economic variables include three scenarios ("basic", "optimistic" and "pessimistic" economic scenarios) which are provided by the Group economists at least once a year and include best estimate of expected macroeconomic situation for subsequent year. The weighting is assigned to a scenario based on combination of statistical analysis and expert judgements subject to the range of possible outcomes presented by each chosen scenario.

The basic segmentation principle for calculation of the probability of default (PD) for the provisioning purposes implies that debt financial instruments with a similar risk profile should be assigned to the same portfolio with a similar level of risk. The risk segment is determined on the basis of the counterparty / issuer specifics, its country of residence, size and business model.

LGD – a level of the loss arising on default, defined as the amount of losses of the debt at a time of possible default. Internal models developed on internal data are used for assignment of particular values.

EAD – exposure at default. The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking into account "credit conversion factor" (CCF) that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioral characteristics. Internal models developed on internal data are used for assessment of EAD.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Assessment of loss allowance for credit related commitments. Assessment of loss allowance for credit related commitments is performed on a similar basis with balance sheet exposures by application of CCF if the counterparty has current balance sheet exposure. Statistical information and Basel Committee values are used for calculation of CCF. If the counterparty does not have balance sheet exposure the assessment of expected credit loss allowance is performed on an individual or collective basis depending on the amount of exposure by applying CCF.

Credit quality of financial instruments. Credit quality of financial instruments is based on the following credit risk grades developed internally by the Group which is the summary information on the credit quality of financial instruments that fall under IFRS 9:

- "Minimum credit risk" – assets with counterparties that demonstrate stable ability to fulfil financial obligations in time, with insignificant probability of default.
- "Low credit risk" – assets with counterparties with low probability of default with high ability to fulfil financial obligations in time.
- "Moderate credit risk" – assets with counterparties with average probability of default and with moderate ability to fulfil financial obligations in time; more detailed consideration is required during monitoring.
- "High credit risk" – assets with high probability of default; specific attention is required during monitoring.
- "Default" – assets that are qualified as defaulted considering all available signs of impairment.

ESG risks. The Group has developed and put into operation integrated risk management system which includes ESG risk management. ESG risk management includes, among other, risk and opportunities assessment concerning climate change and the emergence of new consumption patterns, regulatory changes in the field of ethics, ecology and climate, integration of principles for responsible financing into the Bank's credit process.

The Group defines ESG risk as risk of losses, reduction of profit and/or capital adequacy ratio, other negative financial effects on the Group caused by ESG factors impact on the clients as well as on the Group. ESG risk includes environmental risk, social risk and corporate governance risk.

The greatest ESG factors impact is on the realization of credit, insurance and operational risk. Volume and the probability of losses under ESG factors are assessed within the framework of scenario analysis and stress-testing, using artificial intelligence models, and controlled by responsible departments within Bank operating activities.

ESG risks in retail credit process. Credit policy for retail portfolio which takes into account ESG risks was developed and approved in the Bank. This policy reflects the following key principles: responsible lending, ensuring of equal access by all clients to credit products of the Bank, support of financial prosperity of clients, realization of state preferential programs to the public, compliance with ethical standards of business execution, support of honest business practice, environment protection. The Bank follows the principles of anti-discrimination and complies with the requirements of the code of ethics in the field of development and application of artificial intelligence on financial market, while using credit risk assessment models.

As part of its credit risk management for individuals, the Bank implements measures to decrease debt burden for individual borrowers. The Bank applies weighted approach while decision taking on credit applications thus lowering part of high-risk drawdowns. Herewith in terms of current loan portfolio the Bank continues to develop products and measures in order to support individual borrowers, such as provision of credit, in particular mortgage holidays, loan restructurings, realization of state lending programs, and other measures.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

ESG risks in corporate credit process. For ESG risks assessment in corporate credit process the Bank uses methods and instruments which are being continually developed, improved and automated.

On a portfolio level the Group carries out annual assessment of industries exposure to ESG risks; the results of such assessment are fixed in Credit policy of the Bank. Climate risk level assessment takes place quarterly by means of machine learning models.

There is public Policy for responsible financing in the Bank. The policy sets out the principles of responsible financing, a clear mechanism for assessing ESG risks and making financing decisions. The document introduces five levels of ESG risk, describes assessment procedures, management tools and differentiated response measures depending on the level of risk. According to the Policy, the Bank restricts the financing of certain types of activities that carry unacceptable ESG risk.

ESG-scoring model for corporate clients was developed by the Bank on the principles of best-in-class. ESG-scoring is a rating which is formed based on an analysis of thirty five ESG characteristic and provides comparison assessment of clients in clusters of similar industries by the level of maturity of ESG practice. The Bank is spreading ESG-scoring for all corporate credit portfolio.

ESG risks in operational activity. There is regular monitoring of exposure of own assets and infrastructure to climate risks using short-term and long-term forecast models held in the Bank. The measures and response plans are developed for situations related to demonstration of natural factors and the impact on the business going concern.

Market risk is the possibility of the Group's financial losses as a result of unfavorable movements in exchange rates, equity prices, interest rates, precious metal prices and other market indicators. The main goal of market risk management is the optimization of market risk level within the Group, compliance of the risk level with limits set and minimization of loss in case of unfavorable scenario realization.

For the purposes of accounting and managing market risk, the Group identifies the operations of the trading and banking books according to the method and purpose of formation, the powers of the units involved in the management of books, the composition of market risks related to them, and approaches to managing them.

The Group categorizes market risk into:

- Market risk on trading operations in financial markets: market risk of a trading book.
- Market risk for non-trading operations: interest rate risk of banking book, currency risk of banking book, risk of market credit spread of banking book.

Market risk management is carried out in relation to risks recognized as significant for the Group in accordance with the Group's internal regulatory documents.

Market risk of a trading book. Market risk of a trading book is controlled by departments organizationally independent from trading divisions that enter into transactions in financial markets. Monitoring of market risks implies continual control over trading deals at all steps of operational process.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Market risk of a trading book management in Group is performed through the system of authorized bodies, making decisions depending on risk level and portfolio hierarchy, such system allows to reach efficiency and flexibility of decision making.

The Group manages its market risks on a portfolio basis. Main management tool is the setting of market risk limits on individual portfolios. Portfolio consists of operations on financial markets with common characteristics, such as allowable risks, currency, types of instruments, restrictions used and others. Market risk limits are established in accordance with the Group's development strategy with adopted risk appetite as well as with the requirements of the Bank of Russia, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the best banking market risk management practices.

As the main metric for assessing the market risk of a trading book, Value at risk (VaR) is used. This metric allows to estimate the maximum financial loss of the portfolio with a defined confidence level of probability and time horizon on a "normal" market. "Normal" market is characterized by the dynamics of the market factors (currency quotes / shares / commodities) in the situation of the lack of a systemic crisis in the economy / banking sector of the country or group of countries, or the negative facts / events that can cause a significant change in market factors, and, consequently, the value of positions in financial instruments.

VaR is calculated using the following assumptions:

- range of the historical data used for calculations – 2 years;
- VaR is calculated over a 10-day period, i.e. an average period when it is possible to close or hedge its positions exposed to market risk; and
- a 99% one-way confidence level is used, which means that losses in the amount exceeding VaR are expected maximum once every 100 periods.

VaR is subject to regular back-testing process at each portfolio level in accordance with the formal procedure, which is designed to meet requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Despite the fact that VaR allows to measure risk, its shortcomings must be taken into account such as:

- past price fluctuations are not sufficient to assess accurately future price fluctuations;
- calculation over a 10-day period is based on the assumption that the Group will be able to close (or hedge) all positions within this period. This assessment may be far from accurate in measuring risk exposure at the time of reduced market liquidity, when the period of closing (or hedging) positions may increase;
- using 99% one-way confidence level of probability does not provide for estimating losses with a probability below 1%; and
- VaR is calculated based on end-of-day position and misses accepted intra-day risks.

Taking into account the shortcomings of the VaR methodology the Group applies scenario analysis and stress-testing to have a better understanding of market risk exposure.

The table below shows the types of risk calculation using the VaR methodology as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**Value as at 31 December 2025**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on profit**
Interest rate risk	200.4	2.4%	11.7%
Equity price risk	0.7	0.0%	0.0%
Commodity risk	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Market risk including diversification effect	200.4	2.4%	11.7%
Diversification effect	4.5	0.1%	0.3%

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The table below shows the types of risk calculation using the VaR methodology as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**Value as at 31 December 2024**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on profit**
Interest rate risk	119.1	1.7%	7.5%
Equity price risk	1.0	0.0%	0.1%
Commodity risk	0.1	0.0%	0.0%
Market risk including diversification effect	118.5	1.7%	7.5%
Diversification effect	18.0	0.3%	1.1%

Market risk on non-trading positions. The Group identifies the following most significant kinds of market risk of the banking book: interest rate risk, currency risk, the risk of a market credit spread of the banking book.

The Group interest rate and currency risk of the banking book management is aimed to limit the negative impact of interest rate and currency risks of the banking book on the Group's operations and the Group's members.

The objectives of the interest rate and currency risks management are:

- ensuring of financial sustainability, limitation of possible financial losses and negative impact on the Group;
- compliance with the requirements stated by the Bank of Russia and local regulators for countries where other members of the Group are present;
- limitation of interest rate and currency risk of the banking book by the means of setting risk appetite for interest rate and currency risk and other limits;
- maintaining the level of interest rate and currency risk of the banking book within the risk appetite set out for interest rate and currency risk and other limits.

Interest rate risk of the banking book. The Group takes on interest rate risk of the banking book – risk of losses, decrease in profits, capital or capital adequacy ratio as a result of adverse changes in interest rates on financial instruments of the banking book and / or market interest rates affecting the valuation of financial instruments of the banking book.

For interest rate risk assessment change in annual net interest income upon change in market interest rates is applied. Forecasting of possible changes in interest rates is carried out separately for operations in Russian Rouble and foreign currencies.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The table below shows the impact on annual net interest income of change in interest rates for 1.0% p.a. in relevant currencies as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	Decrease in interest rates		Increase in interest rates	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Russian Rouble				
Change in interest rates, bps	(100)	(100)	100	100
Change in net interest income, billions of Russian Roubles	(11.3)	(13.9)	11.3	13.9

When calculating the impact of change in interest rates on annual net interest income the Group implies internally developed early repayment loan models, early withdrawals of deposits models and outflows from customer's current accounts models. Sensitivity of net interest income nominated in foreign currency of countries which implemented unfriendly measures is calculated according to the methodology of shrinking balance implying lack of prolongation expectations for the contracts in foreign currency of countries which implemented unfriendly measures.

Decrease in net interest profit sensitivity in the context of the transition to the rate reduction phase is mostly explained by targeted reduction of the maturity of the retail deposit portfolio by means of attracting funds to deposits under the Bank of Russia's key rate among them. The slight growth of share of floating rate loans to corporate customers partially had the opposite effect on sensitivity.

In 2025 the approach to net interest income change assessment at the market interest rates change in terms of impact assessment for loan coverage for the clients from real estate-related economic sectors and averaging during the calculation of mandatory reserve fund has been clarified therefore net interest income change under the interest rates change to 1% per annum was recalculated as at 31 December 2024 for consistency.

As part of the interest rate risk management in the Group's business plan there are the target position on the interest rate risk in RR and targets for the volume and maturity structure of the core assets and liabilities to ensure the achievement of the target interest position, which are set annually. Interest rate risk reports and issues are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Asset and Liability Management Committee.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Currency risk of the banking book. The Group is exposed to currency risk of the banking book, due to the impact of operations of the banking book on the open currency position (OCP) as a result of changes in exchange rates or prices for precious metals. The main sources of foreign currency exchange risk of the banking book are:

- provisioning for impairment of the loans nominated in foreign currencies;
- restructuring of the loans resulting in a debt currency change;
- income and expenses in foreign currencies;
- settlement of receivables / liabilities of the Bank nominated in foreign currency of countries which implemented unfriendly measures, in RR at the exchange rate of the Bank of Russia at the scheduled settlement date using currency clause.

Limits of open currency positions are set to limit currency risk for the Bank units and subsidiaries.

The risk of a market credit spread of the banking book. The risk of a market credit spread of the banking book (RCSBB) is the risk of losses or a decrease in capital due to a fall in market prices of debt securities of the banking book as a result of an adverse change in market credit spreads, except for investments equivalent to lending (for the purpose of this definition investments equivalent to lending are represented by debt securities acquired within 'held to collect contractual cash flows' business model where contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest for the loan period).

The objectives of managing the RCSBB. Ensuring financial stability, limiting possible financial losses and negative impact of the RCSBB on the Group /Bank / Group members.

The Metrics Used. To assess the RCSBB, the Value-at-Risk metric (VaR) is used, which is an estimate of the maximum loss in the fair value of debt securities as a result of changes in market credit spreads over a given period of time with a given probability (confidence level).

To calculate the VaR for the RCSBB, the Monte Carlo method is used. The following assumptions are applied:

- the nominal value and structure (including the composition of issuers) of securities measured at FVOCI are assumed to be unchanged;
- the fair value of securities at the beginning and at the end of the specified period of time is modeled using the discounted cash flow method;
- the rate which is used for discounted cash flow method for every debt security includes a risk-free rate and a market credit spread;
- risk-free rates are assumed to be unchanged;
- the issuer's internal rating at the end of a specified period of time is determined taking into account the migration models of credit ratings.

Economic capital. To assess the level of the RCSBB, economic capital is used, which is an estimate of the maximum loss in the fair value of securities measured at fair value, as a result of changes in market credit spreads over a given period of time (one year) with a given probability. Simulation of losses is based on the Monte Carlo method.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The corresponding VaR value is used as the economic capital of the RCSBB.

Currency risk. Currency risk results from fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on open positions in foreign currency/Russian Rouble exchange rate fluctuations.

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk in respect of financial assets, liabilities, derivatives and life insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December 2025.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Russian Rouble	Other	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,578.3	359.7	**3,938.0**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	171.5	1.3	**172.8**
Due from banks	1,770.1	102.1	**1,872.2**
Loans and advances to customers	44,781.7	3,191.0	**47,972.7**
Securities	6,522.5	342.0	**6,864.5**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	4,002.2	77.2	**4,079.4**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	67.8	0.4	**68.2**
Other financial assets	376.9	126.3	**503.2**
Total financial assets	**61,271.0**	**4,200.0**	**65,471.0**
Liabilities			
Due to banks	5,588.4	85.0	**5,673.4**
Obligations to deliver securities	116.8	5.2	**122.0**
Due to individuals	31,846.8	1,618.8	**33,465.6**
Due to corporate customers	13,430.1	2,477.8	**15,907.9**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	665.6	7.2	**672.8**
Other financial liabilities	992.7	165.7	**1,158.4**
Subordinated debt	507.6	—	**507.6**
Total financial liabilities	**53,148.0**	**4,359.7**	**57,507.7**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**8,123.0**	**(159.7)**	**7,963.3**
Net derivatives	**(124.7)**	**168.2**	**43.5**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	**2,375.3**	**48.2**	**2,423.5**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees before loss allowance / provision (Note 34)	**14,709.3**	**791.2**	**15,500.5**

Foreign exchange risk on forward and futures contracts is represented by their discounted positions. Foreign exchange options are disclosed in the amount that reflects theoretical sensitivity of their fair value to reasonable change in exchange rates. Commodity options are shown at their fair value in the respective settlement currency. Equity instruments are classified based on the country of origin of issuer.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk in respect of financial assets, liabilities, derivatives and life insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

in billions of Russian Roubles	Russian Rouble	Other	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,814.6	437.6	**2,252.2**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	150.9	1.2	**152.1**
Due from banks	2,647.6	52.9	**2,700.5**
Loans and advances to customers	40,188.1	3,653.8	**43,841.9**
Securities	6,429.8	587.9	**7,017.7**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	1,427.9	6.4	**1,434.3**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	57.5	0.4	**57.9**
Other financial assets	554.0	38.8	**592.8**
Total financial assets	**53,270.4**	**4,779.0**	**58,049.4**
Liabilities			
Due to banks	4,312.4	105.7	**4,418.1**
Obligations to deliver securities	107.6	2.9	**110.5**
Due to individuals	25,957.3	1,864.3	**27,821.6**
Due to corporate customers	14,224.3	2,580.7	**16,805.0**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	507.9	4.7	**512.6**
Other financial liabilities	1,044.9	148.7	**1,193.6**
Subordinated debt	410.0	—	**410.0**
Total financial liabilities	**46,564.4**	**4,707.0**	**51,271.4**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**6,706.0**	**72.0**	**6,778.0**
Net derivatives	**(233.1)**	**214.1**	**(19.0)**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	**1,834.5**	**68.4**	**1,902.9**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees before loss allowance / provision (Note 34)	**13,546.1**	**828.9**	**14,375.0**

The Group provides loans and advances to customers in foreign currency. Fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates may negatively affect the ability of borrowers to repay loans, which will in turn increase the probability of loan loss.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of inability of the Group to finance its performance, i.e. to ensure the growth of assets and/or fulfil its obligations when they occur or the risk of non-compliance with the regulator requirements relating liquidity risk.

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the ability of the Bank and the Group members to fulfill all their obligations to customers and counterparties unconditionally and in a timely manner both in normal course of business as well as during stress situations while complying with the requirements of the Bank of Russia and local regulators in the countries of presence of the Group members.

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk as it does not accumulate cash resources in case of need of simultaneous fulfilment of all its outstanding obligations. At the same time based on current market conditions, assumptions about the future dynamics of balance sheet items and accumulated historical data, an assessment of sufficient cash resources and liquidity reserves is made necessary to fulfill these obligations over various time horizons.

As part of liquidity risk management, the following liquidity risks are identified:

- physical liquidity risk - the risk that the Bank / Group member will not fulfil its obligations to customers and counterparties in any currency or precious metal due to lack of funds in cash or cashless form (impossibility of making a payment, issuing a loan, etc.);
- regulatory liquidity risk - the risk of violation of mandatory liquidity ratios of the Bank of Russia, as well as mandatory liquidity ratios established by local regulators in the countries of presence of the Group members;
- structural liquidity risk (concentration risk) - the risk of a significant deterioration in physical or regulatory liquidity due to imbalances in the structure of assets and liabilities, including a high dependence of the Bank's / the Group member's funding base on one / several clients or funding sources in a certain currency / on a certain term or, in case of need, on other parameters (for example, economy sector, geographical area, type of instrument and others).

To minimize the liquidity risk the Group:

- maintains a stable and diversified liabilities structure including resources attracted from different groups of investors and clients in term instruments as well as on demand accounts;
- invests in highly liquid / liquid financial assets diversified by currencies and maturities for quick and effective coverage of unexpected gaps in liquidity;
- controls the usage of the current liquidity reserves and initiates an increase in those reserves in case of need;
- maintains cooperation with counterparties on financial markets to have an opportunity to attract funds in a short period of time in case of need.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Policy and Procedures. Liquidity risk management of the Bank and the Group as a whole is performed by the Bank's Asset and Liability Management Committee. The Bank's Treasury develops the risk management system, organizes and coordinates the liquidity risk management process in the Bank and the Group, ensures compliance with the established risk appetite and other limits and restrictions related to liquidity risk, implements measures to manage physical, structural and regulatory liquidity. The Risk Department of the Bank develops the architecture (system) of limits and recommendations on the values of limits and restrictions on liquidity risk metrics for approval by the Bank's Asset and Liability Management Committee and Supervisory Board of the Bank; carries out regular independent monitoring of compliance with the established limits and restrictions on liquidity risk metrics, validation of models used for liquidity metrics assessment, and escalation of limit and restrictions violations. Liquidity risk is assessed, managed and controlled on the basis of the "Policy for liquidity risk management of the Group" and the guidelines of the Bank of Russia, local regulators and the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision. The Bank controls the level of liquidity risk accepted by the Group and manages liquidity risk on the Group level including the coordination of all external borrowings of the Group members in order to minimize the cost of funding and taking into the account the current macroeconomic environment and market conditions in order to minimize cost of funding.

The managing bodies of the Group members are responsible for efficient liquidity management on the local level. They are also responsible for monitoring limits and controls required by the Bank and requirements of the local regulators. Assessment, management and control of the Group members liquidity risk are performed in accordance with unified Group standards taking into account the diversification of requirements for different categories of the Group members.

Group liquidity risk management is based on:

- calculation of actual values of risk metrics in order to assess and control liquidity risk;
- forecasting statement of financial position by forecasting cash flows on payments (outflows and inflows on key lines of statement of financial position and off-balance assets / liabilities taking into account expected client's behavior and forecast of business departments on business development) to ensure necessary volume of resources to cover possible liquidity deficit in short-term and medium-term perspective, taking into consideration mandatory liquidity requirements stated by the Bank of Russia and local regulators;
- forecasting statement of financial position and assets and liabilities structure for different scenarios of the statement of financial position development to calculate the required volume of funding and necessary liquidity buffer taking into account state of debt capital markets and availability of certain sources of funding (used in the context of business-planning and funding planning);
- set up limits and restrictions for risk metrics of the individual Group members as well as the Group in a whole including but not limited to components of risk appetite;
- scenario analysis to determine the potential need for liquidity when exposed to various risk factors;
- stress-testing of the liquidity risk in order to determine the horizon of survival and the size of the liquidity buffer necessary to cover liquidity deficit in the event of each of the following scenarios: market crisis, brand crisis, or both;
- liquidity management in crisis situations aimed at ensuring continuing performance and recovery of the Bank's / the Group liquidity in case of nonstandard or emergency situations in respect of liquidity risk realization (precedence rule is set in approved Plan for liquidity management in crisis situations).

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The tables below show distribution of undiscounted contractual cash flows (taking into account future interest payments) on liabilities by remaining contractual maturities.

The analysis of undiscounted cash flows as at 31 December 2025 is set out below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks	5,562.8	84.2	28.3	34.8	2.3	5,712.4
Due to individuals	14,896.3	13,427.8	2,635.4	2,445.6	256.0	33,661.1
Due to corporate customers	9,975.2	3,862.4	860.6	676.0	681.9	16,056.1
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	111.5	209.3	90.4	225.8	152.4	789.4
Gross settled derivatives:						
- inflows	(209.6)	(7.3)	(2.2)	(0.6)	—	(219.7)
- outflows	212.0	12.1	4.7	0.9	—	229.7
Net settled derivatives	15.2	67.5	7.7	41.1	15.8	147.3
Obligations to deliver securities	122.0	—	—	—	—	122.0
Other financial liabilities	755.4	122.9	92.8	112.4	277.4	1,360.9
Subordinated debt	—	58.3	30.4	45.0	1,131.6	1,265.3
Total liabilities	**31,440.8**	**17,837.2**	**3,748.1**	**3,581.0**	**2,517.4**	**59,124.5**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees before provision	15,500.5	—	—	—	—	15,500.5

The analysis of undiscounted cash flows as at 31 December 2024 is set out below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Liabilities						
Due to banks	3,072.1	1,242.9	13.8	48.0	0.2	4,377.0
Due to individuals	12,822.7	9,733.0	3,046.5	2,064.3	447.0	28,113.5
Due to corporate customers	9,488.7	4,550.6	1,337.3	1,576.0	491.8	17,444.4
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	5.7	152.6	134.1	237.8	35.4	565.6
Gross settled derivatives:						
- inflows	(83.3)	(28.6)	(3.2)	(2.0)	—	(117.1)
- outflows	86.0	30.5	4.3	2.4	—	123.2
Net settled derivatives	14.3	43.6	47.7	95.6	9.1	210.3
Obligations to deliver securities	110.5	—	—	—	—	110.5
Other financial liabilities	987.3	129.6	50.1	84.4	151.6	1,403.0
Subordinated debt	—	2.3	24.7	111.1	1,056.6	1,194.7
Total liabilities	**26,504.0**	**15,856.5**	**4,655.3**	**4,217.6**	**2,191.7**	**53,425.1**
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees before provision	14,375.0	—	—	—	—	14,375.0

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Principles that are used to analyse liquidity position presentation and manage the Group liquidity risk management are based on the Bank's of Russia prudential initiatives and the Bank's practice:

- cash and cash equivalents represent highly liquid assets and are classified as "On demand and less than 1 month";
- securities mandatorily measured and designated at FVPL and highly liquid portion of securities measured at FVOCI are disclosed in the analysis of liquidity position as "On demand and less than 1 month". For liquidity analysis of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, a possibility to dispose of the security and to attract funding using it as a collateral are taken into consideration;
- securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income which are less liquid are disclosed according to remaining contractual maturities (for debt instruments) or as "No stated maturity / overdue" (for equity instruments);
- securities measured at amortized cost including those pledged under repurchase agreements are classified based on the earliest of two dates: redemption offer date or maturity date of security;
- highly liquid portion of financial instruments pledged under repurchase agreements is disclosed based on the remaining maturities of repurchase agreements;
- loans and advances to customers, amounts due from banks, other assets, debt securities in issue, amounts due to banks, and other liabilities are included into analysis of liquidity position based on remaining contractual maturities (for loans and advances to customers "No stated maturity / overdue" category represents only actual payments which were overdue);
- due to individuals are not disclosed as "On demand and less than 1 month" in full amount although individuals have a right to withdraw money from any account, including term deposits, before maturity date, losing the right to accrued interest;
- diversification of accounts of individuals and corporate customers by number and type of customers and the past experience of the Group indicate that such balances provide a long-term and stable source of funding:
  - for the purpose of liquidity analysis of accounts of individuals, the Group takes an approach implies the application of behavioral models based on historical dynamics and product profile for all the funds attracted from individuals (current accounts and term deposits balances);
  - in the analysis of liquidity position current accounts of corporate customers are allocated on the basis of expected time of funds outflow and assumptions regarding the "permanent" part of current account balances. Term deposits of corporate customers are allocated on the basis of their contractual maturity for the purposes of liquidity analysis;
- assets and liabilities related to insurance contracts are disclosed based on actuarial models and assumptions according to losses behavior patterns, also taking into account limits of insurance contracts;
- assets and liabilities other than those discussed above are generally classified on the basis of their contractual maturities.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group maintains a sufficient amount of liquidity reserves mainly in a form of refinancing instruments of the Bank of Russia.

The analysis of liquidity position of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 is set out below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	No stated maturity/ overdue	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,938.0	—	—	—	—	—	**3,938.0**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	19.3	21.2	12.7	12.5	107.1	—	**172.8**
Due from banks	1,401.5	215.3	225.7	29.7	—	—	**1,872.2**
Derivative financial assets	25.6	48.9	50.8	49.1	3.3	—	**177.7**
Loans and advances to customers	2,133.5	6,191.6	6,667.5	13,545.0	19,129.1	306.0	**47,972.7**
Securities	4,890.5	155.5	124.9	578.5	1,109.8	5.3	**6,864.5**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	2,924.9	82.5	67.3	311.1	693.6	—	**4,079.4**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	—	—	—	—	—	68.2	**68.2**
Deferred tax asset	—	—	—	—	—	118.1	**118.1**
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	670.0	**670.0**
Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	—	—	—	—	—	1,397.1	**1,397.1**
Other assets	577.6	195.6	145.2	161.2	115.1	289.1	**1,483.8**
Total assets	**15,910.9**	**6,910.6**	**7,294.1**	**14,687.1**	**21,158.0**	**2,853.8**	**68,814.5**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	5,534.4	78.7	25.1	33.3	1.9	—	**5,673.4**
Derivative financial liabilities and obligations to deliver securities	138.0	69.5	3.0	33.3	12.4	—	**256.2**
Due to individuals	2,633.6	3,898.0	2,906.7	2,941.0	21,086.3	—	**33,465.6**
Due to corporate customers	2,392.8	2,248.4	763.7	661.4	9,841.6	—	**15,907.9**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	108.1	201.7	85.7	186.8	90.5	—	**672.8**
Deferred tax liability	—	—	—	—	—	41.5	**41.5**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	223.3	350.9	264.6	574.2	1,010.5	—	**2,423.5**
Other liabilities	913.3	220.1	79.5	101.6	205.0	—	**1,519.5**
Subordinated debt	—	57.4	28.7	38.8	382.7	—	**507.6**
Total liabilities	**11,943.5**	**7,124.7**	**4,157.0**	**4,570.4**	**32,630.9**	**41.5**	**60,468.0**
Net liquidity gap	**3,967.4**	**(214.1)**	**3,137.1**	**10,116.7**	**(11,472.9)**	**2,812.3**	**8,346.5**
Cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2025	**3,967.4**	**3,753.3**	**6,890.4**	**17,007.1**	**5,534.2**	**8,346.5**	**—**

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The analysis of liquidity position of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 is set out below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	No stated maturity/ overdue	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,252.2	—	—	—	—	—	**2,252.2**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	15.9	17.1	10.0	13.9	95.2	—	**152.1**
Due from banks	1,835.1	502.1	134.8	228.5	—	—	**2,700.5**
Derivative financial assets	24.5	54.3	44.8	50.2	1.1	—	**174.9**
Loans and advances to customers	1,508.5	4,905.8	5,613.1	12,219.3	19,372.0	223.2	**43,841.9**
Securities	5,322.0	210.0	151.9	464.7	866.2	2.9	**7,017.7**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	873.8	532.8	—	8.3	16.3	3.1	**1,434.3**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	—	—	—	—	—	57.9	**57.9**
Deferred tax asset	—	—	—	—	—	121.3	**121.3**
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	479.1	**479.1**
Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	—	—	—	—	—	1,204.3	**1,204.3**
Other assets	637.2	248.0	122.7	141.5	109.4	160.1	**1,418.9**
Total assets	**12,469.2**	**6,470.1**	**6,077.3**	**13,126.4**	**20,460.2**	**2,251.9**	**60,855.1**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	3,152.0	1,210.0	12.2	43.7	0.2	—	**4,418.1**
Derivative financial liabilities and obligations to deliver securities	124.7	57.4	47.9	70.8	3.6	—	**304.4**
Due to individuals	1,954.6	2,780.8	2,112.5	2,702.8	18,270.9	—	**27,821.6**
Due to corporate customers	2,344.1	2,258.7	815.5	1,412.4	9,974.3	—	**16,805.0**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	5.6	148.0	127.1	212.0	19.9	—	**512.6**
Deferred tax liability	—	—	—	—	—	36.8	**36.8**
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	85.9	253.0	219.0	367.8	977.2	—	**1,902.9**
Other liabilities	984.0	185.0	62.5	81.6	147.7	9.4	**1,470.2**
Subordinated debt	—	2.2	23.5	99.2	285.1	—	**410.0**
Total liabilities	**8,650.9**	**6,895.1**	**3,420.2**	**4,990.3**	**29,678.9**	**46.2**	**53,681.6**
Net liquidity gap	**3,818.3**	**(425.0)**	**2,657.1**	**8,136.1**	**(9,218.7)**	**2,205.7**	**7,173.5**
Cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2024	**3,818.3**	**3,393.3**	**6,050.4**	**14,186.5**	**4,967.8**	**7,173.5**	**—**

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Insurance risk. Insurance risk is the risk of losing or adversely changing the value of insurance liabilities due to incorrect pricing policies and assumptions about the amount of required insurance reserves.

Insurance risk management of the Group is based on the requirements of the Bank of Russia, as well as the provisions and principles of Solvency II.

The insurance risks that the Group is exposed to are as follows:

- Catastrophic risk - the risk of loss or adverse changes in the value of insurance liabilities arising from emergency or exceptional events which influence the significant part of the insurance portfolio.
- Longevity risk - the risk of loss or adverse changes in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to changes in the level, trend or volatility of mortality, in which a decrease in mortality leads to an increase in insurance liabilities.
- Cost risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to changes in the level, trend, or volatility of costs incurred in servicing insurance or reinsurance contracts.
- Disability risk - morbidity - the risk of losses or an adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to a change in the level, trend, or volatility of the indicators of disability and morbidity.
- Premium risk and provisioning risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to fluctuations in terms, frequency and size of insurance events, terms and amounts settled for insurance claims.
- Revision risk - the risk of loss or adverse changes in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to fluctuations in the level, trend or volatility of revision rates applied to annuities due to changes in legislation or the health status of the insured person.
- Cancellation risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to changes in the level or volatility of non-renewal rates, cancellations, renewals and early termination of insurance contracts.
- Mortality risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities arising due to a change in the level, trend or volatility of mortality, in which an increase in mortality leads to an increase in insurance liabilities.
- Discount rate risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of liabilities arising due to a change in actuarial assumptions concerning investment return / discount rates applied in actuarial assessment.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

- *Mortality and morbidity rates*

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by gender, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of claims (and claims could occur sooner than anticipated), which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

- *Longevity*

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own risk experience. An appropriate but not excessive prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by gender, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in longevity rates will lead to an increase in the number of annuity payments made, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

- *Investment return*

The weighted average rate of return is derived based on a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments. An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

- *Expenses*

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force contracts and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

- *Lapse and surrender rates*

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of agreement by policyholders, depositors and insured persons. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type and contract duration as well as sales trends for insurance contracts. An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders, but subsequent increases in such rates have significantly less impact on this indicator.

- *Discount rate*

Life insurance liabilities are estimated by discounting the expected future cash outflows. The applied illiquid risk-free interest rate curve is determined using a bottom-up approach (the risk-free rate curve increased by the illiquidity premium). Risk-free rates are determined based on the yield of highly liquid sovereign securities in the currency of obligations under insurance contracts. The illiquidity premium is determined based on observable market data.

- *Minimal interest guarantees*

According to the current legislation the Group has an obligation to ensure the safety of assets covering pension contribution received from Social Fund of Russia, and from depositors under the program of non-state pension provisions. Financial responsibility of the non-state pension fund – member of the Group is include non-negative investment return over assets covering pension liabilities during each five years period of contract term starting from 1 January 2015.

- *Actuarial assumptions on other than life insurance*

To determine insurance tariffs, liabilities and assumptions actuarial judgements are used in relation to parameters which influence the amount of insurance provisions, initial data and valuation methods used. For insurance contracts portfolio for which the probability theory was used in relation to pricing and provisioning, the insufficient provisioning risk means that actual losses may exceed balance value of insurance liabilities. This may occur if frequency or average amount of losses exceed the estimated level calculated by statistical methods. Actuarial assumptions used by the Group are analysed regularly to provide realistic and reasonable valuation of insurance contracts liabilities. The criteria for adequacy of insurance statistics are reviewed periodically based on required level of confidence interval of error.

Sensitivity analysis

The following analyses the possible changes in the key assumptions used in the calculation of insurance liabilities under contracts of life insurance and investment life insurance contracts, provided that the other assumptions are constant. This analysis reflects the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity of the Group. Correlation of the assumptions has a significant impact on the procedure for determining final insurance liability, however, to demonstrate the impact due to changes the assumptions need to be changed individually. Changes in the assumptions are not linear. Sensitivity of the information will also vary depending on the current economic assumptions.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Effect of changes in the key assumptions as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Change of assumptions	Increase/ (decrease) in gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) in net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) in equity
Mortality/morbidity	-10%	(1.3)	(1.3)	1.3	1.0
Mortality/morbidity	+10%	1.3	1.3	(1.3)	(1.0)
Expenses	-10%	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.7	0.5
Expenses	+10%	0.7	0.7	(0.7)	(0.5)
Discount rate	-1%	9.7	9.7	(9.7)	(7.3)
Discount rate	+1%	(9.2)	(9.2)	9.2	6.9

Effect of changes in the key assumptions as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Change of assumptions	Increase/ (decrease) in gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) in net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) in equity
Mortality/morbidity	-10%	(2.1)	(2.1)	2.1	1.7
Mortality/morbidity	+10%	2.2	2.2	(2.2)	(1.7)
Expenses	-10%	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.9	0.7
Expenses	+10%	0.9	0.9	(0.9)	(0.7)
Discount rate	-1%	10.6	10.6	(10.6)	(8.5)
Discount rate	+1%	(9.9)	(9.9)	9.9	7.9

Operational Risk. Operational risk is the risk of the Group's direct and indirect losses caused by defects or improper internal processes, actions of employees or other individuals, failures and shortcomings of information, technological and other systems as well as due to external events.

Operational risk management system is defined by the "Group's Policy for operational risk management" and aimed at prevention of such risk or maximum possible decrease of potential loss danger (direct and/or indirect) connected to internal process organization and external factors (events), measurement of operational risk for the calculation of required regulatory and economic capital as well as generation of adequate system of internal control.

Operational risk management process in Group includes the following major procedures:

- operational risk identification;
- collection and registration of information on internal events of operational risk and losses caused by its realization;
- identification of losses and losses compensation caused by realization of operational risk events;
- quantitative assessment of operational risk level;
- qualitative assessment of operational risk level;
- selection and application of method for response to operational risk, based on the results of measures to reduce them;
- operational risk monitoring.

In order to perform the procedures mentioned above, the following instruments such as collection of internal data concerning losses caused by the realization of operational risk events, risk assessment of new processes and products, departments self-assessment procedure, indicators of monitoring and reaction measures system are integrated in the Group.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Risk-coordinators were appointed in all organization departments of the Bank and the Group members. Their functions include interaction with operational risk departments concerning questions of identification, measurement, monitoring and control over operational risk. In particular risk-coordinators inform about realized events of operational risk as well as measure potential risks during self-assessment.

In order to monitor operational risk the Group uses the system of reports for the management and collegial bodies, involved in risk management process. Operational risk reporting is formed on daily, monthly and quarterly basis. Results of risk assessment and data on actual incurred losses allow to identify areas of risk concentration for further development of measures which reduce the Group's risk level.

Cybersecurity risk (informational security risk) – the risk of information security threat implementation due to the disadvantages of the information security processes including conducting technological and other activities, disadvantages of the automated systems and applications software as well as inconsistency of those processes to the organization activities.

Cybersecurity risk management goal is to define and to ensure the level of cybersecurity risk necessary for sustainable development of the Bank and Group members.

Cybersecurity risk management is carried out on an ongoing basis in order to identify potential negative events due to cybersecurity risk scenarios implementation timely - in processes and current activities, during development and implementation of new products, in infrastructure, as well as fraud risk. The process includes identification, estimation, processing, monitoring and cybersecurity risk control as well as timely provision of full and reliable information necessary for decision-making to the management of the Bank.

Losses from the implementation of cybersecurity risk events are taken into account for the evaluation of the total amount of operational risk.

Risk of behavior – the risk of violation of rights and legitimate interests and/or losses of funds owned by the clients, counteragents, employees and third parties because of unfair behavior (misconduct or inaction) on the side of the Bank / member of the Group including violation of the law– the Bank of Russia regulatory acts, in the field of consumer protection, antimonopoly legislation of the Russian Federation, the codes of professional ethics, market practices, rules of conduct and performance standards of the Bank / member of the Group while providing financial and non-financial products / services in particular.

The main goal of the risk of behavior management is to reduce the probability of its implementation and to reduce the possible consequences within interaction with customers while providing financial and non-financial products / services.

Compliance Risk. Compliance risk is the risk of regulator bodies' sanctions, material finance loss or reputation damage the Bank or the Group member may suffer as a result of non-conformity or non-compliance with laws, regulations, rules, self-regulatory organization standards or code of conduct applicable to its banking activities, internal documents related to anti-money laundering, counteraction of terrorism financing, extremism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counteraction of corruption, control over conflict of interest, execution of transactions on financial markets including prevention of unfair practice on financial markets and protection of insider information, counteraction of market manipulation, compliance with regime of economic sanctions, control over accounts of foreign taxpayers.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The Group's main focus areas in the compliance risk management are:

- ensuring compliance with licensing, regulatory requirements, applicable legislation and rules of international law, standards and codes adopted by industry associations applied to the Bank's and the members' of the Group performance;
- implementation and adherence of compliance-culture, ethical standards of the business execution;
- counteraction to corruption and conflict of interests management;
- counteraction to illegal usage of insider information and market manipulation;
- counteraction to unfair practices on financial markets, ensuring compliance and protection of rights of clients, investors, shareholders;
- counteraction to money laundering, terrorism financing, extremism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- implementation of internal control over professional performance on securities market;
- control over regimes of economic sanctions and restrictions set up by the Russian Federation, as well as by international organizations and particular states;
- realization of applicable regulatory requirements concerning control of foreign taxpayers' accounts.

As a result of work in those areas Group has developed and approved internal compliance documents and control procedures. Organizational structure of the Bank and the Group members is developed based on segregation of functions and responsibilities in accordance with the "3 defence lines" principle. Compliance control is organized consistently with involvement of all Group employees and is performed continuously.

Regulatory Risk. Regulatory Risk is the risk of losses for Bank / Group member caused by failure to comply with applicable laws, internal Bank / Group member documents, standards of a self-regulatory organizations (in case such standards or rules are mandatory for the Bank / Group member) as well as caused by application of sanctions and/or other measures of influence by the supervisory authorities.

The objectives of regulatory risk management for the Bank and the Group members are:

- ensuring the business going concern;
- prevention or reducing the probability of regulatory risk realization in order to ensure financial stability, reliability and competitive ability of the Bank / Group members;
- limitation of possible financial losses and negative impact;
- maintaining the level of accepted regulatory risk within the limits set up;
- functioning of processes and procedures in accordance with applicable to the Bank / Group member laws, regulatory legal acts, internal regulatory and organizational documents.

Capital adequacy risk – the risk of failure to meet business plan goals as a result of capital adequacy reduction.

Capital adequacy management goal is to ensure the Group ability to meet strategic asset growth goals with unconditional compliance with the capital adequacy requirements in the normal course of business as well as under stress.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

The main stages of capital adequacy management:

- considering capital adequacy requirements while business-planning, development of the capital adequacy management plan;
- setting limits and triggers on capital adequacy indicators including risk appetite limit;
- forecasting capital adequacy indicators;
- stress-testing and scenario analysis for capital adequacy;
- monitoring of fact and forecast values of capital adequacy indicators, assessment of limit fulfillment for fact and forecast values;
- development and implementation of the early warning indicators ("EWI");
- development of the activities aimed to maintain and recover capital adequacy in terms of standard situation as well as crisis one, including volume, growth and assets structure management by means of asset profitability indicators weighted by the risk level ("RoRWA") and/or economic value added ("EVA").

Model risk – the risk of mistakes in development process, verification, adaptation, acceptance, application of quantity and quality valuation models for assets as well as for risks and other indicators used in management decision-making.

Model risk management goal is to limit negative impact of the model risk on Group activities. In practice it means development and support of a set of measures aimed at reduction of the probability of the model risk implementation and reduction of possible consequences in case of its implementation. Model risk management function is centralized on the Group level.

Model risk management objectives:

- identification and classification of models, determining the degree of their significance;
- formalization of the models life cycle, distribution of the roles and functions of model risk management participants;
- documentation of the models life cycle key stages;
- regular models validation and monitoring;
- model risk level assessment;
- reduction of the Bank / Group member losses due to model risk implementation;
- methodology definition for the economic capital needs assessment for model risk coverage;
- ensuring reliability, acceptable accuracy, information adequacy as a model output result;
- timely provision of full and reliable information necessary for qualitative management decision-making in the sphere of model risk management to the Management of the Bank;
- ensuring the Bank sustainability when expanding model landscape of the Group due to adequate assessment and model risk management.

Risk of participation and obliged support (Risk of participation) – the risk of the Bank / Group member losses (ignored for capital adequacy ratio calculation) due to adverse change in financial situation / market value of investments in equity securities providing the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the issuer / share capital of organization or due to the provision of forced financial support (considered for capital adequacy ratio calculation) by the Bank / Group member.

33 Financial and Insurance Risk Management (continued)

Risk of participation management objectives:

- ensuring financial stability, limitation of possible financial losses and negative impact of the risk of participation on the Group / Bank / Group members;
- fulfillment of regulatory requirements set by the Bank of Russia and local regulators for the Group / Bank / Group members as for the risk of participation management and control;
- risk of participation limitation by means of risk appetite determining and other limits;
- risk of participation level maintenance within determined risk appetite and other limits;
- risk of participation assessment by means of risk of participation metrics calculation including reserves for possible losses.

34 Contingencies and Commitments

***Legal proceedings*.** From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Group are received. On the basis of its own estimates and external professional advice the Management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of the claims in excess of the amounts already provided for in these summary consolidated financial statements.

Tax legislation. Russian tax, currency and customs current legislation is vaguely drafted and is subject to varying interpretations, selective application and changes. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Group may be challenged by the relevant regional and federal authorities. It is therefore possible that transactions and activities of the Group that have not been challenged in the past may be challenged. As a result, taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed by the relevant authorities.

During 2025 a considerable amount of amendments to the Russian tax legislation has been adopted, part of which was applied to tax calculations for previous periods. Adoption of these norms and their still unformed unified interpretations, as well as other Russian tax legislation interpretations along with recent trends in legal succession could lead to potential possibility of increase in tax paid and tax penalties driven by rigid position of tax authorities and courts concerning tax legislation interpretation and tax calculations. At the same time determination of size and possibility of adverse results of such tax claims could not be measured. The scope of tax inspections could be up to three years prior to the year of inspection. If certain conditions are present this scope could be extended to earlier years.

Management believes that as at 31 December 2025 the provisions of the tax laws applicable to the Group, are interpreted appropriately.

Capital expenditure commitments. As at 31 December 2025 the Group had contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of premises and equipment totaling RR 18.3 billion (31 December 2024: RR 13.3 billion) and in respect of computer equipment acquisition of RR 54.7 billion (31 December 2024: RR 17.3 billion). The Group has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. The Group believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover these and any similar commitments.

34 Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

Credit related commitments and performance guarantees. The primary purpose of credit related commitments instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer when required. Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer can not meet the obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate or cash deposits and therefore carry less risk than direct lending.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss equal to the total amount of unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the maturities of credit related commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. The risk under performance guarantee contracts is the possibility that the event stated in the guarantee (i.e. the failure to perform the contractual obligation by another party) occurs. Such contracts do not transfer significant insurance risk but transfer credit risk. The key risks the Group faces are significant fluctuations in the frequency and severity of payments incurred on such contracts relative to expectations. The Group uses historical data and statistical techniques to predict levels of such payments. Claims must be made before the contract matures and most claims are settled within short term. This allows the Group to achieve a high degree of certainty about the estimated payments and therefore future cashflows. The Group manages such risks by constantly monitoring the level of payments for such products and has the ability to adjust its fees in the future to reflect any change in claim payments experience. The Group has a claim payment requests handling process which includes the right to review the claim and reject fraudulent or non-compliant requests.

Outstanding credit related commitments and performance guarantees are as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Undrawn credit lines and overdrafts	9,329.1	8,952.0
Commitments to extend guarantees	2,912.8	2,489.2
Guarantees issued:		
- Financial guarantees	1,453.4	1,229.6
- Performance guarantees	1,253.9	1,171.4
Import letters of credit and letters of credit for domestic settlements, and export letters of credit with credit risk	551.3	532.8
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees before credit loss allowance / provision	**15,500.5**	**14,375.0**
Credit loss allowance / provision (Note 20)	(64.7)	(76.4)
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	**15,435.8**	**14,298.6**

34 Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

In the table below commitments and performance guarantees balances as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is disclosed in three stages on the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 33 for the ECL measurement approach.

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
				31 December 2025
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	15,159.8	319.8	20.9	15,500.5
Credit loss allowance / provision	(54.1)	(7.2)	(3.4)	(64.7)
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees after credit loss allowance / provision	**15,105.7**	**312.6**	**17.5**	**15,435.8**

in billions of Russian Roubles	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
				31 December 2024
Total credit related commitments and performance guarantees	14,080.1	267.0	27.9	14,375.0
Credit loss allowance / provision	(57.5)	(15.5)	(3.4)	(76.4)
Credit related commitments and performance guarantees after credit loss allowance / provision	**14,022.6**	**251.5**	**24.5**	**14,298.6**

As at 31 December 2025 included in due to corporate customers are deposits of RR 241.2 billion (31 December 2024: RR 309.0 billion) held as collateral for irrevocable commitments under import letters of credit and letters of credit for domestic settlements. Refer to Note 17.

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, commitments to extend credit and guarantees, letters of credit and guarantees issued does not necessarily represent future cash payments, as these instruments may expire or terminate without any payments being made.

35 Derivative Financial Instruments

Foreign exchange and other derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties. Derivatives have potentially favorable (assets) or unfavorable (liabilities) conditions as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other variables relative to their terms. Fair value of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time. Refer to Note 36 for the information on valuation of derivative financial instruments.

The table below reflects gross positions before the netting of any counterparty positions (and payments) and covers the contracts with settlement dates after the respective reporting date.

The table below shows the analysis of derivative financial instruments of the Group by type of basic asset as at 31 December 2025:

	Fair value of expected amounts			
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Receivable**	**Payable**	**Assets - Positive fair value**	**Liabilities - Negative fair value**
Foreign currency:				
OTC options	0.7	(0.3)	0.7	(0.3)
OTC swaps	226.3	(226.5)	1.3	(1.5)
Forwards	377.0	(350.8)	36.6	(10.4)
Total	**604.0**	**(577.6)**	**38.6**	**(12.2)**
Interest rate:				
OTC options	34.7	(31.2)	18.8	(15.3)
OTC swaps	734.4	(745.3)	62.6	(73.5)
Forwards	3.6	(3.2)	0.4	—
Total	**772.7**	**(779.7)**	**81.8**	**(88.8)**
Foreign currency interest rate:				
OTC swaps	1,180.9	(1,170.4)	27.5	(17.0)
Total	**1,180.9**	**(1,170.4)**	**27.5**	**(17.0)**
Commodities including precious metals:				
OTC options	—	(0.4)	—	(0.4)
OTC swaps	6.9	(6.7)	0.2	—
Forwards	55.1	(32.3)	23.2	(0.4)
Total	**62.0**	**(39.4)**	**23.4**	**(0.8)**
Equities:				
Market swaps	—	(3.2)	—	(3.2)
OTC options	4.9	(11.5)	5.6	(12.2)
OTC swaps	3.1	(2.3)	0.8	—
Total	**8.0**	**(17.0)**	**6.4**	**(15.4)**
Credit risk:				
OTC options	0.2	(0.2)	—	—
Total	**0.2**	**(0.2)**	**—**	**—**
Total	**2,627.8**	**(2,584.3)**	**177.7**	**(134.2)**

35 Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below shows the analysis of derivative financial instruments of the Group by type of basic asset as at 31 December 2024:

	Fair value of expected amounts			
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Receivable**	**Payable**	**Assets - Positive fair value**	**Liabilities - Negative fair value**
Foreign currency:				
OTC options	0.7	(0.4)	0.7	(0.4)
OTC swaps	133.3	(135.2)	1.1	(3.0)
Forwards	490.2	(474.4)	23.5	(7.7)
Total	**624.2**	**(610.0)**	**25.3**	**(11.1)**
Interest rate:				
OTC options	35.4	(62.9)	15.0	(42.5)
OTC swaps	534.2	(530.1)	89.5	(85.4)
Total	**569.6**	**(593.0)**	**104.5**	**(127.9)**
Foreign currency interest rate:				
OTC swaps	481.3	(487.8)	25.0	(31.5)
Total	**481.3**	**(487.8)**	**25.0**	**(31.5)**
Commodities including precious metals:				
OTC options	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
OTC swaps	0.5	(0.5)	—	—
Forwards	59.2	(43.7)	17.1	(1.6)
Total	**59.7**	**(44.3)**	**17.1**	**(1.7)**
Equities:				
Market swaps	—	(6.3)	—	(6.3)
OTC options	1.3	(15.1)	1.3	(15.1)
OTC swaps	2.0	(0.6)	1.7	(0.3)
Total	**3.3**	**(22.0)**	**3.0**	**(21.7)**
Total	**1,738.1**	**(1,757.1)**	**174.9**	**(193.9)**

36 Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

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

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of assets carried at fair value or revalued amount by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets carried at fair value or revalued amount				
Cash and cash equivalents	**—**	**33.7**	**—**	**33.7**
Due from banks	**—**	**753.7**	**—**	**753.7**
Derivative financial assets	**—**	**177.4**	**0.3**	**177.7**
Interest rate derivatives	—	81.8	—	**81.8**
Foreign currency derivatives	—	38.6	—	**38.6**
Foreign currency interest rate derivatives	—	27.5	—	**27.5**
Commodity derivatives including precious metals derivatives	—	23.4	—	**23.4**
Equity securities derivatives	—	6.1	0.3	**6.4**
Loans and advances to customers	**—**	**—**	**3,661.1**	**3,661.1**
- Project finance loans to legal entities	—	—	3,010.8	**3,010.8**
- Commercial loans to legal entities	—	—	647.2	**647.2**
- Consumer and other loans to individuals	—	—	3.1	**3.1**
Securities				
- Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***2,289.4***	***134.3***	***974.9***	***3,398.6***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	2,210.5	—	—	**2,210.5**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	969.1	**969.1**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	6.9	82.5	—	**89.4**
Corporate bonds	70.8	16.4	—	**87.2**
Foreign government and municipal bonds	—	34.8	5.6	**40.4**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	1.2	0.6	—	**1.8**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
- Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***962.3***	***90.3***	***98.9***	***1,151.5***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	356.5	5.1	22.2	**383.8**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	323.0	34.5	1.6	**359.1**
Corporate bonds	273.6	28.4	46.7	**348.7**
Investments in mutual funds	1.8	0.9	28.3	**31.0**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	3.6	19.1	—	**22.7**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	3.7	1.5	—	**5.2**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	0.6	0.1	**0.7**
Foreign government and municipal bonds	0.1	0.2	—	**0.3**
- Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	***785.1***	***104.9***	***0.1***	***890.1***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	579.5	—	—	**579.5**
Corporate bonds	171.0	85.9	—	**256.9**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	10.1	16.9	—	**27.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	24.5	2.1	—	**26.6**
Investments in mutual funds	—	—	0.1	**0.1**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements				
- Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***2,871.4***	***32.7***	***75.0***	***2,979.1***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	2,709.7	—	—	**2,709.7**
Corporate bonds	155.1	32.5	—	**187.6**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	75.0	**75.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	6.6	—	—	**6.6**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	—	0.2	—	**0.2**
- Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***0.2***	**—**	**—**	***0.2***
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	0.2	—	—	**0.2**
Investments in associates and joint ventures designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**—**	**35.4**	**35.4**
Investment property	**—**	**—**	**52.3**	**52.3**
Office premises	**—**	**—**	**356.2**	**356.2**
Precious metals	**—**	**234.7**	**—**	**234.7**
Total assets carried at fair value or revalued amount	**6,908.4**	**1,561.7**	**5,254.2**	**13,724.3**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of assets carried at fair value or revalued amount by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets carried at fair value or revalued amount				
Cash and cash equivalents	**—**	**17.8**	**—**	**17.8**
Due from banks	**—**	**1,118.0**	**—**	**1,118.0**
Derivative financial assets	**—**	**174.6**	**0.3**	**174.9**
Interest rate derivatives	—	104.5	—	**104.5**
Foreign currency derivatives	—	25.3	—	**25.3**
Foreign currency interest rate derivatives	—	25.0	—	**25.0**
Commodity derivatives including precious metals derivatives	—	17.1	—	**17.1**
Equity securities derivatives	—	2.7	0.3	**3.0**
Loans and advances to customers	**—**	**—**	**2,920.6**	**2,920.6**
- Project finance loans to legal entities	—	—	2,363.0	**2,363.0**
- Commercial loans to legal entities	—	—	556.4	**556.4**
- Consumer and other loans to individuals	—	—	1.2	**1.2**
Securities				
- Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***4,155.2***	***133.8***	***235.6***	***4,524.6***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	3,923.1	11.3	—	**3,934.4**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	210.1	**210.1**
Corporate bonds	152.6	53.0	2.0	**207.6**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	75.3	38.8	—	**114.1**
Foreign government and municipal bonds	—	25.7	23.3	**49.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	4.2	5.0	—	**9.2**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
- Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***537.8***	***128.5***	***37.6***	***703.9***
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	214.0	38.0	3.0	**255.0**
Corporate bonds	161.0	44.6	31.4	**237.0**
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	154.4	21.5	—	**175.9**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	4.9	19.0	—	**23.9**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	3.1	2.5	—	**5.6**
Investments in mutual funds	0.4	1.7	3.0	**5.1**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	1.2	—	**1.2**
Foreign government and municipal bonds	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
- Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	***419.6***	***104.4***	***0.5***	***524.5***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	325.5	—	—	**325.5**
Corporate bonds	62.8	80.4	0.3	**143.5**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	18.8	17.2	—	**36.0**
Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	12.5	6.8	—	**19.3**
Investments in mutual funds	—	—	0.2	**0.2**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements				
- Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***958.5***	—	***446.1***	***1,404.6***
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	952.4	—	—	**952.4**
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	446.1	**446.1**
Corporate bonds	6.1	—	—	**6.1**
- Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***0.4***	—	***3.0***	***3.4***
Investments in mutual funds	—	—	3.0	**3.0**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	0.4	—	—	**0.4**
Investments in associates and joint ventures designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**—**	**24.3**	**24.3**
Investment property	**—**	**—**	**48.1**	**48.1**
Office premises	**—**	**—**	**267.6**	**267.6**
Precious metals	**—**	**114.7**	**—**	**114.7**
Total assets carried at fair value or revalued amount	**6,071.5**	**1,791.8**	**3,983.7**	**11,847.0**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows fair values of financial assets for which fair values are disclosed, by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value Total
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,904.3	490.8	3,413.5	—	**3,904.3**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	172.8	—	172.8	—	**172.8**
Due from banks	1,118.5	—	1,118.5	—	**1,118.5**
Loans and advances to customers					
- Loans to corporate customers	26,281.0	—	—	25,929.5	**25,929.5**
- Loans to individuals	18,030.6	—	—	17,590.5	**17,590.5**
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,424.3	1,136.0	217.7	8.8	**1,362.5**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	1,100.1	1,067.0	56.3	—	**1,123.3**
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	32.8	—	—	32.8	**32.8**
Other financial assets	503.2	—	—	503.2	**503.2**
Total financial assets for which fair values are disclosed	**52,567.6**	**2,693.8**	**4,978.8**	**44,064.8**	**51,737.4**

The following table shows fair values of financial assets for which fair values are disclosed, by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value Total
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,234.4	567.5	1,666.9	—	**2,234.4**
Mandatory cash balances with central banks	152.1	—	152.1	—	**152.1**
Due from banks	1,582.5	—	1,582.5	—	**1,582.5**
Loans and advances to customers					
- Loans to corporate customers	23,715.5	—	—	22,543.0	**22,543.0**
- Loans to individuals	17,205.8	—	—	15,163.7	**15,163.7**
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,264.7	760.9	344.1	0.1	**1,105.1**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	26.3	23.3	0.2	—	**23.5**
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	33.6	—	—	33.6	**33.6**
Other financial assets	592.8	—	—	592.8	**592.8**
Total financial assets for which fair values are disclosed	**46,807.7**	**1,351.7**	**3,745.8**	**38,333.2**	**43,430.7**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

Level 2 assets carried at fair value include short-term liquid balances due from banks, debt securities of first-class issuers and derivative financial instruments that are not actively traded on the market. Fair value of these financial instruments was calculated using techniques for which all inputs with a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable directly or indirectly on the active market. Financial characteristics of comparable financial instruments actively traded on the market were used as inputs for the fair valuation models.

The following table shows an analysis of financial liabilities carried at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Due to banks designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**1,049.8**	**—**	**1,049.8**
Derivative financial liabilities	**—**	**134.0**	**0.2**	**134.2**
Interest rate derivatives	—	88.8	—	**88.8**
Foreign currency interest rate derivatives	—	17.0	—	**17.0**
Equity securities derivatives	—	15.2	0.2	**15.4**
Foreign currency derivatives	—	12.2	—	**12.2**
Commodity derivatives including precious metals derivatives	—	0.8	—	**0.8**
Obligation to deliver securities	**118.2**	**3.8**	**—**	**122.0**
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	113.5	—	—	**113.5**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	—	3.8	—	**3.8**
Corporate bonds	1.6	—	—	**1.6**
Investments in mutual funds	1.6	—	—	**1.6**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	1.5	—	—	**1.5**
Due to individuals designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**455.5**	**3.9**	**459.4**
Due to corporate customers designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**213.4**	**—**	**213.4**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**176.1**	**11.7**	**187.8**
Total financial liabilities carried at fair value	**118.2**	**2,032.6**	**15.8**	**2,166.6**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial liabilities carried at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Due to banks designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**639.3**	**—**	**639.3**
Derivative financial liabilities	**—**	**190.7**	**3.2**	**193.9**
Interest rate derivatives	—	127.9	—	**127.9**
Foreign currency interest rate derivatives	—	31.5	—	**31.5**
Equity securities derivatives	—	18.5	3.2	**21.7**
Foreign currency derivatives	—	11.1	—	**11.1**
Commodity derivatives including precious metals derivatives	—	1.7	—	**1.7**
Obligation to deliver securities	**109.3**	**1.2**	**—**	**110.5**
Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	101.6	—	—	**101.6**
Investments in mutual funds	3.4	—	—	**3.4**
Corporate shares and other equity instruments	2.6	—	—	**2.6**
Corporate bonds	1.7	0.8	—	**2.5**
Russian Federation Eurobonds	—	0.4	—	**0.4**
Due to individuals designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**360.1**	**5.5**	**365.6**
Due to corporate customers designated at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**75.3**	**—**	**75.3**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**85.7**	**20.6**	**106.3**
Total financial liabilities carried at fair value	**109.3**	**1,352.3**	**29.3**	**1,490.9**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows fair values of financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed, by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value Total
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Due to banks	4,623.6	—	4,623.2	—	**4,623.2**
Due to individuals					
- Current / demand accounts	13,712.2	—	13,712.2	—	**13,712.2**
- Term deposits and direct repo agreements	19,294.0	—	12.1	19,181.5	**19,193.6**
Due to corporate customers					
- Current / settlement accounts	2,918.7	—	2,918.7	—	**2,918.7**
- Term deposits and direct repo agreements	12,775.8	—	19.8	12,733.7	**12,753.5**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	485.0	243.8	150.9	81.3	**476.0**
Other financial liabilities	1,158.4	—	—	1,158.4	**1,158.4**
Subordinated debt	507.6	—	55.8	443.5	**499.3**
Total financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed	**55,475.3**	**243.8**	**21,492.7**	**33,598.4**	**55,334.9**

The following table shows fair values of financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed, by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value Total
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Due to banks	3,778.8	—	3,778.9	—	**3,778.9**
Due to individuals					
- Current / demand accounts	11,388.2	—	11,388.2	—	**11,388.2**
- Term deposits and direct repo agreements	16,067.8	—	3.8	15,837.6	**15,841.4**
Due to corporate customers					
- Current / settlement accounts	3,174.5	—	3,174.5	—	**3,174.5**
- Term deposits and direct repo agreements	13,555.2	—	38.6	12,944.1	**12,982.7**
Debt securities in issue and digital financial assets	406.3	169.7	102.2	105.1	**377.0**
Other financial liabilities	1,193.6	—	—	1,193.6	**1,193.6**
Subordinated debt	410.0	—	44.1	349.1	**393.2**
Total financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed	**49,974.4**	**169.7**	**18,530.3**	**30,429.5**	**49,129.5**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for financial instruments.

Derivatives

Derivative in the Group's portfolio are mainly represented by currency swaps, interest rate swaps and options. To evaluate them, models are used that comply with market standards for evaluating instruments of this type. Linear instruments such as swaps and forwards are evaluated using the discounted cash flow method. To evaluate options, models are used that take into account the non-linearity of payments and local volatility depending on the type of option, such as the Black-Scholes and Bachelier models.

As market data, data applicable to the domestic market is used for evaluation. This data includes the credit quality of counterparties, exchange rates, interest rate curves, volatility, etc.

Securities measured at FVPL and securities at FVOCI

For non-tradable securities measured at FVPL or FVOCI, fair value measurement models are used, which primarily use observable market data, including the method of analogues. The non-observable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile, and economic assumptions regarding the industry and geographical jurisdiction in which the investee operates, and other necessary adjustments.

The following table shows transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value during the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**From Level 1 to Level 2**	**From Level 2 to Level 1**
Financial assets		
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	60.7	1.7
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	15.2	16.5
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	1.0	15.8
Total transfers of financial assets	**76.9**	**34.0**
Financial liabilities		
Obligation to deliver securities	0.8	0.5
Total transfers of financial liabilities	**0.8**	**0.5**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value during the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**From Level 1 to Level 2**	**From Level 2 to Level 1**
Financial assets		
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5.1	18.6
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	5.4	22.3
Total transfers of financial assets	**10.5**	**40.9**
Financial liabilities		
Obligation to deliver securities	0.5	0.7
Total transfers of financial liabilities	**0.5**	**0.7**

The financial instruments are transferred from Level 2 and Level 3 to Level 1 when they become actively traded and fair values are determined using quoted prices in an active market.

The financial instruments are transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 when the liquidity of the market for these instruments is not sufficient to acknowledge the market as active as a result of which market quotation for these instruments observable on non-active market or quantitative models compliant with market standards of this type of instruments valuation using observable market inputs are used for the fair value measurement.

The financial instruments are transferred to Level 3 when the market for these instruments ceases to be active, there is no market quotation observable on non-active market or it is not representative and used valuation techniques include source data which is not observable.

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of Level 3 assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	At 31 December 2024	Total gains/ (losses) reported in profit or loss	Foreign currency revaluation/ translation	Total gains / (losses) reported in other compre-hensive income	Origination/ Purchases/ Transfers	Sales/ Settlements/ Transfers	Transfers from Level 3	Transfers to Level 3	At 31 December 2025
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**235.6**	100.5	(1.9)	(17.9)	910.5	(250.9)	(1.0)	—	**974.9**
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**37.6**	14.6	(0.1)	—	57.7	(27.7)	(0.9)	17.7	**98.9**
Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0.5**	—	(0.1)	—	0.1	(0.4)	—	—	**0.1**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**446.1**	2.8	—	98.2	39.6	(511.7)	—	—	**75.0**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**3.0**	—	—	—	—	(3.0)	—	—	**—**
Loans and advances to customers	**2,920.6**	640.1	(70.5)	—	1,113.6	(942.7)	—	—	**3,661.1**
Investments in associates and joint ventures designated at fair value through profit or loss	**24.3**	2.2	—	—	12.5	(3.6)	—	—	**35.4**
Derivative financial assets	**0.3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.3**
Investment property	**48.1**	(0.8)	(0.4)	—	61.1	(55.7)	—	—	**52.3**
Office premises	**267.6**	(2.1)	(0.3)	69.4	25.8	(4.2)	—	—	**356.2**
Total level 3 assets	**3,983.7**	**757.3**	**(73.3)**	**149.7**	**2,220.9**	**(1,799.9)**	**(1.9)**	**17.7**	**5,254.2**
Due to individuals	**5.5**	0.3	(0.9)	—	—	(1.0)	—	—	**3.9**
Derivative financial liabilities	**3.2**	0.1	—	—	—	(3.1)	—	—	**0.2**
Debt securities in issue	**20.6**	(3.1)	—	—	1.4	(7.2)	—	—	**11.7**
Total level 3 liabilities	**29.3**	**(2.7)**	**(0.9)**	**—**	**1.4**	**(11.3)**	**—**	**—**	**15.8**

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the gains in the amount of RR 155.7 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024 the gains in the amount of RR 102.5 billion) reported in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss on Level 3 financial assets were unrealized.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the gains in the amount of RR 3.0 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024 the gains in the amount of RR 0.1 billion) reported in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss on Level 3 financial liabilities were unrealized.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the gains in the amount of RR 80.3 billion (for the year ended 31 December 2024 the losses in the amount of RR 86.0 billion) reported in the summary consolidated statement of comprehensive income on Level 3 financial assets were unrealized.

Details of valuation of significant assets as at 31 December 2025 are summarised below.

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles

	Fair value	Evaluation method	Source data	Valid changes (%)	Sensitivity of the fair value evaluation
Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss					
Loans to customers in the oil and gas industry	427.3	Method of discounted cash flows	The amount of discounted cash flows	+/-5.0%	21.4 / (21.4)
Loans to customers in the metallurgy industry	314.6	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	(2.0) / 2.0
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	(3.0) / 3.0
Loans to customers in the chemical industry	269.1	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	0.2 / (0.2)
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	0.4 / (0.4)
Loans to customers in the oil and gas industry	94.4	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	(0.6) / 0.6
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	(1.7) / 1.7
Loans to residential real estate developers	61.2	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	0.0 / 0.0
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	0.0 / 0.0
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
			Conditional prepayment rate (CPR)	+/-2.5%	4.9 / (5.5)
Mortgage-backed securities	1,044.1	Method of discounted cash flows	Conditional default rate (CDR)	+/-0.2%	0.3 / (0.4)

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of Level 3 assets which are recorded at fair value as at 31 December 2024:

in billions of Russian Roubles	At 31 December 2023	Total gains/ (losses) reported in profit or loss	Foreign currency revaluation/ translation	Total losses reported in other compre-hensive income	Origination/ Purchases/ Transfers	Sales/ Settlements/ Transfers	Transfers from Level 3	Transfers to Level 3	Transfers from other classes of assets	At 31 December 2024
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**414.1**	19.7	0.8	(0.9)	73.3	(293.8)	—	22.4	—	**235.6**
Securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**33.0**	11.2	0.4	—	5.2	(0.2)	(12.8)	0.8	—	**37.6**
Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	**0.5**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**164.0**	47.6	—	(85.1)	400.3	(80.7)	—	—	—	**446.1**
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**3.1**	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	**3.0**
Loans and advances to customers	**1,642.7**	382.0	37.2	—	1,652.4	(793.7)	—	—	—	**2,920.6**
Investments in associates and joint ventures designated at fair value through profit or loss	**26.1**	(3.0)	0.1	—	8.0	(6.9)	—	—	—	**24.3**
Derivative financial assets	**12.7**	(12.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.3**
Investment property	**43.6**	(2.9)	0.5	—	4.8	(1.6)	—	—	3.7	**48.1**
Office premises	**269.2**	(5.1)	0.2	—	8.2	(4.9)	—	—	—	**267.6**
Total level 3 assets	**2,608.7**	**437.1**	**39.2**	**(86.0)**	**2,152.1**	**(1,181.8)**	**(12.8)**	**23.5**	**3.7**	**3,983.7**
Due to individuals	**6.7**	(0.1)	0.5	—	—	(1.6)	—	—	—	**5.5**
Derivative financial liabilities	**5.8**	0.6	—	—	—	(3.2)	—	—	—	**3.2**
Debt securities in issue	**26.4**	(0.1)	—	—	3.8	(9.5)				**20.6**
Total level 3 liabilities	**38.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**—**	**3.8**	**(14.3)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**29.3**

Details of valuation of significant assets as at 31 December 2024 are summarised below.

36 Fair Value Disclosures (continued)

in billions of Russian Roubles

	Fair value	Evaluation method	Source data	Valid changes (%)	Sensitivity of the fair value evaluation
Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss					
Loans to customers in the oil and gas industry	346.7	Method of discounted cash flows	The amount of discounted cash flows	+/-5.0%	17.4 / (17.4)
Loans to customers in the oil and gas industry	217.0	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	(0.2) / 0.2
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	(1.6) / 1.6
Loans to customers in the metallurgy industry	178.2	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	(2.3) / 2.3
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	(1.6) / 1.6
Loans to customers in the healthcare industry	56.9	Method of discounted cash flows	The interest rate	+/-1.0%	0.0 / 0.0
			Credit spread	+/-1.0%	0.0 / 0.0
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
			Conditional prepayment rate (CPR)	+/-2.0%	6.8 / (7.2)
Mortgage-backed securities	656.2	Method of discounted cash flows	Conditional default rate (CDR)	+/-0.2%	0.6 / (0.6)
			Spread	+/-1.5%	(20.9)/ 22.4

37 Transfers of Financial Assets and Pledged Assets

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

The table below shows the amount of operations under sale and repurchase agreements which the Group enters into in the normal course of business.

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Due to banks		Due to customers		Due to banks		Due to customers	
in billions of Russian Roubles	Carrying value of assets	Carrying value of related liability	Carrying value of assets	Carrying value of related liability	Carrying value of assets	Carrying value of related liability	Carrying value of assets	Carrying value of related liability
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	3,652.4	3,789.7	427.0	402.1	1,286.2	1,163.4	148.1	138.0
Securities received under reverse repo agreements pledged under repurchase agreements	813.1	415.4	65.5	157.2	38.5	35.5	39.5	74.1
GCC pledged under repurchase agreements	774.1	782.7	—	—	1,228.6	1,234.0	—	—
Total before margin calls	**5,239.6**	**4,987.8**	**492.5**	**559.3**	**2,553.3**	**2,432.9**	**187.6**	**212.1**
Due from banks (margin calls under repurchase agreements)	80.5	—	—	—	79.0	—	—	—
Total	**5,320.1**	**4,987.8**	**492.5**	**559.3**	**2,632.3**	**2,432.9**	**187.6**	**212.1**

Refer to Note 10 for information on details of own securities portfolio pledged under repurchase agreements. Transferred margin calls are disclosed in Note 6.

37 Transfers of Financial Assets and Pledged Assets (continued)

The Group enters in repurchase agreements with general collateral certificates (the "GCC") on MOEX. The GCC are issued based on collateral pool and are used as a homogeneous universal collateral for repurchase agreements cleared through the central counterparty. The GCC are obtained under reverse repo agreements or by transferring assets to the collateral pool. Pool participant has the right to manage the assets in the collateral pool, including their replacement. The central counterparty evaluates the assets transferred to the collateral pool based on technique covering all risks. The GCC are issued at nominal value to the pool participants as the collateral value equivalent of the instruments transferred to the collateral pool. The GCC may only be used as a collateral in repurchase agreements. The collateral pool is revalued on a daily basis, and rebalancing of the GCC amount to match the updated estimated collateral value is performed. Title on assets transferred to the collateral pool remains with the participant. If the participant fails to repay repo transaction with GCC, the central counterparty enforces repo liability settlement by selling the assets transferred to the collateral pool by this participant.

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Carrying value of assets transferred to the GCC collateral pool**	**Nominal value of GCC**	**Carrying value of assets transferred to the GCC collateral pool**	**Nominal value of GCC**
Securities transferred to the GCC collateral pool				
- Russian federal loan bonds (OFZ bonds)	622.2	558.1	567.8	508.9
- Corporate bonds	58.3	36.2	325.7	245.9
- Russian municipal and subfederal bonds	14.6	10.1	45.4	34.1
- Mortgage-backed securities	173.1	112.9	53.0	37.1
Securities received under reverse repo agreements transferred to the GCC collateral pool				
- Corporate bonds	11.5	7.5	415.0	356.9
Total	**879.7**	**724.8**	**1,406.9**	**1,182.9**

The Group also enters into reverse repurchase agreements. The summary of such operations is provided in the table below:

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024
in billions of Russian Roubles	**Amount of loans granted under repo agreements**	**Fair value of securities received as collateral**	**Amount of loans granted under repo agreements**	**Fair value of securities received as collateral**
Cash and cash equivalents	108.0	369.1	22.4	22.4
Due from banks	1,045.0	1,195.6	1,790.1	2,273.6
Loans and advances to customers	118.4	183.7	128.0	171.3
Total	**1,271.4**	**1,748.4**	**1,940.5**	**2,467.3**

On a periodic basis the Group transfers loans from mortgage loans portfolio (Note 8) to the special purpose entities ("SPE") in exchange for мortgage-backed securities issued by these entities (Note 9 and 10). These transfers meet the criteria for derecognition in full as the Group transfers almost all risks and rewards to SPE. SPEs are not controlled by the Group therefore are not consolidated. Mortgage-backed securities received by the Group as part of the transfer are secured by mortgage loans to individuals and the guarantee issued by "DOM.RF" PJSC and presented in lines Securities and Securities pledged under repurchase agreements of summary consolidated statement of financial position as ongoing participation with fair value amounted to RR 1,044.1 billion as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: RR 656.2 billion) which complies with maximal Group exposure to the risk of losses due to participation in financial assets mentioned above. Gross carrying amount at amortized cost, Credit loss allowance and Fair value adjustment for мortgage-backed securities described in Notes 9 and 10.

38 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting (ISDA, RISDA, etc.) and similar arrangements are as follows as at 31 December 2025:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross amount of recognized financial assets/ liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets/ liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/ liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position: Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	111.0	—	111.0	(22.3)	(3.1)	85.6
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,271.4	—	1,271.4	(1,271.4)	—	—
Total financial assets	**1,382.4**	**—**	**1,382.4**	**(1,293.7)**	**(3.1)**	**85.6**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	74.9	—	74.9	(22.3)	(1.6)	51.0
Direct repurchase agreements	5,547.1	—	5,547.1	(5,547.1)	—	—
Total financial liabilities	**5,622.0**	**—**	**5,622.0**	**(5,569.4)**	**(1.6)**	**51.0**

The comparative information as at 31 December 2024 is presented in the table below:

in billions of Russian Roubles	Gross amount of recognized financial assets/ liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets/ liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/ liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position: Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	122.6	—	122.6	(49.4)	(6.0)	67.2
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,940.5	—	1,940.5	(1,940.5)	—	—
Total financial assets	**2,063.1**	**—**	**2,063.1**	**(1,989.9)**	**(6.0)**	**67.2**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	141.6	—	141.6	(49.4)	(13.6)	78.6
Direct repurchase agreements	2,645.0	—	2,645.0	(2,645.0)	—	—
Total financial liabilities	**2,786.6**	**—**	**2,786.6**	**(2,694.4)**	**(13.6)**	**78.6**

The Group has master netting arrangements with counterparty banks, which are enforceable in case of default. The Group also made margin deposits with clearing house counterparty as collateral for its outstanding derivative positions. The counterparty may set off the Group's liabilities with the margin deposit in case of default. Margin calls transferred are presented within Due from banks.

The Group also received margin deposits as collateral which may be set off with the Group's counterparties' liabilities on outstanding derivative contracts in case of default of the Group's counterparties. Margin calls received are presented within Due to corporate customers.

The disclosure does not apply to loans and advances to customers and related customer deposits unless they are set off in the summary consolidated statement of financial position.

39 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 or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

The Bank's principal shareholder and the ultimate controlling party is the Russian Federation represented by the Government of the Russian Federation (the "Government"). Refer to Note 1.

As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding balances with the Government (for the purposes of this Note including its federal ministries, services and agencies), associated companies, joint ventures and other related parties were as follows:

	31 December 2025	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**The Government**	**Associates, joint ventures and other related parties**
Assets		
Loans and advances to customers before credit loss allowance	—	203.8
Credit loss allowance	—	(6.7)
Securities	4,228.5	—
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	3,385.0	—
Other assets	0.1	10.5
Liabilities		
Due to corporate customers	4,251.3	23.2
Subordinated debt	94.4	—
Other liabilities	2.1	14.9
Credit related commitments		
Guarantees issued	—	4.1
Undrawn credit lines	—	62.8
Commitments to extend guarantees	—	2.2

As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding amount of perpetual subordinated debt received from the Ministry of Finance amounted to RR 150.0 billion (31 December 2024: RR 150.0 billion).

In May 2025 the Bank attracted the subordinated deposit from the Federal Treasury with maturity date in 2049. As at 31 December 2025 the balance of subordinated deposit attracted from the Federal Treasury was RR 94.4 billion.

39 Related Party Transactions (continued)

As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding balances with the Government, associated companies, joint ventures and other related parties were as follows:

in billions of Russian Roubles	The Government	31 December 2024 Associates, joint ventures and other related parties
Assets		
Loans and advances to customers before credit loss allowance	—	157.5
Credit loss allowance	—	(12.2)
Securities	5,092.3	—
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	968.8	—
Other assets	6.3	5.4
Liabilities		
Due to corporate customers	4,302.3	27.4
Other liabilities	0.3	6.1
Credit related commitments		
Guarantees issued	—	5.6
Undrawn credit lines	—	28.7
Commitments to extend guarantees	—	7.6

The income and expense items with the Government, associated companies, joint ventures and other related parties for the year ended 31 December 2025 are disclosed below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	The Government	Year ended 31 December 2025 Associates, joint ventures and other related parties
Interest income	961.0	27.7
Interest expense	(693.4)	(4.3)
Fee and commission income	0.5	3.9
Fee and commission expense	(1.0)	(2.8)
Revenue of non-core business activities	0.2	0.5
Other net income	—	2.7
Staff and administrative expenses	—	(1.0)

39 Related Party Transactions (continued)

The income and expense items with the Government, associated companies, joint ventures and other related parties for the year ended 31 December 2024 are disclosed below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	The Government	Associates, joint ventures and other related parties
	Year ended 31 December 2024	
Interest income	751.1	9.3
Interest expense	(576.0)	(4.8)
Fee and commission income	0.3	2.4
Fee and commission expense	—	(0.6)
Revenue of non-core business activities	0.5	0.9
Costs and other expenses of non-core business activities	—	(0.1)
Other net income	—	3.2
Staff and administrative expenses	—	(1.4)

Remuneration of the key management personnel. Key management personnel are individuals authorized and responsible for the planning, management and control over the Group activities. Key management personnel include members of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of PJSC Sberbank, senior vice-presidents including the heads of business units of PJSC Sberbank, branches management of PJSC Sberbank - chairmen of regional head offices and their deputies, chairmen of the collegial bodies of PJSC Sberbank and their deputies.

The table below discloses information concerning remuneration of the members of the key management personnel excluding insurance premiums to the state fund presented in staff and administrative expenses in the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Year ended 31 December	
in billions of Russian Roubles	**2025**	**2024**
Short-term remuneration including salaries and bonuses	15.1	13.5
Share-based long-term cash settled compensation	6.6	4.5
Share-based long-term compensation with shared instruments	7.3	7.3

In the normal course of the Group's business it provides full range of bank services to key management personnel which includes, but is not limited to, credit lending and deposit taking, securities trading, cash and settlements transactions, on market terms. In case of operations with key management personnel beyond the normal course of the Group's business and/or concluded on non-market terms which have a significant impact on the summary consolidated financial statements of the Group, such operations are disclosed by the Group.

39 Related Party Transactions (continued)

Government bodies and state-related entities. In the normal course of business, the Group enters into contractual agreements with government bodies and entities over which government bodies exercise control, joint control or have significant influence over. The Group provides these clients with a full range of banking services including, but not limited to, lending, deposit-taking, issue of guarantees, operations with securities, cash and settlement transactions. Operations with these clients are generally carried out on market terms. The Group discloses operations with State-Controlled Entities and Government Bodies that go beyond the normal course of business activity of the Group, and/or operations that are concluded on non-market terms and have a significant impact on the summary consolidated financial statements of the Group.

As at 31 December 2025, gross carrying amount of subordinated debt received from the Bank of Russia amounted to RR 349.1 billion (31 December 2024: RR 349.1 billion). Refer to Note 21.

40 Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Group's objectives when managing capital are (i) to comply with the regulatory capital requirements set by the Bank of Russia and (ii) to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

According to requirements set by the Bank of Russia regulatory capital ratio N1.0 has to be maintained by the Bank above the minimum level of 8.0% (31 December 2024: 8.0%). For the purposes of regulatory capital adequacy ratios calculation the Bank applies the requirements of the Bank of Russia which were issued by the regulator to adopt in the Russian Federation the requirements of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision known as "Basel 3.5".

The total regulatory capital of the Bank and regulatory capital adequacy ratios of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 (before adjustments for subsequent events) and 31 December 2024 are disclosed below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total capital	**7,699.6**	**6,929.0**
Common equity adequacy ratio N1.1, %	11.7	11.0
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio N1.2, %	12.0	11.3
Total capital adequacy ratio N1.0, %	**13.6**	**12.9**

The Bank of Russia also sets the requirements to regulatory capital ratio of the Group (N20.0). As at 31 December 2025 regulatory capital ratio N20.0 including maximum add-ons has to be maintained by the Group above the minimum level of 12.0% (31 December 2024: above 11.5%). The Group complied with these requirements.

The Bank calculates capital adequacy ratios using internal ratings-based ("IRB") approach for part of certain classes of financial instruments:

- Loans to corporate customers;
- Loans to individuals;
- Debt securities;
- Derivatives;
- Credit related commitments.

The Group also monitors capital adequacy ratio on consolidated level based on requirements of Basel Committee for Banking Supervision. According to Basel Committee for Banking Supervision requirements minimum level of capital adequacy ratio is 6.0% for Tier 1 capital and 8.0% for total capital. For assessment of credit risk in calculation of capital adequacy ratio on consolidated level the Group applies IRB approach for certain part of financial instruments for which IRB approach is applied in regulatory reports.

The Group applies Basel 3.5 requirements for all assets in calculation of capital adequacy ratios on consolidated level.

Principles and methodology of IRB approach implementation for the purposes of calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios and capital adequacy ratios on consolidated level are aligned and reflect Russian regulatory interpretation of Basel 3.5 requirements.

40 Capital Adequacy Ratio (continued)

Principles and methodology of standardized approach implementation for the purposes of calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios and capital adequacy ratios on consolidated level are aligned in cases where Basel 3.5 requirements allow to apply such national regulatory requirements. In particular, such approach was used for the following main types of assets:

- government and municipal debt financial instruments of the Russian Federation and its subjects nominated and funded in RR;
- specific types of loans to which higher risk weights are applied in accordance with the Bank of Russia requirements;
- correspondent accounts and mandatory cash balances with the Bank of Russia.

Additionally, such aligned approach to the calculation of risk weighted assets on credit risk for the purpose of calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio on consolidated level includes:

- application of the macroprudential adjustments to the risk coefficients for both standardized and IRB approaches;
- application by the Group members—non-residents of the macroprudential adjustments to the risk coefficients in case they are set up by their national regulators;
- application of other regulatory requirements of the Bank of Russia to risk coefficients applied;
- the element of potential credit risk odn derivative financial instruments is calculated in accordance with the requirements of Basel 2.

The Group applies Standardized Credit Risk Assessment Approach (SCRA), based on ABC grades to deals with banks.

The capital adequacy ratio of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 calculated in accordance with the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision requirements is disclosed below.

in billions of Russian Roubles	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Common equity Tier 1 capital	7,268.5	6,428.5
Tier 1 capital	7,418.5	6,578.5
Tier 2 capital	481.8	222.1
Total capital	**7,900.3**	**6,800.6**
Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	**56,043.4**	**52,977.2**
Common equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (Common equity Tier 1 capital / Total RWA), %	**13.0**	**12.1**
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (Tier 1 capital / Total RWA), %	**13.2**	**12.4**
Total capital adequacy ratio (Total capital / Total RWA), %	**14.1**	**12.8**

The Group was in compliance with external capital requirements during the year ended 31 December 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024.

41 Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of premises and equipment, investment properties, financial instruments categorised at FVPL and at FVOCI. Significant information on the principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are those investees that the Group controls. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest.

The Group measures non-controlling interest that represents present ownership interest and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation on a transaction by transaction basis, either at: (a) fair value, or (b) the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree. Non-controlling interests that are not present ownership interests are measured at fair value.

***Associates*.** Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

The Group owns certain investments in associates through venture capital organisations, investment funds or similar subsidiary entities. In accordance with the exemption in IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, the Group does not account for such investments using the equity method. Instead, these investments are measured at FVPL.

Financial instruments – Key measurement terms. Depending on their classification financial instruments are carried at fair value, or amortized cost.

Information on the fair value measurement is described in the Note 36.

Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was measured at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss (“ECL”) allowance. Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs, fees and commissions deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortized discount and premium (including transaction costs, fees and commissions deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of the related consolidated statement of financial position items.

Classification of financial instruments. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, FVOCI or FVPL it depends on:

- the business model used by the Group to manage financial assets, and

- the characteristics of the financial asset related to the cash flows provided for in the agreement.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Business model assessment. The Group determines 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 management as well as compliance with those policies and practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest 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 the 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; and
- 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 FVPL 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 (SPPI-test). 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 and 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 profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, 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 and 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 asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money - e.g. periodical reset of interest rates, which is not consistent with the interest payment period.

The Group holds portfolios of fixed rate loans for which the Group has the option to propose to revise the interest rate. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or repay the loan at par without 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 within market interest rate corridor in a way that it always represents consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

In 2025 the Bank updated the approaches to defining assessment criteria of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest concerning non-recourse condition for project finance loans to legal entities.

Purchases and sales of financial assets made in the "regular way ". All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recorded at settlement date. All other purchases and sales are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. A description of the procedure for assessing provisions for ECL, the "three-stage" impairment accounting model, the Group's determination of a significant increase in credit risk, the Group's determination of impaired assets and default is provided in Note 33. Note 33 also provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, including an explanation of how the Group incorporates forward-looking information in the ECL models.

Modification of financial assets. From time to time in the normal course of business the Group performs restructuring of financial assets, mostly of loans. If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the terms of the modified asset substantially changed and the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

The terms of modified asset are substantially changed if one of the following conditions is met:

- change of counterparty to a financial asset, herewith new counterparty is not included in the group of legal entities related to the original counterparty;
- change of financial asset currency;
- combining several financial assets into one or selecting several financial assets from one;
- change of floating interest rate to fixed interest rate (and vice versa);
- change in terms of agreement resulting in change of SPPI-test result for financial asset;
- present value of the cash flows under the new terms discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

If the terms of the modified asset substantially changed and/or the cash flows are substantially different, 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 derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost 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 recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include corresponding accounts, overnight interbank loans and reverse sale and repurchase agreements with banks, other financial organizations and corporate clients with original maturity up to 1 business day. Funds restricted for a period of more than 1 business day on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents, both in the statement of financial position and for the purposes of the statement of cash flows..

Mandatory cash balances with central banks. Mandatory cash balances with central banks are carried at amortized cost and represent non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Group’s daily operations, and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loans and advances to customers. Loans and advances to customers presented in the consolidated statement of financial position include:

- loans and advances measured at amortised cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- loans and advances mandatorily measured at FVPL; these are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in profit or loss; and
- finance lease receivables.

When the Group purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognized in the Group's financial statements.

The Group issues loans for development of residential properties which are acquired by the buyers using escrow deposits with the Group. Interest rates on these loans usually depend on the balance of escrow deposits related to the respective construction project. The Group concluded that the principal terms of these loans in general are in line with the market and these loans are to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost unless SPPI test is failed which requires a loan to be classified as measured at FVPL. Interest income on these loans measured at amortized cost is recognized using the effective interest method.

Repossessed collateral. Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognized at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Group's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

Where repossessed collateral results in acquiring control over a business, the business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting with fair value of the settled loan representing the cost of acquisition. Accounting policy for associates is applied to repossessed shares where the Group obtains significant influence, but not control. The cost of the associate is the fair value of the loan settled by repossessing the pledged shares.

Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities. Sale and repurchase agreements (“repo agreements”), which effectively provide a lender’s return to the counterparty, are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under such sale and repurchase agreements are not derecognized. The securities are reclassified as repurchase receivables in the statement of financial position if the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities. The related liabilities are disclosed whithin amounts due to banks, due to individuals and due to corporate customers depending on the counterparty’s type.

Funds issued under agreements to resell (“reverse repo agreements”), which effectively provide a lender’s return to the Group, are recorded as cash and cash equivalents, due from other banks or loans and advances to customers, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase price, adjusted by interest and dividend income collected by the counterparty, is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties for a fixed fee are retained in the consolidated financial statements in their original category in the consolidated statement of financial position unless the counterparty has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the securities, in which case they are reclassified and presented separately. Securities borrowed for a fixed fee are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded in profit or loss for the year. The obligation to return the securities is recorded at fair value in obligations to derivatives and deliver securities.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Premises and equipment. Equipment and premises other than office premises are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Office premises of the Group are held at revalued amount subject to revaluation to fair value on a regular basis. The frequency of revaluation depends upon the movements in the fair values of the premises being revalued. The revaluation reserve for office premises included in equity is reclassified directly to retained earnings on a straight-line basis as the asset is used by the Group. On the retirement or disposal of the asset the remaining revaluation reserve is immediately transferred to the retained earnings.

Construction in progress is accounted for based on actual costs, less provision for impairment where required. Upon completion, assets are transferred to corresponding category of Premises and equipment at their carrying amount. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the asset is available for use.

Depreciation. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of premises and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost or revalued amounts of premises and equipment to their residual values over the estimated remaining useful lives.

Goodwill. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in other assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included as part of investment in associates. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets. The Group's intangible assets other than goodwill have definite useful life and primarily include capitalized computer software and intangible assets acquired through business combinations (e.g. customer base and brands).

Investment property. Investment property is stated at fair value. Revaluation of investment property is held on each reporting date and recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss as Other net operating income. Earned rental income is recorded in consolidated statement of profit or loss within Other net operating income.

Accounting for leases by the Group as a lessee. The Group leases office premises, warehouse real estate, other real estate and land. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Right-of-use assets are disclosed within premises, equipment and right-of-use assets line of the consolidated statement of financial position, lease liabilities are disclosed within other liabilities line of the consolidated statement of financial position. Finance cost is disclosed within interest expense calculated using the effective interest method line of the consolidated statement of profit or loss, depreciation of right-of-use assets is disclosed within staff and administrative expenses line and cost of sales and other expenses of non-core business activities line of the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Cash outflow to settle principal amount of lease liabilities is disclosed within cash flows from financing activities of the summary consolidated statement of cash flows.

Accounting for operating leases by the Group as a lessor. When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the lease payments receivable are recognized as rental income within Other net operating income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Accounting for finance leases by the Group as a lessor. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Where the Group is a lessor lease receivables are recognized at value equal to the net investment in the lease, starting from the date of commencement of the lease term. Finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the lease receivables. The net investment in finance lease is recorded within loans and advances to customers.

Due to individuals and corporate customers. Amounts due to individuals and corporate customers include promissory notes, certificates of deposit and savings certificates issued by the Group.

Amounts due to individuals include escrow deposits of buyers of residential properties under construction. The Group concluded that the principal terms of these deposits are in line with the market and they are to be classified as measured at amortized cost.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Debt securities in issue. Debt securities in issue include debt securities issued by the Group. Debt securities in issue except for unsecured structured notes are stated at amortized cost. Unsecured structured notes are stated at fair value. If the Group repurchases its debt securities in issue, they are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in Net gains / (losses) from non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Russian legislation and legislation of other jurisdictions in which the Group performs business enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in the profit or loss except if it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognized, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or equity. Taxes, other than on income, are recorded within operating expenses.

Insurance and pension contracts.

In accordance with IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts", the Group recognizes insurance revenue during the insurance coverage period and other services provided by the insurance contract (for example, investment contracts with terms of discretionary participation). In each reporting period, the Group recognizes revenue from insurance contracts in the amount of services under the insurance contract provided under this group of insurance contracts in the corresponding reporting period (distribution based on the units of insurance coverage provided in the reporting period). At the same time, if a group of insurance contracts is or becomes onerous, the Group recognizes the loss immediately.

Insurance contracts. The Group recognizes the contract as an insurance contract, provided that, within this contract, the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate this other party if a specified uncertain insured event adversely affects this other party.

The Group analyzes insurance contracts for the presence of components that should be separated from the host contract:

- embedded derivatives to be separated (accounted for separately in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial instruments");
- distinct investment components (accounted for separately in accordance with IFRS 9);
- any promise to transfer to a policyholder distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services (accounted for separately in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers").

At the same time, indistinguishable investment components are not separated from insurance contracts. The Group excludes cash flows for indistinguishable investment components from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group identifies portfolios of insurance contracts, taking into account the insurance risks to which certain insurance contracts are exposed. Within the portfolio of insurance contracts, the Group defines the following groups of insurance contracts:

- a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- a group of the remaining insurance contracts in the portfolio.

The Group does not include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Initial recognition of insurance contracts. The Group recognizes a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and
- for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

On initial recognition, the Group measures a group of insurance contracts at the total of:

- ***the fulfilment cash flows,*** which comprise:

  - *estimates of future cash flows*, within the boundary of each contract in the group;

  - *an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks* related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and

  - *a risk adjustment for non-financial risk* (the Group adjusts the estimate of the present value of the future cash flows to reflect the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk);

- ***the contractual service margin*** (a component of the liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the entity will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future).

In cash flows for groups of insurance contracts the Group includes insurance acquisition cash flows (costs of selling, underwriting and origination of a group of insurance contracts), which the Group allocates to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method. For the estimation of future cash flows the Group applies a discount rate that reflects the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts. Discount rates applied by the Group reflects the yield curve in the appropriate currency for instruments that expose the holder to no or negligible credit risk, adjusted to reflect the liquidity characteristics of the group of insurance contracts.

If at the date of initial recognition cash flows for the group of insurance contracts in total are a net outflow, then such a group of contracts is considered as onerous. The Group recognizes a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow for the group of onerous contracts, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin of the group being zero.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement of groups of insurance contracts and recognition of revenue and expenses. For the purposes of subsequent measurement of groups of insurance contracts, the Group applies the general approach provided for in IFRS 17, with the exception of individual cases described below. The general approach to measuring groups of insurance contracts provides, that the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of:

- *the liability for remaining coverage comprising*:

  - the fulfilment cash flows related to future service allocated to the group at that date;
  - the contractual service margin of the group at that date; and

- *the liability for incurred claims, comprising the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at that date*.

The Group recognizes income and expenses for the following changes in the carrying amount of:

- *the liability for remaining coverage:*

  - insurance revenue – for the reduction in the liability for remaining coverage because of services provided in the period;
  - insurance service expenses – for losses on groups of onerous contracts, and reversals of such losses; and
  - insurance finance income or expenses – for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk;

- the liability for *incurred claims:*

  - insurance service expenses – for the increase in the liability because of claims and expenses incurred in the period, excluding any investment components, and for any subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims and incurred expenses;
  - insurance finance income or expenses – for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

The Group systematically releases amounts from the liability for the remaining part of the coverage and recognizes them in the statement of profit or loss as insurance revenue. Amortization of acquisition cash flows is determined by attributing part of the premiums that relate to recovering those cash flows in a systematic way in proportion to the schedule for recognizing insurance revenue, taking into account the time value of money.

Insurance finance income or expenses comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For each portfolio of insurance contracts the Group analyzes the relevant assets it holds and how these assets are accounted for. Based on the analysis carried out, the Group determines the appropriate accounting policy for each individual portfolio of insurance contracts with respect to the recognition of finance income or expenses:

- either include insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss; or
- the Group disaggregates insurance finance income or expenses for the period between profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment contracts with discretionary participation conditions. The Group applies IFRS 17 to investment contracts with discretionary participation conditions if these contracts are issued as part of the Group's insurance activities. Due to the fact that an investment contract with discretionary participation conditions does not imply the transfer of significant insurance risk, the requirements of IFRS 17 concerning insurance contracts are modified to apply to investment contracts with discretionary participation conditions as follows:

- the date of initial recognition is the date when the Group becomes a party to the contract;
- cash flows are considered to be within the framework of the contract if they are a consequence of the Group's actual obligation to provide cash on the current or future date;
- the Group recognizes the margin for the services provided by the contract during the term of the group of contracts on a systematic basis, which reflects the transfer of investment management services provided by the contract.

Modification of insurance contracts. If the terms of an insurance contract are modified, the Group analyzes these changes for the presence of conditions that, in accordance with IFRS 17, indicate for the necessity of derecognition of the original contract and recognition of the modified contract as a new contract. If a contract modification meets none of the conditions, specified in IFRS 17, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

Loan commitments. The Group issues commitments to provide loans. These commitments are irrevocable or revocable only in response to a material adverse change. Such commitments are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and doesn't expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition.

Financial guarantees. Financial guarantees require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the guarantee for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Performance guarantees. Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. Such contracts do not transfer significant insurance risk but transfer credit risk. Performance guarantees are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

Preference shares. Preference shares are not redeemable. Dividend payments are at the discretion of the Bank. When a dividend is paid, the preference shares attract a minimum payment of annual dividends of 15% of their nominal value, subject to confirmation of the annual shareholders' meeting. Preference shares are classified as a part of equity.

Perpetual subordinated loan. The Group classifies perpetual subordinated loan as equity financial instrument based on its contractual substance. Interest payments on such loans are recognized as distributions from equity when paid or committed. The tax benefits of distributions are recognized in profit or loss because they are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to the distributions to owners.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Dividends. Dividends are calculated based on the Group's IFRS net profit and distributed out from the Bank's statutory net results.

Interest income and expense calculated using effective interest method recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded for debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents.

Other interest income and expense. Other interest income and expense represents interest income and expense recorded for debt instruments measured at FVPL and is recognized on an accrual basis.

Fee and commission income and expense. Fees, commissions and other income and expense items (excluding those included in calculation of effective interest rate) are generally recorded on an accrual basis (usually on a straight-line basis) over the period in which the services are rendered as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits that the Group provides.

Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, over the period in which the services are rendered as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits that the Group provides, usually on a straight-line basis.

Asset management fees relating to investment funds are recognized over the period in which services are rendered as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits that the Group provides, usually on a straight-line basis. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continually provided over an extended period of time.

Customer loyalty program. The Group operates a loyalty program where retail clients accumulate points, which entitle them to discounts on future services. Revenue from the award points is recognized when the points are redeemed or when they expire after the initial transaction. The amount of revenue is estimated based on the number of points redeemed relative to the total number expected to be redeemed. A contract liability is recognized for the amount of fair value of points expected to be redeemed until they are actually redeemed or expire.

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Bank's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency is the national currency of the Russian Federation, Russian Rouble ("RR").

Exchange differences arising on the translation of results and financial position of each of the Group's consolidated entities are included in Exchange differences on translating foreign operations in other comprehensive income and taken to a separate component of equity - Foreign currency translation reserve.

41 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the principal rates of exchange used for translating foreign currency monetary balances and each entity's functional currency into the Group's presentation currency were as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	/RR	**/BYN**	**/RR**	**/BYN**
RR/	1	0.037	1	0.034
USD/	78.227	2.903	101.680	3.430
EUR/	92.094	3.417	106.103	3.579
CNY/	11.159	0.414	13.427	0.453

Impairment of assets. The line "Impairment of assets" of the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss include the following:

- Impairment of goodwill;
- Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures;
- Impairment of intangible assets;
- Impairment of premises and equipment;
- Impairment of right-of-use assets;
- Reduction in the carrying amount of inventories due to decrease of their net realizable value.

Net recovery of / (charge for) other provisions and allowances. The line "Net recovery of / (charge for) other provisions and allowances" of the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss include the following:

- Credit loss allowance for other financial assets;
- Provision for impairment of other non-financial assets;
- Credit loss allowance / provision for impairment of credit related commitments;
- Provision for other contingencies and commitments.

Segment reporting. The Group determined its operating segments in the context of business blocks: B2B (business to business) and B2C (business to consumer). Segments whose revenue, result or assets are less than 10% of all the segments are reported jointly in segment Other.

Presentation of statement of financial position in order of liquidity. The Group does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity in accordance with best banking industry practices.

42 New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and amendments have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements". In April 2024, the IASB issued new standard IFRS 18 "*Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*" which will replace IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*". IFRS 18 sets following requirements:

- classification of items of income and expense in the statement of profit or loss by categories referring to type of busines activity: operating, investing, financing and presentation of following subtotals:
  - operating profit or loss;
  - profit or loss before financing and income tax.
- disclosure of information concerning management-defined performance measures in financial statements and its reconciliation with most comparable totals and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss.
- presentation of aggregated and disaggregated information in the primary financial statements and in the notes.

Also IFRS 18 implies some changes concerning statement of cash flows and some other changes. IFRS 18 is mandatory for use in reporting periods starting from 1 January 2027 or after this date. Early application is allowed. In case of early application, the organization should disclose this fact.

In addition, following standards and amendments were adopted which didn't become effective for the year reporting period ended 31 December 2025:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB);*
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 – *Amendments to classification and measurement of financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026);*
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – *Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026);*
- *Annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards – Volume 11:*
  - Amendments to IAS 7 – *Cost method;*
  - Amendments to IFRS 9 – *Derecognition of lease liabilities*;
  - Amendments to IFRS 10 – *Determination of a 'De Facto agent'*;
  - Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 – *Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price*;
  - Amendments to IFRS 7 – *Gain or loss on derecognition*;
  - Amendments to IFRS 1 – *Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter*;
  - Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 – *Introduction*;
  - Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 – *Credit risk disclosures*;
  - Amendments to IFRS 9 – *Transaction price (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026);*
- IFRS 19 – *Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2027).*

The Group is considering the implications of the above standards and amendments, the impact on the Group and the timing of their adoption by the Group unless otherwise stated.

43 Subsequent Events

In February 2025 the Group closed the deal on purchase of a 41.9% share in a leading domestic manufacturer of microelectronics and semiconductors. The acquisition cost is RR 27.0 billion.